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THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

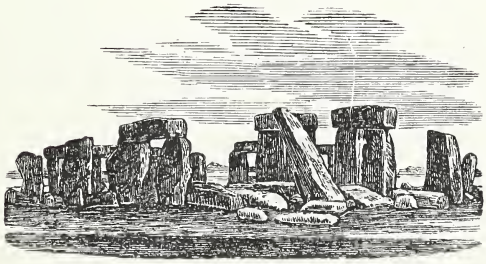
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXIX.

1896—97.



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DECEMBER, 1897.

The Editor of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

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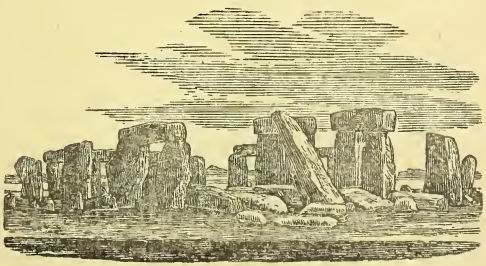
EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD. Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi.; and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1896.

Report of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society

For the Year July, 1895——July, 1896.

[*Read at the General Meeting, at Salisbury, July 14th,* 1896.]

"THE increase in the number of Members of the Society (which the Committee hoped would have progressed until there were at least four hundred upon the list) has not been maintained, for the loss of ten Members by resignation and eleven by death since the 1st July, 1895, whilst only nine new Members have been elected, has reduced the total to three hundred and eighty-two. Notices of some of those removed by death have appeared in the *Magazine*. It is hoped that every effort will be made by the Local Secretaries and other friends to keep up our numbers.

"A copy of the accounts for the year 1895 appears in the last *Magazine*. We regret to observe that the amount of subscriptions received within the twelve months is considerably less than in 1894. Prompt payment of subscriptions at the commencement of the year would be greatly appreciated. There is a falling off in the amount received from visitors to the Museum. Had it not been for the very handsome contribution to the Society's funds handed over by the Local Committee at Corsham, after last year's Meeting there, the receipts would have been much less satisfactory than the account shows them to be.

"The cost of additions made to the Library and Museum of the Society is again considerable, but the Committee consider it desirable to continue their efforts to make the Library as complete a collection of books relating to Wiltshire or written by Wiltshire authors as means will allow. Amongst the items purchased during the past year are a considerable number of drawings and prints, which will add much to the value and completeness of the Society's collections. In this matter the Committee confidently appeal to the whole county, for whereas in respect of local antiquities the excellent Salisbury and South Wilts Museum naturally competes for their possession with the Society's Museum at Devizes, in the formation of a library on the other hand, which shall by degrees become a place of reference for all Wiltshire books, pamphlets, drawings, and prints, our Society comes into competition with no other institution, and therefore looks to the south of the county equally with the north for help in the way of gifts of old or new books, original drawings, prints, or portraits, in any way whatever connected with Wiltshire. A catalogue of the collection of prints and drawings, now in the Society's possession, is practically finished, and will be printed as soon as possible.

"The catalogue of the Stourhead Collection has proved a more considerable task than was anticipated. It has been thought desirable to illustrate it as fully as possible, and this has taken a good deal of time and attention. It will, it is hoped, prove to be one of the most important publications of the Society. The collection is recognised far beyond the limits of the county to be one of very great interest. Numbers 84 and 85 of the *Magazine* have been issued during the year.

"In these days of amateur photography, the Committee would call special attention to the report on Photographic Surveys bound up with No. 84. It contains many useful suggestions.

"Unfortunately no member of the Committee was able to attend the annual Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House, in 1895.

"Among architectural works which have been undertaken in the county during the year the great enterprise of securing the safety

of the Cathedral tower and spire is of course the most important. It is proposed by the Committee to hand over to the Repair Fund, as a donation from the Society, any surplus which the Local Committee may be able to place in their hands after the Meeting. Of other works the restoration of Imber Church has been carried out in an admirably conservative way. The Committee would especially draw attention to the way in which the colouring on the walls has been *preserved* without losing its interest, as is too often the case, by being "restored." The question of the proposed removal of the tower and nave of Leigh Church, in the north of the county, has been brought before the Committee by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The Committee feel that it is a difficult question, that much may be said on both sides, and they therefore hesitate to express any opinion on the matter.

"There is an account in the last number of the *Magazine* of the interesting Meeting at Corsham last summer.

"This year we re-visit Salisbury after an interval of nine years, An admirable programme has been prepared by Mr. Doran Webb, to whom the Committee is greatly indebted for undertaking so much work as he has done and doing all in his power to ensure a very successful Meeting."

The Skull of the Poet Crabbe.

By Clifford W. Holgate, M.A.

THE Poet Crabbe, though not a Wiltshireman by birth, has still strong claims upon the interest of Wiltshiremen, owing to the last eighteen years of his life having been spent in the county, as Rector of the Parish Church of St. James', Trowbridge.

I am surprised, therefore, that no mention has ever been made in the *Magazine* of the incident connected with his remains which I am

about to narrate. Indeed, the only reference I can find to the poet, at all, in the *Magazine*, relates to his collection of fossils, and other memorials of him which were exhibited in the temporary Museum, in the County Hall, Trowbridge, in August, 1872, at the nineteenth Meeting of the Society (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 315).

The Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, however, chose Crabbe as the first subject for his pen in a series of articles on "Wiltshire Worthies," in the quarterly magazine known as *Warminster Work*, vol. iv., No. 1, pp. 1—5, for April, 1893, and he writes thus of the only poem of Crabbe's which can be reckoned as a Wiltshire work:—

"In the 'Tales of the Hall' there are passages of great beauty, that show how thoroughly and completely the poet had imbibed the true spirit of English scenery, and the true character of the working men of England."

The standard life of Crabbe is that by his son, the Rev. George Crabbe, prefixed to the collected edition of the poet's works in eight volumes, published in 1834, and afterwards issued complete, in one volume, by Murray, in 1847, and subsequently; and to that, those who wish to read the story of his strange and interesting career should turn. A handy little "Life" by T. E. Kebbel, in the "Great Writers" series, was published in 1888, and this has a bibliography by J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum.

Crabbe's connection with Wiltshire began in 1814, in which year, on March 18th, he was instituted by the then Bishop of Salisbury, John Fisher, D.D., to the Rectory of St. James, Trowbridge, on the presentation of John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland—who was the poet's generous and unvarying patron—the benefice being vacant by the cession of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford. His induction to the benefice, which was then a peculiar of the Bishop's, did not take place until June 3rd, 1814, and he remained rector until his death on February 3rd, 1832, aged 77.

Crabbe's literary work—his last, after his coming to Trowbridge, consisted in his *Tales of the Hall*, written in the years 1817-18, and published in two vols. 8vo, in June, 1819. For this, and for

the remaining copyright of all his previous poems, Murray paid him the sum of £3000. A letter from Thomas Moore, the poet, to Murray, dated January 1st, 1834, is quoted in Crabbe's Life, giving an account of the transaction, which ended as follows :—

"When he received the bills for 3000*l.* we earnestly advised that he should, without delay, deposit them in some safe hands; but no—he must 'take them with him to Trowbridge, and show them to his son John. They would hardly believe in his good luck, at home, if they did not see the bills.' On his way down to Trowbridge, a friend at Salisbury, at whose house he rested (Mr. Everett, the banker), seeing that he carried these bills loosely in his waistcoat pocket, requested to be allowed to take charge of them for him, but with equal ill-success. 'There was no fear,' he said, 'of his losing them, and he must show them to his son John.'"

Sermons, perhaps, hardly count as literary work, though those which relate to events in the county will have to be reckoned with when the bibliography of Wilts is undertaken. Mention, however, may be made of a sermon on I. Cor., x., 6, "The Variation of Public Opinion and Feelings, considered as it respects Religion," preached before Bishop Fisher, and the Clergy of the Deanery of Potterne, on February 9th, 1817, at the Bishop's Visitation, and published by their desire.

Also, a volume of "Posthumous Sermons" of Crabbe's was published in 1850, edited by the then Rector of Trowbridge, the Rev. John David Hastings, which in all probability were all (twenty-one) preached in Trowbridge. From the preface to this collection it appears that the money for the restoration of the Church in 1847 being deficient, a suggestion was made that the publication of a collection of Crabbe's sermons would probably excite interest, and the profits of sale should be given to the Restoration Fund. The poet's son was appealed to, who said that his father's sermons were in a rough state, and were evidently never intended to be published. However, though he declined to edit them, he eventually consented to their being published. What profits accrued from the sale of them I am unable to state.

So much then, by the way, as to Crabbe's literary work in connection with the county.

After the poet's death his body was buried in a vault on the

north side of the chancel of St. James' Church, within the communion rails, and the parishioners of Trowbridge decided to erect a monument over his grave. Edward Hodges Baily, R.A., the famous sculptor, was chosen to execute this; it is of white marble, and it was placed in the Church in August, 1833. It represents the poet in the attitude of death, and bears the following inscription:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
The Rev. G. Crabbe, LL.B.,
Who died on the 3rd of February, 1832, in the 78th year of his age
And the 18th of his services as Rector of this parish.

Born in humble life he made himself what he was;
Breaking through the obscurity of his birth by the force of his genius,
Yet he never ceased to feel for the less fortunate;
Entering, as his works can testify, into the sorrows and wants of the poorest of his parishioners,
And so discharging the duties of a pastor and a magistrate as to endear himself to all around him.
As a writer he cannot be better described than in the words of a great poet—his contemporary,
"Tho' Nature's sternest painter, yet her best."

This monument was erected by some of his affectionate friends and parishioners.

It may be noted, in passing, that this inscription, both in wording and setting out, differs somewhat from that given in Crabbe's life, by his son, which may be found printed on page 91 of the collected edition of Crabbe's works, 1847, and which purports to be a copy of "the short and beautiful inscription judiciously expressed in his own native tongue," upon the monument.

I now come to relate the story of the abstraction of the poet's skull from his grave in 1847, and its restoration in 1876, which was the chief motive of this paper; and I am able to do so through the kindness of the family of the late Alexander Mackay, of the Grange, Trowbridge, who have lent me for this purpose a choicely-bound little book of cuttings, letters, etc., put together by Mr. Mackay in 1876, and entitled "Reminiscences of the Poet Crabbe." This little volume is but one example of Mr. Mackay's carefulness in dealing with, and finishing up, whatever piece of good work his hand found to do. In this case his care was expended in dealing with the reparation of an act of sacrilege connected with the

Parish Church, of which he was one of the churchwardens from 1873 to 1895.

To go back, then, first to the year 1847. The Rector of the parish then was the Rev. John David Hastings, whose tenure of the benefice extended from 1841 to 1869. I have ascertained that in 1846 the joists and flooring of the Church, and the vaults underneath, were found to be in a decayed and insecure state. A faculty, accordingly, was applied for to remove the then existing pews, replace the joists and flooring with new materials, repair extensively the vaults underneath, remove the western gallery, remove the organ from it to the south transept, and to remove the "incongruous Grecian altar piece" from before the east window. The re-seating proposed was to raise the accommodation from eight hundred and ninety-three sittings to nine hundred and ninety-six, of which three hundred and thirty-seven were to be free; £1200 was to be raised in the town by a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, and the remainder of the total estimated cost of the alterations—£6000—it was hoped would be raised by voluntary subscriptions in the town and county. A faculty for the proposed "re-pewing and making other alterations in and about the Parish Church of Trowbridge," was duly granted by the Consistorial Court of Salisbury on January 15th, 1847. In it no special mention was made of Crabbe's or of any other particular monuments or vaults, but there was the following general proviso:—"provided that all monuments, tablets, or tombstones, which it shall be found necessary to remove for the purposes aforesaid, shall respectively be replaced in a proper and suitable situation, as near as conveniently may be to their present position."

It was during the restoration and re-pewing of the Church in 1847—fifteen years after the poet's burial—that his remains were disturbed, and his skull taken away by a workman engaged in the work in the chancel.

The details of what actually happened with regard to the skull, given in the words of the gentleman into whose hands it eventually came, will be quoted directly.

The facts relating to its abstraction, as known generally, and as

to its restoration, from the most authentic source, as given in the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, are as follows:—In lowering the floor of the chancel at the restoration, the workmen came upon Crabbe's grave. The coffin was entirely decayed, and the then Rector and churchwardens ordered another one to be made for the remains. Whilst this was being made the skull was abstracted. Every possible search and enquiry was made for it, but it could not be found, and the remains were accordingly re-interred without it. For some years previously to 1876, it became known to a few, in whose hands the skull was. Early in 1876 this came to Mr. Mackay's knowledge, he being then (as already stated) one of the churchwardens of the Parish Church, and he, with the then Rector, the Rev. Horace Meyer, called upon this gentleman, representing to him that, as the floor of the chancel was then being laid with encaustic tiles, it would be an opportunity to re-inter the skull in the grave, or as near to it as possible. The gentleman most willingly acceded to this request, saying he had long wished to give up the skull. The fact of the skull having been recovered gradually became known, and a not entirely accurate paragraph about it appeared in the *Trowbridge and North Wilts Advertiser*, for Saturday, July 15th, 1876, and was copied into other papers. The *Daily Telegraph* of Wednesday, July 19th, 1876, in a leading article prompted by the news of the discovery, in which Crabbe—amongst other appreciative references—was spoken of as "one of the tersest and most vivid word-painters that ever wrote in the English tongue; he was as realistic with his pen as Hogarth had been with his pencil;" pointed out, with regard to the authenticity of the skull, that an unimpeachable pedigree would be required before the fragment could be accepted as genuine. This, no doubt, led to the publication of a more detailed account of the removal and restoration of the skull in the *Trowbridge Advertiser* for Saturday, July 22nd, 1876, from which the following is taken:—

"Strangers are inclined to question the correctness of the story of the lost skull, but as we have had it from the lips of the gentleman who has been the means of restoring it, we give it:—Thirty years ago, I was standing by the open vault of the Poet Crabbe, with the then Rector of Trowbridge, the late Rev. J. D. Hastings. The Church was then undergoing thorough alterations, and

the floor of the chancel was up, for the purpose of lowering it. The removal of the surface disclosed the vault of the Poet Crabbe, where he was buried fifteen years before. It was his wish to be buried in a plain coffin, hence the rapidity of decay . . . . The workmen tossed up a skull, and Mr. Hastings said, 'That is the skull of Poet Crabbe; this is where he was buried.' I was a student of phrenology then, and said, incidentally, 'I should like to take a cast of that skull.' Nothing more was said, and we left. That evening a dirt-begrimed labourer presented himself at the side door of my father's house and enquired for me, saying in a sepulchral voice, 'I've got it.' 'Got what?' I said. 'Old Pa'son Crabbe's skull! and we should like a drop o' beer on the job, please Sir.' 'I don't want it; I can't have it; put it back; don't let my father see you here with it; where is it?' I said. The man replied 'I put it in my tommy-bag when you was gone, as I heard you say you should like to take a cast, and now I can't put it back again, for the floor is all rammed down and cemented, and, the stones laid, and if you don't have it I shall destroy it, that's all,' and he was proceeding to tie up his 'tommy-bag,' and to depart to fulfil his threat. To save the skull from such a fate, brought about by the simple remark I had made at the graveside, I decided to take care of it, and carried it indoors, but my father would not have it there, so I tied it up in a silk pocket-handkerchief, and hid it in a dry place for seven years, when I removed it to my iron chest, and there it has been ever since. I offered it to the late Rector for re-interment, but there was no opportunity for raising the chancel floor. . . . . I have shown it to his [*i.e.*, the poet's] son, before he went to Australia, and have since, at his request, forwarded him photographs of it in four different positions."

Early in April, 1876, after obtaining possession of the skull, Mr. Mackay had a handsome square polished oak box made for it, lined with white sarsnet and wadding, into which it was put, and on the cover of which was an engraved brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

"This box contains the skull of the Rev. George Crabbe, Poet, and for eighteen years Rector of this Parish. It was taken away at the Restoration of the Parish Church in 1847 from his grave in the Church, and was restored as nearly as practicable to the original spot, by the Rector and Churchwardens, in the year of our Lord 1876."

Finally, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1876, this box was buried as near as possible to Crabbe's vault, in the chancel of the Church, by the churchwardens, thus bringing to a conclusion the strange incidents with regard to the poet's skull.

The matter came to the knowledge of the poet's grandson, the Rev. George Crabbe, B.A., Rector of Merton, in Norfolk, and chaplain to Lord Walsingham, who wrote to Mr. Mackay, thanking

him warmly for the part he had played in the matter, and saying:—

"I think you have managed a rather disagreeable business most admirably, and I need not say how much Mr. Crabbe's descendants feel indebted to you, as indeed must the whole town of Trowbridge, for the delicate and liberal way in which you have acted."

Notes and Queries is such a wonderful garner of out-of-the-way information, that one might have expected to have found some account in it of the discovery in 1876. Yet, I believe, the only mention of it is contained in small type at the end of the issue for November 25th, 1876 (5th Series, vol. vi., p. 440), amongst the paragraphs headed "miscellaneous," as follows:—

"Crabbe's Skull. A few weeks ago a Trowbridge paper stated that the skull of the Poet Crabbe, which was stolen during the restoration of the Church in 1847, has been restored to the rector. Ch. El., M.A."

Rather a belated notice, but still, the note, when found, was made.

I first heard this story relating to Crabbe from Mr. Mackay, when staying with him at Holt Manor in 1887 for an ordination which was held in Trowbridge Parish Church on Sunday, March 6th, 1887. It impressed me at the time as very interesting and curious, but it was not until after I had seen the little volume of notes with regard to it, which he had preserved, and had found that there was no record at all of it in the *Magazine*, that I thought of writing this paper.

Mr. Mackay came to Trowbridge in 1861, and from 1873 until his death on September 30th, 1895, he served the office of church-warden of the Parish Church. The part he took in this little incident in 1876 is but an illustration of his frequently-displayed thoughtful generosity to the Church, the town, the county, and the diocese of his adoption. As such an illustration I wish to link it with his name in the pages of this *Magazine*, reviving, as it did, the fame and the interest in one of the English poets whose association with the County of Wilts must always be prized.

Notes on Recent Discoveries at Lacock Abbey.[1]

By C. H. Talbot.

THE Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has, on several occasions, visited Lacock Abbey, so that the building, as a whole, must be pretty well known to many of the Members; but, during the past year (1894) considerable discoveries have been made, and works of the nature of restoration have been carried out, under the professional superintendence of Mr. Harold Brakspear, so that there is a good deal to be seen that will be new to them.

One of the ill-advised and destructive alterations of the last century was the removal of the east walls and windows of the sacristy, chapter-house, and day-room, by which those buildings were thrown open to the terrace, the doors of communication with the adjacent buildings being, at the same time, walled up. In the case of the chapter-house and sacristy, this alteration has now been reversed, and it is hoped that the day-room may soon be proceeded with in a similar manner.

The most striking discovery that we have made is that of the original west front of the chapter-house, of the thirteenth century. We have opened out the arch of entrance and the two unglazed side windows.[2] This Early English front was respected by the builders of the Perpendicular cloister, who retained it and carried their own work across it, in a very remarkable manner. It must be understood that the present vaulted cloister has replaced an earlier cloister,[3]

[1] Read before the Society, at Corsham, August 1st, 1895.

[2] It was obvious, from the treatment of the vaulting, as I noticed in my first archæological paper, (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 224), that this, the typical arrangement, must once have existed, but we hardly expected to find it so well preserved.

[3] The four sides of this earlier cloister were probably complete, but the west walk of the later cloister, though intended, was never erected. In the west wall of the cloister court, at the back of the modern dining-room, I discovered and

which must have had a wooden lean-to roof, supported by corbels in the walls, and by stonework, probably in the form of an open arcade,[1] next the court. These early cloisters have, I believe, generally disappeared, in the British Islands, but remain occasionally on the Continent. The lines of the present cloister conflict, as might be expected, with the lines of the Early English work. Two bays, at the west end of the south walk of the cloister, are transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. The rest is fully-developed Perpendicular, and probably of the time of Henry VI. Where this work crossed the front of the chapter-house, one of the piers supporting the vaulting is carried back, from the vaulting shaft, to meet the earlier work, the space between being filled with very good panelling. The next pier, not being so conveniently situated, is treated as a detached clustered column, of four shafts, and tied to the earlier work. The chapter-house is a fine Early English vaulted building, of three bays in length by two in width, except that, at the west end, the vaulting is divided into three bays, in order to admit of the central arch and side windows. The whole is supported by two pillars. The easternmost one is a clustered pier,

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partly unblocked, some years ago, a square-headed mediæval window, which may be of the fourteenth century. Immediately under it are the remains of a string-course, which must have been the weathering over the roof of the early cloister, and two stones in the wall below probably are the remains of corbels.

[1] I formed the opinion that the first cloister would probably have a continuous arcade with twin shafts, before I had any evidence on the subject. Having occasion later to lower the ground, which had accumulated, and repair the footing of the walls of the present cloister, I found some Purbeck marble fragments, bases, caps, and an abacus, which had belonged to twin shafts. These were mostly at the point which would be the north-west angle of the cloister, if it were complete, in the foundation of the present cloister. One double base-stone broke, in the attempt to remove it, and part was left in the wall. There is not much doubt that these are remains of the thirteenth century cloister. We also found a fragment which seems to show that it had a trefoiled arcade of freestone, which view is supported by the quite recent discovery, in the wall at the east end of the north walk, of a walled-up trefoil-headed recess. There were originally two, but one has been converted into a doorway opening into the day-room, probably in the fourteenth century. The fragments are now placed in the chapter-house. They lay for some time in the day-room, and some of the pieces of Purbeck marble have become disintegrated, apparently owing to damp rising from the ground and then frost acting on them.

supporting transverse arches, which carried the east wall of the dormitory. The base of this pillar remains, in a mutilated state, and under it is a portion of the original pavement, which shows evidence of settlement. The western pillar is octagonal,[1] and has lost its base, but was similar to one, in a corresponding position, in the sacristy, which remains perfect. An examination of the bottom of this pillar revealed the fact that two stones have been inserted under it, no doubt to counteract a settlement; at which time the floor was raised and such of the base mouldings as remained were removed. A stone coffin was found, *in situ*, immediately to the east of this pillar, at a higher level than the original floor, which shows this underpinning of the pillar and raising of the floor[2] to have been done at a late date, probably in the fifteenth century; at which time the base of the other pillar must have been mutilated and the floor carried over it. A stone coffin was found, at a low level, in the south-east bay, and another, in the cloister, exactly opposite the entrance to the chapter-house. All these had been disturbed before; but the two in the chapter-house, which were examined, contained human bones,[3] which were not disturbed further. There was nothing to show what persons had been buried there. All these coffins have been left in position. The responds and vaulting shafts, in the chapter-house, did not originally, as at present, descend to the floor, but terminated on a stone seat which

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[1] When the late Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., was here he pronounced these octagonal pillars of the chapter-house and sacristy to be insertions of the fourteenth century, and suggested that the original pillars had probably been of Purbeck marble, laid the wrong way of the bed, and had given way. I adopted his view, at the time, but have since reverted to the opinion that they are original, and are perhaps to be regarded as examples of transition from Early English to Decorated. It is noticeable that the detached shafts, in the recently-discovered west front of the chapter-house, are not of Purbeck marble, and there is no evidence that that material was used in the chapter-house and sacristy at all.

[2] The fifteenth century level of the floor appears to have been maintained in the sixteenth century.

[3] The bones in the coffin at the low level were in great disorder. That coffin was simply covered down again. The coffin at the high level, in which the bones were fairly in order, was filled with concrete, which was necessary for the new tile pavement. The coffin in the cloister was not examined.

ran round the building. In the south-west angle the outline of the original base of the shaft can easily be traced. The two-light side windows, flanking the entrance archway, are of rather peculiar design. Their central shafts have caps at a much higher level than the jambs, which cannot be considered a satisfactory design, but it offends the eye less as it becomes more familiar. Of the many mutilations that the work has suffered the earliest are due to the nuns themselves, for the sake of their own comfort. Cuts have been made in the bases of the window shafts, for the evident purpose of slipping in boards,[1] and there are holes in the shafts and jambs, where they were fixed with pins. These were, most likely, introduced in the fifteenth century, and it is not improbable that they may have been taken down in summer. Cuts have also been made in the jambs of the central arch, for the purpose of fixing doors, and the Early English cap of the north jamb of the arch has been cut into for the purpose of inserting a horizontal board which, on the south side, was let into a cut in the Perpendicular work. There is painting of the fifteenth century on the arch of the thirteenth century and on the adjoining Perpendicular work, and, as this was evidently stopped by the board above-mentioned it shows that the latter was inserted in the late Perpendicular period. This painting also occurs on the side windows.

After the dissolution of the abbey, Sir William Sharington, the purchaser, converted this chapter-house into a dwelling-room, inserting a doorway of Renaissance character under the central arch and closing the side windows, the whole being walled up flush internally, which accounts for a good deal of mutilation, but the earlier and later mediæval work still remaining, partly exposed to view, externally. Finally, Ivory Talbot, my ancestor, in the last century, after other changes,[2] walled the whole up flush, externally,

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[1] I am told that the same thing has been found in the chapter-house of Durham Cathedral.

[2] The opening of the doorway had been widened by cutting away some of the stonework of the jambs, which weakened the support of the head, but this may, perhaps, have been done before Ivory Talbot's time. Whilst the door still continued open he added a pseudo-Gothic face to it on the east side.

mutilating[1] the Renaissance doorway, which had been previously crippled; so that, when we discovered it, it was not practicable to retain it, *in situ*, and therefore I have had it taken down and the stones[2] placed in the sacristy. Fortunately, I have other almost identical doorways[3] *in situ*. In the centre of the north side of the chapter-house Sir William Sharington inserted a fireplace,[4] which appears to have been a fine one, but it has been so deliberately destroyed that its design cannot be recovered. It appears to have had a projecting hood, supported by caryatid figures, standing on pedestals. A head of a female caryatid figure was found amongst the loose rubbish of the floor, and other fragments of Renaissance work were discovered, but not enough to recover the design of the fireplace. It is evident that, when Sharington inserted this fireplace, he must have removed the original stone seat, in that part of the building, and it was probably then that the responds of the transverse arches were carried down to the floor, but the angle shafts[5] were carried down by Ivory Talbot in the last century.

The windows that were removed, at the latter date, from the chapter-house and sacristy, were of the sixteenth century

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[1] The cornice was ruthlessly chopped away, and, where not so mutilated, was as fresh as if newly-worked.

[2] Many of these are mediæval worked stones re-used.

[3] Three in number, on the north side of the courtyard.

[4] A conjecture of mine (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 225), founded on the apparent omission of the string-course, that the seat of the abbess was in this position, falls to the ground, as the string-course proves to have been removed in the sixteenth century. I expected that we should find the remains of a sixteenth century fireplace, on account of masonry, at the back, projecting into the slype, and also the base of the chimney remaining above. The fireplace was contracted before it was destroyed.

[5] The base stones of these angle shafts were cut back to the size of the shafts, and other stones were added below, to continue the shafts down to the floor. That this was done by Ivory Talbot is shown by the fact that a plinth, with which he finished the walls at the bottom, is worked on these stones. This seems to show that some part of the stone seat remained to his time. On the other hand, the responds, continued down by Sharington, were cut, to receive Ivory Talbot's plinth. We could not retain the plinth, as it crossed the remains of the fireplace, but we left the angle shafts, thus lengthened down, to tell their own tale.

Renaissance[1] work, and, in the chapter-house, they were recessed, but, though we found fragments that must have belonged to them, they were utterly gone, so that there was no question of restoring them, and we introduced windows of Early English character. There was no evidence by which to recover the design of the original windows of the thirteenth century. In the case of the sacristy we simply had to unblock the original doorway[2] and replace the east wall[3] and supply windows. The further restoration of that building is, for the present, postponed.

At the south end of the east walk of the cloister we have unblocked a very elegant Early English doorway,[4] which led into the eastern part of the Church, which appears to have been the nuns' choir, and was probably divided by a screen, from the western part of the Church. Just to the west of this doorway there is a recess in the wall, which probably may mark the position of such screen.

The door had two valves and was barred on the inside, there being a deep socket, in the west jamb of the doorway, for the wooden bar to run back.

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[1] They appear in Buck's view, 1732. That was in Ivory Talbot's time, but before his destructive alterations.

[2] There was apparently a vaulting shaft of the cloister in the way, but before we commenced operations it was detected as an insertion of Ivory Talbot's. The vaulting is finished with a drop, let into the Early English arch of the doorway, and he appears to have sawn off a pendant and added the shaft, which was therefore easily removed. The imitation, which was a very good one, was detected owing to the proportions of the cap not agreeing with those of the true vaulting shafts.

[3] There were some indications, in the sacristy, of the points of window arches, inserted probably in the fifteenth century.

[4] We had to restore the rear-arch. I expected that we should find a doorway, but not an Early English one (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 228, and vol. xvi., p. 354), on the evidence of Darley's drawing, which I, at first, attributed in error to Harrison. Darley misled me, however, by showing a four-centred arch, instead of the segmental rear-arch. The doorway was walled up by Sharington with the *debris* of the Abbey Church. Most of these fragments are now in the chapter-house. Among them are a springer and a capstone, apparently belonging to the Church vaulting. The latter is triple in plan. There are arch stones of the thirteenth century, retaining painting of the fourteenth century, and a number of fourteenth century fragments, some of great delicacy, which may have belonged to one or more monuments.

Close to this doorway, and at the east end of the south walk of the cloister, we found a large Early English doorway, which formed the entrance to the staircase[1] to the dormitory. It opens into a little groined vestibule, from which the stairs started. The greater part of the staircase was built up solid in the sixteenth century, but, as that filling has since been disturbed,[2] some of the steps may be seen, and one of the original steps under the doorway remains, worn down by the feet of the nuns. It would appear that, originally, there was no direct communication from the dormitory staircase to the Church. It was necessary to pass through the cloister, but, at a later date, probably in the fifteenth century, a passage was made through from the vestibule of the staircase to the Church. That alteration appears to have been the cause of a settlement, which has got worse of late years, and we have therefore built the passage up solid, for security. It had no architectural character, and was not of exceptional interest.

We have found a two-light window, which lit the staircase from the cloister, originally Early English and shafted internally, but, on account of its rising too high for the second cloister, converted into Perpendicular externally.

The great arch of the Early English lavatory, in the north walk of the cloister, I discovered, many years ago, being led to examine that part of the wall on account of the occurrence there of a corbel instead of a vaulting shaft. I then supposed that the builders of the Perpendicular cloister had entirely walled up the recessed lavatory, and substituted a projecting one. It was, however, suggested to me, lately, that such would not be the case, but that there would still be a recessed lavatory in the fifteenth century. A partial unblocking of the work last year (1894) confirmed that view. The lavatory was re-modelled in the fifteenth century, and

[1] I anticipated (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 224) that the staircase would be found in that situation.

[2] Probably in 1828, when access was obtained by a square-headed doorway, of which a small portion is still visible, from the site of the Abbey Church. The doorway has a rebate on that side, but there was a door on the other side with a bar to it, and the socket for receiving the bar was sheathed with wood.

some very good Perpendicular work has come to light, bearing the arms of the Hungerford family, and also, on shields, the sickle badge of the same family; so that it is evident that one of the Hungerfords was a benefactor. Very probably it may have been Walter, Lord Hungerford, who was lord of the hundred of Chippenham and of the manors of Sheldon, Lowden, and Rowden.

It is noticeable that, in the vaulting of the south walk of the cloister, occurs the shield of Heytesbury, flanked by sickles, which may have reference to the same Walter, Lord Hungerford. Above this Perpendicular stonework of the lavatory, the back of the larger arched recess is filled with a very interesting fresco painting, representing the abbess, in her robes and carrying her crozier, kneeling to a saint who is a bishop, probably St. Augustine,[1] who is holding up one hand in benediction. The whole scene is represented as passing in a garden. In the smaller recess is another fresco, in a very shaky state, which apparently represents a female saint, the only part that is well preserved being the head of a crozier. There will be much difficulty, I am afraid, in keeping up this second fresco when the unblocking is carried further. A number of fragments that we found seem to show that the front of the lower part of the lavatory was ornamented with narrow Perpendicular panelling, but it is not easy to make out the whole design. The whole was walled up in the sixteenth century.

It has been assumed, too hastily, by various writers, that the letter E, in the vaulting of the south walk of the cloister, refers to the foundress and first abbess, Ela Longespee. It more probably refers to the abbess, Elen de Montefort. We found the letters E and M, the initials of that abbess, in the spandrils of a fireplace of the fifteenth century, inserted in an Early English wall, under the present hall, which fireplace had been walled up. I may here mention that another abbess, of the de Montefort family, is to be added to the

[1] The nuns were Augustinian canonesses. There was a figure of St. Augustine in glass, in a similar attitude of benediction, in the abbey, in 1684, which Dingley has sketched. He notices "some obliterated paintings and inscriptions" on the walls of the cloister, of which there is not much chance of finding any traces now, as they will have been destroyed, by re-plastering, in the last century.

list which I have already published, viz., Matilda de Montefort, who is shown, by documentary evidence, to have been abbess in 1351.

Another matter of interest, though not strictly archæological, has been brought to my notice quite lately, which it may be well to mention now. I had long desired to ascertain who was the designer of the hall, built about 1756, which is a very remarkable attempt at a Gothic revival. My attention was called to an article[1] by the Rev. George Miller, in the *Banbury Guardian* for June 20th of the present year (1895), in which, speaking of Kineton Church, Warwickshire, he says that transepts appear to have been added to that Church in 1775, and that they were designed by Mr. Sanderson Miller, of Radway, in that county, who also designed the hall at Lacock, in Wiltshire, and "made other improvements to that house." I have not seen the documentary evidence for the statement, but it is supported by the fact that the arms of Miller[2] of Radway appear, in a conspicuous position, in the hall.

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[1] "Rambles on the Edge Hills and in the Vale of the Red Horse, chap. viii."

[2] I long ago noticed that the arms (azure four mascles in cross or) were identical with those of Miller, of Radway, but, knowing of no possible connection between Lacock and that family, I could not suppose that they were intended for their arms. They face the arms of Longespee, and the explanation appears to be that Ela Longespee founded the abbey and Mr. Miller designed the hall. Mr. George Miller, however, makes a mistake in stating that the Rev. William Talbot, Vicar of Kineton, was brother to Mr. Talbot, of Lacock. He appears to have been eldest son of Sharington Talbot, third surviving son of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham (Collins's *Peerage*, fourth edition, vol. vi., p. 197), which would make him third cousin to Ivory Talbot.

The Parish Church of S. Michael, Mere.[1]

By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

THE Church as it now stands consists of clerestoried nave with north and south aisles of five bays, north and south porches—each with a room over, clerestoried chancel with north and south chapels, and western tower. There is, fortunately, much documentary evidence of its history.

The earliest known record of this Church is in the Register of Bishop Osmund, dated 1091, and from it we learn that the bishop, having received from William the Conqueror a grant of the revenues of the Church at Mere,[2] applied half of the same to the building of the Cathedral of Old Sarum,[3] of which he was the founder.

A further entry, dated 1190, refers to the Church as dedicated to S. Michael,[4] and this is confirmed by a reference in the library of Salisbury Cathedral, bearing date 1115,[5] and by the Dean Wanda's inventory in 1220.

After Bishop Osmund's gift of half the revenues this Church became a peculiar of the Deans of Salisbury, who held the rectorial tithes until they were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Dean's visitation was made annually. William de Wanda was the first Dean of Bishop Poore's new Cathedral at New Sarum, and at his first visitation of Mere, made on the vigil of S. Michael,

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[1] I desire to preface this paper by acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, for very valuable information which only his intimate acquaintance with all that concerns Mere—and particularly his knowledge of the old churchwardens' book, could supply; and to Mr. A. R. Malden, of Salisbury, for verbatim extracts from original documents in the Dean's Registry.

[2] Charters confirming this grant were given by Henry I. and Henry II.

[3] *See* Appendix *A*.

[4] *See* Appendix *B*.

[5] Ref. in library, Salisbury Cath., 358, 201.

Mere Church, South-East. Showing Bettesthorne Chapel.

Mere Church. Rood Screen, and Gallery across North Aisle, giving access to it

1220, he caused to be made an inventory of the belongings of the Church at Mere.[1]

The inventory, after describing the Church and three chapels in the parish, proceeds to give very valuable information of Mere Church. It states that:—[2]

"the Church is consecrated, the chancel uncovered; the cemetery now first closed against beasts. There is a tower with four bells."

This shows that there was a very complete Church, having three altars, a tower, and bells, at this early period, and that the chancel was, from some reason, without a roof. The date—1220—would exactly correspond with the characteristics of the earliest part of the chancel. On the south side, eastward of the chapel, can be seen the corbel-table which came under the eaves of the chancel of this time, and there can be no doubt that the lower part of the east wall of the chancel, including the string under the east window, the three buttresses on east and south, and the north wall, are also parts of the building which Dean Wanda found in process of construction, the roof not yet being on, in 1220. But it was the usual order in the erection of a new Church to build the chancel first, and it is hardly probable that there would have been a nave with three altars, tower, and bells, without a chancel: moreover, in the east wall of the chancel can be seen stones bearing distinct traces of fire; these are used indiscriminately, and were not burnt *in situ*. The chancel was, therefore, built with the materials of a building which had probably been destroyed by fire.

Until the discoveries made during some works of repair inside the Church in 1895 there was no idea of there being earlier work than the parts referred to above, and certainly the present tower had all the appearance of having been built *from the ground* in the fifteenth century, but on removing the modern plaster at the west end of the nave we found that the present archway opening into

[1] By the kind assistance of Mr. A. R. Malden I am enabled to give a literal extract from the original document in the Dean's register at Salisbury, which proves that those formerly published are inaccurate in some particulars. (*See* Appendix *C.*)

[2] *See* Appendix *H.*

the tower had been *inserted in an older rubble wall*; that this wall was carried *above* the roof of the coeval nave (and therefore presumably that of a former tower); that the tailing stones of the drip-course (the projection being cut off) which came over the nave roof of the then existing nave remain; and that the fifteenth century tower arch at its apex cut into an earlier opening coeval with the wall. It is obvious that the tower was built before this archway was inserted—it is inconceivable otherwise that the narrow piece of the early wall (the distance between the buttress and arch-stone, both of later work, being in one place only 8in.) would have been left.

It will be observed that the rubble wall stops at the apex of the weather tabling horizontally, for the full width, and the Perpendicular work is started with a course of wrought stone about 12in. deep, the face of the wall over setting back 5in. and the top of this course weathered off. The builders of the present tower and nave probably at first intended to retain a smaller arch of the early tower, but afterwards resolved to put a new one in better proportion with their own work. It was a bold thing to raise so lofty a structure on one wall of old work of this kind whilst building the other three anew from the ground, and they probably relied on their massive angle buttresses for support.

A further discovery, which is of value as a clue to the period at which this early work was built, is that of the charred end of one of the wall plates of the nave roof, which has now been carefully protected by glass. This indicates a nave of very early proportions —it was 13ft. 11in. wide between the wall plates, 25ft. 3in. to the top of the walls (or nearly twice its width in height), and 37ft. 2in. to the apex of the roof. Here, then, we have, surely, the remains of a *Saxon Church!*

The rude arched opening, about 3ft. wide, into which the later arch cuts, is built of rubble masonry, and doubtless gave access to the space between the ceiling and roof of the nave.

It is a matter of doubt at what period this early Church was burnt: the whole of it could not have been destroyed at the time of Dean Wanda's visitation (otherwise where were the three altars?)

and yet the calcined stones used in the chancel seem to show that some part of it must have been burnt anterior to this. The most probable solution seems to be that the fire occurred early in the thirteenth century; that the chancel was so much damaged by the fire as to necessitate re-building; that only the roof of the nave was destroyed, and that it had been renewed before the date of the visitation. These discoveries, in any case, clearly show that in 1220 the Church was of its full present length, and (as we shall presently see) with nave and aisles of nearly equal width to the present ones.

The remains of the thirteenth century work inside the chancel are the westernmost piscina, with its shelf, in the south wall, and in the north wall the doorway and the curious arched recess formed in rubble masonry on the sanctuary floor-level. This is 3ft. 5in. wide, 1ft. 10in. high to the springing, 3ft. 9in. to the apex and 1ft. 1in. deep; the arch is of radiating rubble stones, and of slightly pointed form. The recess is too small for a founder's tomb, and from the fact that in 1556 an item in the churchwardens' book alludes to a payment for "makynge iiij^{er} pynnes for the Sepulchre," it was doubtless the Easter sepulchre. The doorway evidently opened into some building, probably a sacristy or a small chapel, on the north side of the chancel, as the rebate is on the outside. This door was close to the west wall of the adjunct, and the west jamb is not (like the east) of wrought stone, but rough masonry, and indicates where it was cut away when the wall was removed. There is a coeval piscina on the outside, eastward of the doorway, which was for use in the sacristy. The use for this doorway ceased, and the sacristy or chapel was removed, before the end of the thirteenth century, when a two-light Geometrical window was inserted over it, the sill of which formed a square head to the opening, too low for use as a doorway. The present sill is not the original one, for it has no glass groove (which exists in the jamb and tracery, showing that the window was glazed and therefore opened to the outside clear of any building), and it was fixed on a higher level when the doorway again came into use—probably in quite recent times. It could not have been used for the present

chapel, otherwise a door would hardly have been made in the screen.

Soon after the insertion of the window (in 1325) the north chapel was founded and dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin by Johannes de Mere, steward of the manor under King Edward II.[1] The work of this period can be distinguished, as a rule, by the use of a large proportion of the green stone from the Wolverton quarry, on the manor held with the chapel, which is to some extent intermixed with Chilmark. This work consists of the arcade of two bays between the chapel and chancel, and the lower part of the jambs of the chancel arch with the rood-loft staircase in the south jamb, which was entered from under the north arch, and was afterwards superseded; the exit door can be seen on the west face.

The chapel at this time probably only extended eastward as far as the window over the door (which, it must be remembered, looked into the open at this time), and in width as far as the north wall of the then existing nave aisle, some 2ft. 9in. less than the present width, whilst it was probably much lower than the existing chapel. Both arches of the arcade were at this time on a level, and the raising of the western one is a later work; these two arches are of two orders of the quarter-round moulding, the outer order dying out on to a plain chamfer on the jambs and on to the stilted part above the cap of the central pier: this pier is an octagonal one. The stop on the east respond is on the chapel side 1ft. 1in. higher than the base of the central pier, and than the stop on the chancel side; this seems to indicate a raising of the level for the sacrarium floor of the chapel of this date. There is no evidence of a contemporary arch into the north aisle.

The pieces of oak tracery now made up into a screen for the arch opening into the north aisle are of this period, and may well have formed part of the rood screen which undoubtedly existed before the present one.

The erection of this chapel seems to have aroused a spirit of emulation, for the arcade of two bays on the south side of the

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[1] *See* Appendices *D.* and *E.*

chancel and the one between the south chapel and aisle are of practically the same date, but in Chilmark stone. The detail of the mouldings is the same. The west arch probably spanned the entire width of the aisle, as on the north side (there is the same peculiarity of the *east side only* of the outer jamb of the arch having wrought stonework), but the central pier of the arcade has no cap to stop the outer order of the arch, the moulding of which is returned horizontally in an unusual manner; this pier also has stops to its diagonal chamfered faces and a moulded base beneath which has been cut away later for the erection of the screens, and—later still —for pews. These arches imply the existence of a chapel here before the present building, and this is corroborated by the chantry dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin having been founded by Sir John Bettesthorne (who died 1398) *in the Chapel of S. Mary*.[1]

The present south chapel was no doubt built by Bettesthorne very little later than 1350, and it may be set down as a very early example of the dawn of Perpendicular feeling, which is specially marked in the east window tracery, where the attempt can hardly be considered successful. This window is a pointed one of four lights, and has two of the mullions carried through to the arch, the central one branching out to meet the sides of it in a very clumsy way.

There are diagonal buttresses at the south-east and south-west angles, the latter showing that the chapel projected beyond the south aisle of the nave, against which it was built. In the middle of the south side is a stair-turret projecting outside as a semi-octagon, giving access to the roof, and eastward of this is a three-light pointed window, with typical "flowing" tracery, whilst westward of the turret is a five-light window with square head. It will thus be seen that there is great diversity in the design of the windows of this chapel, but they are all of one period and they have several points in common, *e.g.*, the cusps of the tracery are all chisel-pointed; the outside labels are of a pure Decorated type, and are worked out

[1] Kite's *Wilts Brasses*, p. 23.

of the solid with the voussoirs of the arches in the pointed windows, and on the square head in the other (the carvings at the sides and apex outside the east window are a peculiar feature); and all have inside arches with mouldings dying out on to the jambs. The label terminals of each of the two south windows are carved to represent a male and female (those to the five-light window might be intended for Sir John and Lady Bettesthorne, and there is a striking resemblance in the features to those on his brass). In the tracery of this window the original glass remains almost intact. There are figures of S. Nicholas, S. Martin, S. Christopher, and an Archbishop, probably S. Thomas of Canterbury. This glass is of the rich brown colouring so noticeable in the almost contemporary window in the Lady Chapel at Edington; the free oak-leaf foliage in the two middle pieces is unusual. The old glass with coats of arms which Aubrey notes in the east and south windows is not mentioned by Hoare, and had probably disappeared before his time, although a beautiful piece of glass, the lead-work of which is a work of art in itself, representing the arms of Bettesthorne quartering Berkeley, impaling Fitzhugh, said to have been removed from the chapel (with another coat now lost) in 1865, was found by Mr. Troyte Chafyn-Grove in Zeals House and put in the south window of the sanctuary in 1893.

All the wrought stone-work of the chapel is Chilmark.

There are some remains of fourteenth century paving tiles preserved near the steps, which are doubtless those mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare.[1]

Behind the door in the staircase a large arched aumbry is formed in the wall with rebate for shutter, and there is in the south wall of the sanctuary a large piscina with moulded shelf, moulded jambs, and arch with early-looking stop, the label cut away. The original oak door exists at the foot of the turret stairs, and it has good scroll hinges, probably those mentioned in the footnote to Jackson's Aubrey.

In the floor of the chapel, in front of the altar, is the fine brass of the founder, John Bettesthorne, lord of Chadenwyche, who died

[1] *Hundred of Mere*, p. 12.

in 1398; the inscription is remarkable as giving the Dominical letter for the year (E).[1] The manor of Chadenwyche (now pronounced Charnage), together with much other property in Wilts and elsewhere, went to his only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Berkeley, Kt., and the chantry was then known as "Berkeley's Chantry."[2]

In the floor of the sanctuary of the chapel are the remains of another brass, supposed to be that of Sir John Berkeley, who died 1426-7.[3] This is described by Aubrey[4] as that "of a Chevalier with a Greyhound at his feet; his wife's effigies is lost, as also the escutcheons and inscription:" the brass was then more complete, but it appears to have become reduced to its present condition by Hoare's time.

Under the eastern arch is a Purbeck marble altar-tomb with the sides enriched by elaborate tracery with shields. There was a brass on one of the shields (that on the west side) but this, together with the inscription, was lost before Aubrey's visit. The tomb is coeval with the screens, and it may well have marked the burying-place of the first Lord Stourton (referred to later), who died in 1463, and who doubtless assisted in the great work of re-modelling the Church which was then drawing to a close.

This seems to be a suitable place at which to mention the considerable slope of the floor of the chapel from north to south, in the direction of the natural fall of the site: this has been jealously preserved in the recent works of restoration, as a striking instance of the practice which I believe was very general in mediæval times. The floor of the entire Church seems to have followed the same lines, for it has been levelled up at the south porch to the extent of 15in., as indicated by the benches in the porch and the stops of the door jambs; and the bases of the south arcade of the nave are 5¼in. lower than those on the north.

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[1] Kite's *Wilts Brasses*, p. 23.
[2] *See* Appendix *F.*
[3] Kite, p. 31.
[4] Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 387.

This chapel has been very unfortunate in the matter of its roof, for the present is at least the fourth which has been put on. There was certainly one of Bettesthorne's work (not to go back farther), which was of the pitch of the existing roof; then, towards the end of the sixteenth century a roof of lower pitch was substituted, the gable being reduced to the level of the side parapet, which was continued round. Aubrey refers to this roof as having some "good carved worke," and it existed in Hoare's time, as the engraving of the exterior of the Church shows,[1] and the two stone corbels (of the basest type of grotesque) and oak wall pieces which formed part of it still remain. The third roof was a very mean and weak one, of flat pitch and slated, put on some sixty years ago. The present roof was put on in 1892, from money left for the purpose by Miss Julia E. Chafyn-Grove, who had previously (in 1883) restored the altar to the chapel and opened it for daily service.[2]

Very soon after the erection of this chapel an enlargement of the body of the Church seems to have been necessary, and the projection of the south chapel naturally suggested the widening of the south aisle to the extent of 5ft. 7in., to bring it in line with the chapel. The south porch, with its priests' chamber over, and staircase for access to the same and on to the roof, was erected at the same time—not later than 1370. It will be seen that the plinth of the chapel is continued in the aisle, although the windows and parapets differ.

In the aisle are four (three in the south wall and one in the west) three-light pointed windows with tracery of reticulated type and chisel-pointed cusps, the outside labels here and in the outer south doorway, as in the chapel, being worked on the arch-stones.

The mullions and tracery are plainly splayed—not moulded—as

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[1] *Hundred of Mere*, p. 10.

[2] "The lands belonging to this chantry were obtained at the Dissolution by the Protector Somerset for his Secretary, Sir John Thynne, by whom they were sold to Thomas Chafyn, of Zeals, and by his representatives, the Groves, of Zeals, the chapel is now used for burial." (Foot-note to Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 387.) Hoare (*Hund. of Mere*, p. 12,) gives the date of sale as 11th November, 1563.

also are the inner arches, the splay dying on to the jambs; the outer jambs and arch have the quarter-round mould in addition.

The inner doorway of the porch has two orders of mouldings on arch and jambs, without label, and typical stops—which are, however, almost hidden by the raising of the floor. The outer doorway has somewhat similar mouldings and stops, but the greater part of the porch has been re-built (as mentioned later), the window to the priests' chamber over disappearing in the process, leaving only the quatrefoil opening (which has never been glazed), which gave a view into the aisle. Parts of the arch of a two-light window now form the head of the upper doorway.

The work to this aisle is of Doulting stone.

The present roof was put on at the restoration of 1856. The old oak benches on stone bases are preserved.

The next step in the development of the building was taken on the north side. In 1393 Richard II. made a grant of land for the further endowment of the north chapel, shortly before which time (*circa* 1380) the north and east walls were re-built, making it practically equal in width to the south chapel, and of the full length of the chancel—it thus projected beyond the north aisle as the Bettesthorne Chapel formerly did on the south, and had similar diagonal buttresses at the outer (north-west and north-east) angles: it was, however, carried above the contemporary chancel, and had a span roof, in lieu of the (probable) lean-to form of the previous small chapel. Here, as in the south chapel, the transition to the Perpendicular is much more marked in the east window than in the side ones. This window is a five-light pointed one, and if judged by its tracery might be taken to be later, but the mouldings—the wave-mould, splay, and cavetto on the outside arch and jambs and the two latter inside and on the mullions and tracery—show it to be of the period now under review. It has the same outside label returning square into the wall, as on the side windows, and inside arch with wave mould dying on to the jambs. The chapel is divided into three bays in length, the divisions being marked by buttresses on the outside; and a splayed plinth is carried round the diagonal buttress and along the east side (it is also continued later along the

north aisle). It is worthy of note that whilst the north wall of the chapel is of squared ashlar, the east wall is faced with rubble, as though to harmonise with the Early English rubble of the east wall of the chancel, against which it was built. Each bay has a four-light square-headed window with cavetto moulding on all members and a segmental inner arch which is moulded like that of the east window; the tracery is of reticulated design, with cinquefoil cusping—the cusps having a slight tendency to the square form of the later period. Three eyes of the tracery of one window contain old glass, viz., in a quatrefoil five roses and an eight-pointed star, in a trefoil three estoils and a floriated centre with a border of guilloche pattern, and in another trefoil three leopard's heads and a centre composed of a quatrefoil with five roses.

The arch between the chapel and north aisle was inserted at this time, and spanned the whole width of the aisle, the outer face of the wall of which can be seen on the inside 8in. from the north-east angle of the present aisle. The north jamb has the moulding carried down and stopped on the east face, but not on the west, where there is no jamb of worked stone. This is conclusive as to the insertion of this arch before the widening of the north aisle. The drip-course built over the then lean-to roof of the aisle when the west wall of the chapel was erected is also clearly distinguishable.

The contemporary roof remains, and is a waggon-head vault divided into twenty panels by oak ribs plastered between: it retains some of the original carved bosses at the intersections, but the wall-plate has been re-modelled and some Jacobean scroll brackets added at the springing of the ribs, also a good shield bearing the date 1604 with a ✠, and opposite to it a poor copy with the date 1791, in which year the chapel was ceiled and white-washed, Robert Still paying one fourth of the expense. A hatchment of the Still family impaling Skrine, of Warleigh, Co. Somerset, is preserved in this chapel.

The only piscina in the chapel is that previously noted near the doorway into the chancel, which I assume to have been in use in the sacristy.

Sir William Stourton, who (like Johannes de Mere) was (in

1402) Steward of the Principality of Wales, and therefore of the manor of Mere, and who died in 1403, directed that his body should be buried in the chantry chapel of the Virgin Mary in the Church of Mere, but this was not carried out as he was buried in the priory of Witham, Co. Somerset.[1] John, his son, who was made first Lord Stourton in 1448, and who died 1463, was probably buried under the altar-tomb above referred to. This John was probably the most distinguished of the Stourton family, and served his monarchs Henry V. and VI. in their foreign wars with great ability, for which services he was created a baron. Leland says he built the ancient castle at Stourton "*ex spoliis Gallorum*," and it was no doubt from the same source that he greatly contributed to the general reconstruction of the Church of Mere, *circa* 1450-60. He married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merefield, Co. Somerset, Kt., whose arms appear on one of the shields on the bridge across the north aisle.

The second Lord (William) died 1479 and was, like his son John, the third Lord, buried in this Church.[2] The second Lord married a "daughter of Sir John Chidiok, of Chidiok, Co. Dorset," and "by this the family of Stourton acquired the manor of Stourton Caundle, Co. Dorset, which was afterwards sold to Henry Hoare, of Stourton, Esq., in whose family it now remains." [3]

The third lord married a granddaughter of Sir John Berkeley, who married the daughter of Sir John Bettesthorne, builder of the *south* chapel, and died in 1484.

The widening and raising of this chapel appears to have had a similar effect on the parishioners to the similar work in the south chapel, for the north aisle was immediately afterwards re-built—indeed it is doubtful whether the chapel was roofed in before the aisle was begun—the width of the chapel being in each case the limit for the width of the aisle, whilst on the north the roof of the aisle was a continuation of that of the chapel. As stated on p. 25,

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[1] Hoare's *Hundred of Mere*, p. 44.
[2] *Ibid*, *p.* 48.
[3] *Ibid*, p. 44.

the inside wall of the previous aisle was in a line with the face of the north jamb of the arch communicating with the chapel, and the rough facing between this and the present wall indicates the point from which the wall was removed, whilst the drip-course over the arch marks the line of its roof.

The work of the aisle very closely resembles that of the north chapel, and the same plinth-course is continued through both, but there is sufficient difference to indicate some progress in the change of taste which was so rapid at this period: thus, although the two north windows of the aisle correspond with those of the chapel in form, in number of lights, and in the reticulation of the tracery, it will be seen that the arches to the lights are of ogee form, instead of two-centred, and have trefoil cusping; the inner arch has a cavetto instead of the wave-mould, and the labels of all three windows in this aisle have circular terminals instead of the square returns into the wall. The west window of the aisle is peculiar—it is of three lights with square heads on the outside, but the pierced part assumes a pointed form, so that on the inside it has the appearance of a pointed arched window, and the inside arch is also pointed, the spandrels between the arch and the square head on the outside being filled with blind tracery: the label is worked on the solid with the head and jambs, as in the south aisle. The roof of the aisle was, doubtless, like that of the chapel (although with a somewhat later-looking cornice), but, as in the nave, the ribs have been cut away and the whole plastered.

The north porch, with its staircase and room over, was apparently built with the north aisle. It is much richer than the one on the south and was always—as now—the principal entrance to the Church. It has diagonal buttresses carried up and terminating in crocketted pinnacles above the parapet. The outer doorway is a good one, with two orders of wave mould with a hollow between, and a bold label over, having terminals carved to represent animals. Over it is a niche having flanking pinnacles and groined canopy, which is occupied by a figure representing S. Michael slaying the dragon. Sir R. C. Hoare assumes this figure to be older than the surrounding work, but this is probably due to its weather-worn

appearance from the softness of the stone; there seems to be no reason to think that it was not made for the niche in which it stands. The canopy of the niche cuts the cornice and parapet of the porch, which latter is carried up with a curve on each side of the centre and terminates in a modern cross. There appears to have been an alteration in this part which has caused some confusion—the parapet is continued round the stair-turret, but there is none to the north aisle. The outside work of the porch is of green Wolverton stone; inside, the doorway and vaulting are constructed with Chilmark and Doulting stone mixed. The inner doorway has two orders of mouldings with a four-centred arch (the earliest instance of this form in the Church), and over it is a niche with square head, occupied by a figure which has a history so remarkable that it is worth relating:—In the piece of ground to the east of the churchyard, now forming a playground for the National Schools, the site of the old Church-house, and in later years a farm-yard, was a pond, afterwards filled up with earth. In digging a trench for the foundations of the coal-shed at the south-west corner of the ground this headless figure was brought to light and restored by the Vicar to its present position, which it exactly fits. The figure had probably been thrown into the pond either when the images in the Church were destroyed in 1563, or when the town was visited by Cromwell's troopers in 1645, when the renowned glass of the Church, remarked upon by Aubrey, was broken up and the Vicar—Dr. Chafyn—so brutally ill-used as to cause his death shortly after. The figure appears to hold a model of a Church in the left hand, which would indicate a founder.

The porch has a lierne vaulted ceiling, with good foliated carving in the bosses; there are two stone benches with plinths and seats. The room over has a window on the west and a smaller one on the east; the original oak door remains at the foot of the stairs, as also that of the inner doorway of the porch, with its traceried head and plain strap hinges. There is no peep into the Church, as on the south side. This room is referred to in the churchwarden's accounts as the "Treasurye Lofte over the Northe Porche" in the year 1636, when the following inventory of its contents is given:—

"Three Great Pypes of the Organes.
"One Barrell of Gunpowder weyinge ij^{c} weighte.
"More of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in paper xiiij^{li}.
"More in that lofte Twoo olde Greate Chests.
"More of Soader in one of those Coffers wch was the Remeynder of the Soader bought this yere ix^{li} and xix yards of matche."

This room is now fitted up as a museum, and an inventory of its contents is given at the end of this paper[1]: it is to the present time used for vestry meetings.

We now come to the period of the great work of the re-modelling of the centre of the Church, which had become almost inevitable from the raising and widening of the north and south aisles and chapels. Although the nave was of good height—for the early structure, of which traces are preserved at the west end, doubtless remained, but re-roofed after the fire—we may assume that it was very much cut off from the aisles by low Norman arches (for there would hardly have been Saxon aisles) which would seem to the men of the fifteenth century (who were very much given to re-modelling everything to suit more modern ideas) quite out of harmony with the lofty proportions of the aisles, whilst the low thirteenth century chancel must have been quite buried between the two chapels. The three-light square-headed window on the south side of the sacrarium may be assigned to the end of the fourteenth century, and its low position, beneath the Early English eaves corbels, seems to show that it was inserted before the chancel was raised, although its inner arch and jambs are similarly treated to those of the later windows; this may have been an alteration in the re-modelling.

Gilbert Kymer was Dean of Salisbury—and by virtue of this office, Rector of Mere—from 1449 to 1463, and we find his arms[2] on two of the bench-ends in the chancel, which are (with the two fronts of the north and south book desks) contemporary with the screens, and the character of the whole work so exactly fits in with

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[1] *See* Appendix *G*.

[2] Hoare *(Hund. of Mere*, p. 11*)*: "Kymer, or Keymer, of West Chalborough, Co. Dorset. *Argent*, three wolves in pale *azure*, within a bordure *sable* bezanteé."

it that we need have no hesitation in concluding that this great work was commenced during his tenure of the rectory and finished (with perhaps the exception of the tower) before 1470. It was commenced at the east end by the raising of the chancel and the insertion of the present east window. This east window is a pointed one of five lights, in Chilmark stone, it has three small orders of chamfers on the outside of the jambs and arch, and one inside and out on the mullions and tracery; the latter is of Transitional type, and in general form might be taken to be earlier than that in the north chapel, but a careful study of its details shows that it is slightly later. The added part of the east wall is of rubble masonry like the thirteenth century work below, and the east end of the chapel, into which it is bonded. The chancel has three clerestory windows of two lights on the south with cinquefoil cusping. An interesting relic of the period between the raising of the north chapel and that of the chancel is preserved in the stone shoot which came at the end of the gutter between the roofs as they then existed. A second piscina was formed in the south wall farther east, the older one being probably found to be inconveniently far westward.

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The Dean having performed his part, the Vicar, the landowners, and parishioners were not slow to follow, and it must be admitted that they carried out their share in a magnificent manner. The re-modelling consisted in the raising of the chancel arch and of the western arch of the arcade in the south wall of the north chapel—the latter evidently for the purpose of an organ-loft—the blocking up of the rood stairs (of which more later), the entire re-building of the north and south arcades with clerestory, the nave roof with turret for sanctus bell on the east gable, the re-building of the tower with the exception of the lower part of its east wall, and (a little later) the insertion of the arch in the latter. At the same time a new rood-screen was erected. I will now proceed to describe these works in the above order.

The whole of the stone used for the internal features in this work (with the exception of a small quantity of Chilmark) is an oolite from Doulting, Somerset, and the point from which the chancel

and organ-loft arches were raised can be exactly identified. The chancel arch is of the west-country panelled type, without label, the added part of the jambs and the arch being entirely new work of Doulting stone; in the case of the organ-loft the old green stone arch was re-used, but with new springers and the jambs heightened, the old springers being cut off and left *in situ*. The raising of these arches and the consequent weakening of the pier from which they spring was doubtless the reason for filling up the space in it occupied by the rood-loft stairs.

The arcades between the nave and aisles are of five bays, the spaces being divided as between the wall-face of the tower and the eastern respond—the westernmost bays are therefore narrower by the projection of the east buttresses of the tower against which they abut. The columns are tall and slender, and consist in section of semi-circular attached shafts on the cardinal faces with hollows between—the four shafts having deep moulded bases and moulded caps stopping the outer order of the arch-mould, which is an ogee instead of a plain roll like the shaft; the hollows are continued round the arch. The arches are pointed; over each arch on the south side is a three-light pointed clerestory window,[1] and the same is repeated on the north side, but is visible on the inside only, and built solid (not subsequently blocked up, as Hoare thought) on the outside: this was doubtless owing to the high-pitched roof which had been put on the north aisle as compared with the lean-to or flat-spanned roof on the south. The absence of labels to both arches and windows is noticeable, and this flat treatment was no doubt intended to receive colour decoration, which there is evidence to show covered the interior of the building. The joints of the columns are bedded on oyster-shells, except in the re-built parts, where sheet-lead is used.

The nave roof still remains, it is of the collared and braced rafter type, with longitudinal moulded ribs intersecting with the main circular ribs. The cornice is a richly-moulded one with carved

[1] The tracery to the south windows had disappeared and was renewed, copied from the blind windows on the north, in 1856.

paterae and angels with outstretched wings holding shields bearing emblems of the Passion and other devices,[1] twenty-two in all, one under each main rib. The greater part of the roof was doubtless open to the oak strips, widely spaced, with lead covering, but the easternmost bay was boarded under the rafters and collars and subdivided by ribs into panels painted alternately red and green. This had been removed and the mouldings of the circular and horizontal ribs cut away and the roof ceiled underneath (probably in 1592, when tiles were substituted for lead), but sufficient traces remained to enable a restoration of it to be made in 1895, when the roof was opened out. The whole of the cornice and the angels bear traces of having been richly coloured and gilded.

The sanctus bell-cot remains intact—a simple erection of two jambs with a square-headed opening for the bell, and a crocketted and pierced finial over. The bell was rung from the north chapel, under the organ-loft, and there still exists a squint of quite unique interest in one of the mullions of the oak screen under the organ, through which the "bedesman" in charge of the bell (who was also the organ-blower) viewed the priest at the altar, and the only position at which the priest could be seen through this opening is the centre of the west side of the altar. The opening is rudely chiselled through the mullion and measures 9in. high, by 2in. wide on the chancel side, widening to 11in. high by $2\frac{1}{4}$in. wide on the chapel side. The grooves worn by successive ropes are visible on the stonework of the east face of the wall over the chancel arch, and the extent of the wear and tear of the rope may be judged from the entries in the churchwardens' accounts, which record the purchase of a "new rope for the little belle" on an average yearly.[2]

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[1] Commencing from the east, on the north side:—(1) The Sponge, (2) Crown of Thorns, (3) Pincers, (4) Scourge, (5) Ladder, (6) a Scroll, (7) a Garment, (8) Staff and Book, (9, 10, and 11) a plain shield. On the south side, beginning from the east:—(1) The Mallet, (2) Spear, (3) Hammer, (4) Nails, (5 and 6) a plain shield, (7) The Cross, (8) plain shield, (9) open Book, (10) rent Garment, (11) plain shield.

[2] The sanctus bell now in position has a curious history. It appears to be the original metal, but re-cast, and re-hung on the original bar. It may have been used at one time as a service call bell for the Vicar, the vicarage before 1865

The tower is a magnificent one in proportion and dimensions, and a fine piece of masonry, but it is plainly treated with the exception of the parapet. It strikingly resembles, in type, that of S. Peter's, Marlborough, but it is bolder in detail and conceived on a larger scale. It is 94½ft. in height from the ground to the top of the parapet (the pinnacles rise about 29½ft. above this), and about 23ft. square on plan exclusive of the buttresses. It is of three stages in height, divided by string-courses. At each angle is an octagonal buttress (that on the north-west contains the staircase for the full height) about 7½ft. in diameter at the lower stage, carried up for the full height and terminating in a spirelet springing from a simple moulded and embattled cornice. There is a chamfered plinth, and above this a base mould. The cornice beneath the parapet is a repetition of the string-courses. The parapet is an embattled one enriched by two stages of sunk tracery in quatrefoils with shields, this work being very similar to that on the tomb between the chancel and south chapel. There is a three-light window in each face of the upper stage. The middle stage is divided into two on the west face with a two-light window in each part. In the lower stage there is a low four-centred doorway without label in the west face, and above it a four-light window of transitional type with a vesica in a curious position in the tracery. The label has square terminals. Over the window is carved an angel holding a shield with the device I.H.S.

There is distinct evidence of the tower having been built after the west wall of the north aisle, and the latter made out to insert the buttress. The outside stonework of the tower is Chilmark, as are the buttresses where they occur inside the Church. The archway into the nave is a fine specimen of the panelled type like the chancel arch, 11ft. 2in. wide; the jambs are 3ft. 10in. thick, and the sinkings are bold and deep.

being the house now known as "the old vicarage," or "Layfield House," due west of the tower across the road. In some manner it found its way, about the beginning of the century, to the house known as "Dean's Orchard," to the south of the churchyard, and was there used for domestic purposes by successive tenants till it was discovered in 1895 in the corner of a dark coal cellar and re-hung in the bell-cot.

The ceiling over the lower stage of the tower is a richly-panelled and traceried one, and is illustrated by Sir R. C. Hoare,[1] but it has been much renewed, as an entry in the accounts of the restoration in 1855 shows,[2] and the four angle panels are now plain. The ceiling springs from stone corbels in the angles.

The bowl of the font is coeval with the re-modelling; it is of Purbeck marble, octagonal in shape, each side having a traceried panel—a quatrefoil with multifoil cusping, with a plain shield in the centre: this work strongly resembles that of the tomb of the first Lord Stourton, and the parapet of the tower. The stem and base were renewed in 1855, but it had again become so disintegrated that it had to be further renewed in 1895, when some departure from the design of the old shaft—the cusping having been omitted—was inadvertently made. The font was formerly where it now stands, but it was subsequently removed to near the north door, and replaced in the tower last year.

The rood-screen is a magnificent one; it is of the full width of the nave (23ft. 6in.), and 15ft. high from the nave floor to the floor of the loft; it is divided into five main bays by moulded mullions treated as shafts, from which, and from the wall shafts, spring—on both the east and west sides—the rich fan-vaulted cove to the loft: the panels of the groining are elaborately traceried. Each main bay is subdivided into six lesser bays by moulded smaller mullions which are carried through the lower panelled stage and the two open stages above to the arch-ribs of the vaulting. A heavy transom, with carved pateræ in a sunk member, divides the open stages, and beneath this, in the central bay, come the folding doors

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[1] Hoare's *Hund. of Mere*, p. 10.

[2] The following builder's estimate was accepted for work to this ceiling at the restoration in 1855:—"Restoring and repairing, cleaning and stopping framing to tower ceiling. Taking out the whole of the panels, cleaning, repairing, and stopping suffnt. for 4 setts with plain deal stained panel in angles of ceiling, new cross mouldings but without carvings to same, the centre piece to have new panels, and the whole cased with inch deal, cleaned, repaired, and stopped, the bosses and angel carvings of principle framing to be made good, the bosses on next smaller size to be made good, but not angel carving, the whole to be properly cleaned and to have 2 coats oiled with boiled oil properly rubbed in. £33 15*s*."

with four-centred head, the spandrels having undercut carving of exquisite design. The rail at the top of the lower panelled stage is sunk and carved like the transom, and the panels beneath it are traceried, each being treated as a flat ogee-crocketted canopy; this occurs on the nave side only, the east side being plain for the returned stalls. The lower open stage has tracery under the transom, and the heads of the five main bays are filled with tracery of a fully-developed "Perpendicular" type. The cornices on both sides remain intact, and are richly moulded and carved—that on the nave side has two orders of inserted carving, besides a small member carved on the solid, and that on the east has two orders of carved pateræ in addition to a lower "fringe." The parapet was taken down in 1562, when an oak cover-mould was put on the cornice, but on removing this I found the mortice holes indicating a central panel 1ft. 7in. wide (this only being grooved into the sill piece of the parapet), with nine panels on each side, in groups of three; the mullions forming the main divisions were supported on corbels morticed in horizontally. The holes from which the beam forming the top of the parapet was taken were evidently *left for the purpose* in building the clerestory walls, and filled up round the beam afterwards: they indicate the height of the parapet as 3ft. 9in. from the loft floor. The east parapet was divided by mullions into eleven equal panels of 12½in., and does not appear to have touched the arch at each end. The width of the loft is 6ft. 7in.

The means of access to the rood-loft (after it had been raised to its present height and the staircase which led to the earlier and lower loft blocked up) was by a wooden ladder in the north-west angle of the north chapel, through a doorway in the wall forming the east end of the aisle (this was obviously *cut through* after the insertion of the present arch), across a bridge to the east respond of the north arcade of the nave, and through the respond to the loft. Both openings in the walls are 2ft. wide, large enough to admit an adult (which is not often the case), and in the 2ft. 3in. in thickness of the respond, through which the upper doorway is cut, four steps are arranged in an ingenious way, giving 11in. tread to each. Both openings appear to have had doors. I have met with

two other instances of access to the rood-loft by means of a bridge across the aisle, where the loft itself did not extend through nave and aisles, viz., Bishops Cannings and Battle (Sussex).[1]

The entries in the churchwardens' book which appear to refer to the altars, tabernacles, and the rood-loft and its bridge, are as follows:—

"1558. Item for makynge of a dore to the Rode lofte."
"Item for Jemewes and nayles to the same."
"to W^{m}. Stafford for whytnyng of the walles of the northe Ile of the Church ii^{s}. iiij^{d}."

"1559. Payde in Earneste towards the makynge of the Image of Seynt Michell."

"1561. Item for takyng downe of the Aultares by comanndement of the Quenes vysytors aforesaid."
"Item for takynge downe of the Rode in the Churche."
"Item for wasshyng out of the Rode and the trynyte."
"Item for lyme for the same."
"Item for defacynge the Images of the twelve apostles which were painted in the fface of the Rode lofte."

"1562. Payed for the takyng downe of the Rode loft by the comanndment of the Bysshop x^{d}."
"For lyme to amende the same place ageyn xvj^{d}."
"For lathes to amende the Rode lofte xiij^{d}."
"Item to Henry Hopkyns for the defacyng of the seats or tabernacles of the Images throught all the Churche[2] iiij^{s}. x^{d}."
"Item for lyme for the same iij^{s}. vj^{d}."
"Item for the carriage of the Rubble oute of the Churche iij^{d}."
"For a table peynted with the tenne comanndm^{ts}. and for a Kalendar and a boke of the homelyes ij^{s}. iiij^{d}."

"1625. for Setting upp the Kinges Armes and for plaine centences of Scripture on the walls iij^{li}. v^{s}."

"1625. A new Pulpitt sett up and some new seates. The King's Arms were sett upp and many poses written on the walls."

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxiii., p. 5.

In St. Martin's, Langharne, Carmarthenshire, a cruciform Church, with central tower, the rood-loft was approached by a bridge across the south transept. Also at Ditcheat, Somerset, the loft was approached by a passage in the wall above the north aisle arch between aisle and transept from a staircase with entrance in the north aisle.—J. A. Lloyd.

[2] It is not clear where these tabernacles were, as traces of such work only exist over one piscina in the chancel, but that there was more is shown by the entry for carriage of rubble out of the Church. A whole niche has been removed and the wall made good 3ft. eastward of piscina in north chapel.

"1684. Itm. paid Mr. White for new draweinge and settinge up the Kings armes 07li 00s. 00d."

(This is the existing achievement and bears the inscription "Fear God Honour the King 1684—Thomas Rabbitts—John fford Churchwardens"; the former one having doubtless been destroyed during the Commonwealth.)

"1625. To the Joyner for a pyne for the pulpitt to hang the preachers hatt on jd."

The image of S. Michael might have occupied the central panel. That this was treated in some manner distinct from the rest is shown by the groove in the sill of the parapet, to lend it special support. The twelve apostles were doubtless painted in twelve of the side panels, whilst the other six were occupied by other figures, probably angels in adoration. Traces of the colouring of the parapet remain on the sill piece recently opened out. The works of spoliation done 1559—1562 were very sweeping.

Aubrey (1680) says:—[1]

"In the north aisle is a kind of Balcony, as it were for an organ, on which these coates are painted, viz.:—

A Merchant's Mark.	Berkeley.
(Clyvedon.)	Stourton.
Carant.	(Wadham.)
Hungerford, with a mullet for difference.	Bettesthorne.
——— Do. without the difference.	Baynton.
Prince of Wales.	Carant as before, with a crescent for difference.
The Trinity. Device.[2] (*a*)	——— ? (*c*)
——— ? (*b*)	

"Non nobis Dñe, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam."

The bridge and the two other galleries were taken down in 1856, the panels forming the front were preserved in the framing of the

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[1] Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 386.

[2] Sir R. C. Hoare (*Hund. of Mere*, pp. 10 and 11) supplies the blanks as follows:—

(*a*) Christ Church.

(*b*) The Cross of Saint George.

(*c*) S. Bartholomew's Hospital (Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*).

[In Hoare's description of these arms he omits to mention the chevron *counterchanged* shown by Aubrey.]

pulpit and altar from 1856 until 1895, when they were replaced on the bridge.

The four arches between the chancel and north and south chapels and the one on the west of the south chapel were provided with screens at the same time, and these, whilst being varied in design, all exhibit the same feeling as the rood-screen, and the same delicate treatment. The two arches on the south of the chancel (one of which is made to fit the tomb, so that the first Lord Stourton did not live to see his great work completed) and the eastern one on the north are completely occupied by the screens, up to the apex, whilst the one on the west of the south chapel and the one to the organ arch are finished by a horizontal cornice: neither has any widening of the top, by vaulting or otherwise. The present top piece of the organ screen is evidently (as the rebate and upper moulding show) the lower part of the cornice which terminated it, and it was only carried higher by the depth of the cornice—this probably indicates the level of the loft for the organ referred to in the churchwardens' book in 1556.

The entries relating to the organ are given in the Appendix.

They commence with the blower's salary of 8*d.* for the year 1556-7, and this is continued (varying in amount, but generally 2*s.* a year) until 1591, when it ceases. In 1575 the organ was taken down and, presumably, re-erected, for an entry occurs in 1578 for repairing it. After 1591 no mention is made of the organ until 1636, when, in an inventory of Church goods in the hands of the churchwardens, we find:—

"In the lofte over the North Ile one payre of old decayed Organes wth xxxvi Organe Pypes of the greater sorte in them besides the three Pypes hereafter chardged, besides a quantitye of small pypes wch wer not numbred and were in the pype case";

and:—

"in the Treasurye Lofte over the North Porche theise goods Three great Pypes of the Organes."

In 1782 there is an entry of a "Pitchpype for the Singers" Presumably therefore, from nearly the end of the sixteenth century onwards there was no organ in use until a new one was set up in

the original position in 1870: this gave place to the existing organ in 1886.

Jerard the bedeman, who was doubtless stationed beneath the organ-loft, probably had charge of the sanctus bell as well as the organ bellows, as the marks of the ropes and the squint through the mullion of the screen indicate that it was rung from this place.

The present stalls in the choir were originally in two sets of three each, and they are shown retained as returned stalls facing eastwards on Mr. Wyatt's plan for the restoration of the Church in 1855, since which they have been altered and re-arranged. One of the old stalls is separated from the rest and used as the Vicar's seat on the south, and the other two of this set are joined to the other three, making the row of five on the south side. The misereres are carved to represent (1) a fox with foliage (new); (2) an angel holding a shield and with side foliage; (3) foliage; (4) a bearded head with foliage at sides; (5) a Tudor rose and leaves; (6) a head with tongue and two sprays of foliage protruding from mouth, with foliage at sides. The desk fronts on north and south sides are original, although much re-cut and re-faced. The ends, with their poppy-heads are also original, but it is doubtful whether they occupy their former positions. The western ends are traceried only, but each of the two eastern has a shield suspended from a human hand and bearing the arms of Kymer, which are previously mentioned: the latter two are more likely to have been the ends of the desk to the returned stalls and conspicuous "on entering the choir."[1]

The Jacobean seats in the nave are the original ones, cut down and re-modelled to suit modern requirements: they were made by "Walter the Joyner" of Maiden Bradley, between 1638 and 1641, when they cost £86 11*s.* 10*d.* The following are the entries referring to them:—

"1638. Item to the Joyner for the newe seates £i xiij."

"1639. To Walter the Joyner this year 1638 for the making and setting up of the new seates on the North side of the Church. £i xix. s. x."

"To Willm Gough for the Joyners Diet while the Seates were setting up xiij. s. x. d."

[1] *Hund. of Mere*, p. 11.

"1640. Paied to Willm Walter the Joyner of Bradley for setting up the womans seates in the south and north side of the Church £i xxvii=00=00."

"1640. Paied to Richard Olliffe the Joyner for a newe ffourme to set in the passage to sitt uppon 00 . s. viij . 00."

"1641. Item p^d^ Willim Walter of Mayden Bradley for the new seating £i xxiv=00=00."

It is not quite clear to what extent the Church was thus seated but the men and women sat apart, the latter in the south and north aisles, and in 1635 a special seat was provided for the "midwyfe."

There are many interesting entries as to the sale of seats and single sittings for life between 1610 and 1850.[1] Towards the end of this period parishioners began to erect seats for themselves. Sir R. C. Hoare[2] refers to the rood-loft being "much disfigured by a pew which rises up to a considerable height, and in a very heavy form, above it."

The two long benches in the tower are also part of Walter the Joyner's work, and were evidently made for their present position, for the use of sponsors. They had been removed to the north chapel, but were found to fit their present places, except that the one on the south had been shortened.

The bridge across the north aisle appears from entries as to the letting of seats to have been widened in 1686-7 and divided into two pews—one (the northern) having four sittings, the other five sittings; total, nine. A gallery of similar size was set up at the east end of the south aisle about 1704, containing ten seats.

A faculty was granted for the erection of another gallery in the

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[1] This seems to have led to difficulties. In 1685 is an entry:—"The old reading pew sold to James Harding 8s." And thirteen years later is the following entry:—"Mem. May ye 30th, 1698. Memoranded y^t^. upon debate this day before mee concerning ye sale of ye Old Reading Pew above mencon'd to James Harding (it appearing y^t^ ye Parish Clerk for ye time being was better provided for of a seat in ye Chancell) ye sale of ye same to ye s^d^ James Harding was by and wth ye approbacon of divers of ye Inhabitants of ye Parish then p'sent ratifyed and confirmed by me. Robte: Woodward Doi Sarum."

[2] *Hund. of Mere*, p. 10.

tower in 1705, to accommodate twenty-four singers, and the rood-loft (called the "Middle Gallery") was arranged to seat thirty-six: this was in 1815 "reserved for a school." Besides these there appear to have been no galleries erected in the Church.

There is no evidence of the mediæval pulpit, but we may conclude that, the other woodwork of the Church being so rich, this was not neglected. The new pulpit set up in 1625, with its peg for the preacher's hat, has also disappeared, and the present one is modern. There are entries for colouring the font, 1695; colouring pulpit and pew, 1699; new pulpit cloth and cushions (£10 10*s.*) in 1701; "coullering the Skrene and Font and writing the Tenn Commandmts," £7 16*s.*, in 1603; painting font, 1705; colouring "skrene," 1720; black cloth for pulpit, 1817 and 1821 (on the occasions of the deaths of Princess Charlotte and George III.); pulpit cushions and lights in 1822; two oak chairs, 1844.

The floor of the Church appears to have been originally of chalk, and there are entries for "malm" for repairing the holes. In 1636 we read that:—

"This was an extraordnye yeare ffor 3 causes—ffirst ffor that theise accomptants had notice to make pvision ffor Mr. Deanes Cominge at the Visitacon they came wch they pvided ffor but came not and coste the v^{li} dinner. Secondly yt fell owte that the north leads of the South pte of the Church weare soe muche in decaye y^{t} th coste there betwene 30 and 40^{li} the Repayrenge. Thirdleye they paved all the Boodye of the Churche wth out the Chauncell and the ij Porches and Paynted the vaute and Both Church doores as by the pticulers in the said Accompte will shewe."

In 1680 an entry states:—

"To John Bayly and W^{m}. Ribb for draweinge the mame stone and layenge the paviere at the Church 00=13=00."

By this it would appear that more paving was done, and again, in 1703:—

"Itm paid for 2 loads of Pavio^{rs} for the Church and laying them and for carriage of them up to Mere £05=18^{s}.=09^{d}."

And an entry of 18*s.* 4*d.*,

"p^{d}. to William Sheppard for quartering the men that paved ye Church, being a fortnight's tyme,"

shows that workmen were again brought from outside.

The inscriptions on the bells are given by the Rev. W. C. Lukis[1] as follows:—

"*Mere*, 6.

"1. 2. W. C.: T. T.: C. W.: T. P.: Anno Domini, 1665.

"3. Anno Domini, 1660. W. B.: W. H.: C. W.: D. I♟L.

"4. Messieurs Phillips and Mitchell, Churchwardens. J. Kingston, Founder, Bridgewater, 1828.

"5. ✠ Stella Maria Maris Succurre Piissima Nobis.[2]

"6. Mr. Giles Forward and Mr. Giles Jupe, C^{h} W^{ds} 1747. William Cockey, Bellfounder."

There were, as we have seen, four bells in 1220, but these—as might have been expected—have been replaced or re-cast. There is an inventory which mentions five bells in good repair in 1635. The first and second of the present peal were cast in 1665 by F. Purdue, of Salisbury, when the peal was made up to six; and the third in 1660, by John Sett, of Salisbury. There are no entries in the churchwardens' book from 1646 till 1672, so that these items do not appear. The tenor bell was re-cast by William Cockey, of Frome, in 1747. He was paid 20*s*. per cwt. for re-casting 24*cwt*. 1*qr*. 4*lbs*. of old metal and 13*s*. per lb. for 1*cwt*. 1*qr*. 3*lb*. of new added metal, and a new clapper, 39*lbs*. Mr. Giles Jupe—one of the churchwardens—was paid 19*s*. for bringing it from Frome. The fourth bell had 24lb. of iron added to its clapper in 1593, the result being to crack it, and it was re-cast at Yeovil, being hauled there by one Ganett, of Knoyle. In 1616 it was again re-cast by Mr. Wallys, together with the little bell (in the sanctus bell-cot), at a cost of £12, with an additional £9 5*s*. for 1*cwt*. 2*qrs*. 17*lbs*. of added metal. There is also an entry:—

"ffor entertayninge Mr. Wallys the bell founder att tymes. 3^{s}."

In 1828 the fourth bell was again re-cast, at Bridgwater, by J. Kingston.

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 158.

"[2] This bears two shields—one charged with a Bend dexter; the other with Cross Keys between a mitre, pastoral staff, a chalice, and another figure."

There are many entries from 1556 onwards for leather "baldricks," or "bawdricks," for the bells, and buckles for the same, also for payments to ringers on various occasions, thus:—

"1636. To the Ringers when Mr. Dockter Chafin went throughe the Towne and p'cession xij^{d}."
"1685. Itm to the Ringers when Munmoth was taken. 00=05=00."
"1691. Itm p^{d} for beere gave the Ringers the Gunpowder Treason and the Thanksgiving day for the reduceinge of Ireland. 01=09=06."
"1704. Itm to y^{e} Ringers the Thanksgiving day for y^{e} Duke of Marlboroughs victory obtained aganst y^{e} french. 00=18=06."

The bells were in 1705 rung from a new gallery erected in the tower in that year.

Very interesting are the many entries in the churchwardens' book relating to ritual and to the arrangements and the fittings and furniture of the Church:—

"1556. Itm Receuyd of Edithe Brabante whiche she gave to the Churche of devocyon to be prayed for. xij^{s}."
"Itm payed to Robert Cowherd, for the Redemynge of certeyn sylvre spones of the Churche stock, which he had in gage, by the delynd of the Churchwardeyns for xls. of money borowed of hym to thuse of the Churche xl^{s}."
"Itm payed for the lampe Taper, and the Trendell. iij^{s}. vj^{d}."
"Itm for a bawdrick for the belles. ij^{s}. viij^{d}."
"Itm payed for a Buckell for a Bawderick. ij^{d}."
"Itm to Robte Peareman for the pascall Taper and for too other Tapers for the Aulter. ix^{s}."
"Itm for mendynge of the Stremer and of the sylke banner, Ageynst the p'cessyon weke, this yere. xvj^{d}."

(The "Pascall taper" was doubtless for use at the Easter sepulchre.)

"1636. More to the Ca^{r}penter for 210 foote of borde to laye under the Ledd of the South Ile at ix^{s} per © is xix^{s}.
"ffor a quarter of Tymber to Lyne [1] the Jesse there. v^{s}."

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[1] "*Jesse.* A large brass candlestick, with many sconces, hanging down in the Middle of a Church or choir, which Invention was first called *Jesse* from the similitude of the branches of those of the *Arbor Jesse*; and this useful ornament of Churches was first brought over into this Kingdom by Hugh de Flory, Abbot of St. Austin's in Canterbury about the year 1100. (*Chron. Will. Thorn*, 1796.)" From Jacob's *Law Dictionary*.

To "line the clothes" is a local term for hanging them out to dry.

The last is a curious entry, and I can only conclude it was a beam from which to hang a brass candelabrum. That there was such a means of lighting appears from the following entry:—

"1753. Paid Henry Lewins for mending one of the sconces. 1s. 6d."

"1558. Paid for a Sacrynge bell iijd."
„ Itm for makynge the lamp taper and for ffyllynge of the wexe Trendell. ijs. viijd."

The two following are suggestive—(Dr. Chafyn was at this time Vicar):—

"1639. ffor an Houre Glasse for the Churche. xijd."
"1640. Paied for an halfe houre glasse. 00=01=00."

Under the date 1636 occurs an interesting inventory of the ornaments and other goods belonging to the Church. This is printed in full in the Appendix.

The following refer to the Church books:—

"1560. Whereof payde for a Boke of the Englisshe byble to be used in the Churche accordyng to the Iniunccons. xxvis. viijd."
" Itm payed for a boke of the Comunyon, iij bokes of the psalter, and too other bokes to syng the suyce yn. xiijs."
" Itm for a boke of the paraphrases of Erasmus. vs."
" Itm to John Shepherd for a pcessyonall boke. iid."
"1562. Itm for a Table paynted with the tenne comanndmts. And for a Kalender and a boke of the homelyes. ijs. iiijd."
" Item for a Queyre of paper, to make a boke for the Churche of crystenyngs, maryeing, and buryeng. iiid."
"1566. ffor a saulter booke. xxd."
"1578. Itm paied to Mr. Willm Drewe the Clarke of the Assizes for allowing of the Charter of the libties of Meere. vs."
"1582. A new Bible. xviijs. vjd."
"1591. Imp'ims for the Changing of the old bible for one of the largest volume. xviijs."
"1635. ffor Bishop Jewells works bought in London xls. ffor newe tryming the same book then and the carriage down with a Box for the same booke. vs. iiijd."

This book is referred to in the inventory of 1636 as being "tyed wth a litle Iron Chayne in the Comunion Chauncell." Part of a small chain now remains attached to the chapel side of one of the north screens, but this must have been for some other book (? a bible).

"1748. Pd for a new common prayer book. 15/6."
"1781. For a Royal folio Bible in Rough Calf for use in the Church. £3. 13. 6."
" One demy folio prayer book. 17/-."
"1789. A new prayer book. 20/-."

It may be well to give a translation by the late Dr. Baron,[1] of Upton Scudamore, with his notes, of the inventory of Dean William de Wanda's visitation, 1220.[2] This is given in Appendix *C.*, together with translations, with notes, of extracts from the Sarum Registers of Deans Chandler (1404—1418) and Sydenham (1418—1425).[3]

From these extracts we are able to form a good idea of the books, vestments, and ornaments belonging to the Church at these periods. The book having a cross on which oaths are sworn, the portable altar of marble, the ivory pix hanging over the altar, the silver pix for conveying the Lord's Body to the sick, the ivory comb for the ceremonial combing of the celebrant's hair, the processional cross of copper with a subsequently-acquired cross of agate, the linen cloth for covering up the cross in Lent, the silver-gilt chalice ornamented with the crucifix, the three linen cloaks to cover up the image of the Blessed Virgin, and the various vestments are of peculiar interest and show how richly this Church was appointed.

The entries in the churchwardens' book as to Church plate[4] are numerous—probably some of them refer to vessels used for Church ales, of which mention is made yearly down to 1613, in which year the profits are entered as £21 5*s.* It was not unusual to pawn the articles to raise money, as we see by the entry (1556) quoted on p. 48.

In 1625 there is an entry in the churchwardens' book of:—

"A double rate this yeare alsoe for this yeare alsoe for that the Church was verie much in Decay."

In 1707 Michael Downes was paid £2 14*s.* 8*d.* " for putting up the iron barr to goe a-Thwart ye Church"; it may be gathered

[1] Dr. Baron's translation has been slightly altered in one or two places in order that it may agree with the Latin text as printed here.

[2] *Mere Parish Magazine*, September and October, 1884.

[3] *Ibid*, November, 1884. [4] Appendix *I.*

from this, and the entries that follow, that the south clerestory was leaning outwards. The remedy does not appear to have been sufficient, and this part of the Church continued to be a cause of anxiety :—

"1708. Itm. paid to a free mason and his son for advice 4/-."

It seems that in 1710 the Dean ordered the south side, which was in danger of falling, to be repaired, and in the same year the following entry occurs :—

"1710. Itm paid to a Surveyor for his journey and advice and expences upon him and horse £1. 6. 6."

But in the following year, nothing further having been done the Dean strictly enjoined that the work must forthwith be carried out *sub pano excommunicationis*, and then we find the entries continue as follows :—

"1711. Itm pd. Leisster the Surveyor for his coming to Mere. 10/-."
Itm p^d^ in expence and fees to Goslyn the Surveyor. 17/6."

After these preliminary expenses for advice (and probably estimates of cost) the vicar and churchwardens called in another surveyor, by whose advice the partial re-building of the three western columns of the south arcade was taken in hand, and the arches and clerestory of this part were taken down and re-built, Tisbury stone being used in this work—the Doulting stone remaining in the bases and lower parts of the columns. Two medallions on the wall record this event as follows :—

"1712.
This south side wall and roof was repaired
Mr. John Hardcastle M.A.
being Vicar William Harding & William Forward Churchwardens."

"1712.
At the cost and charge of the Parishioners
of Mere and performed by Mr. Charles
Stoakes of London, Surveyor of Buildings."

The following entries in the churchwardens' book relate to it :—

"1712. These Accomp^ts^ doe crave allowance of one Bill paid to Mr. Stokes who undertook the South side of o^r^ parish Church to secure it

being likely to fall and took it down and raised it up againe for ye sum of £124."

"Itm p^d^ towards the articles of Agreem^t^ with Stokes 5/-."

"Itm pd. in Expence in Treating with Stoakes when hee undertook to carry on the concerns of the Church. 15/10."

"Itm gave the workmen when the Rooffe was draw^d^ in. 5/-."

"Item paid for mending and new making the Images that was defective. £5."

(This doubtless refers to the angels in the cornice, and those with plain shields may have been renewed at this time.)

"Item paid to John Green for whiting the new pillars and new pointing the windows and cornish. 4/9."

The last entry proves that in 1712 the inside of the Church was whitewashed, and that the churchwardens, notwithstanding that they drew up articles of agreement with Mr. Stokes, did not bind him to make good the whitewashing and pointing occasioned by his work, as would be done in the present day.

In 1817 the "S. Aisle" was repaired at a cost of £54 5*s.* 9*d.*; this probably consisted in re-building the south porch and the parts adjacent.

The pinnacles of the tower were a constant source of expense. In 1568 we have an entry of "Pinacles repaired." In 1630 Robte Bundy was paid 55*s.* 2*d.* for "mending the pinacles."

"1639. To goodman Boles 9th February for taking down of the Pynakle and for other work. 35/9."

"1640. Item given to two men that came from Wells to see the decay of the Pinnacle. 1/6."

"1703. Robte Bundy for mending of the pynacles of the Church and for the stones. 12/2."

This is doubtless a descendant of the man of the same name who did similar work in 1630.

"1639. To John Guyre and his company for setting up of the Pynicle of the Church. £9."

(This is probably the one taken down by goodman Boles in 1639.)

"To the same men for mending the othe Pynicles of the Tower and men to help them in the work. £2. 9. 6."

"1704. Paid one Thomas Cox and John Cowly for setting up the pinical that was blowne downe in the Great Tempest. £5. 10. 0."

"Paid for ye stones for ye pinecal and Carriadg. £1. 14. 0."

"1705. Paid John Cowlyes bill for setting up the pinicle and other work. £3. 7. 9."

"1717. Bowden the mason in part of his money towards setting up the pinnical. £20."

Repairs to pinnacles are recorded in 1745, 1793, and 1847.

In 1878 the north-west pinnacle was struck by lightning, and the top had to be re-built.

In 1888 the north-east pinnacle was in a dangerous state and was re-built stone for stone—the entire tower being scaffolded and re-pointed at the same time. On this occasion it was not found to be necessary to go out of Mere for a builder to do this, as in 1640 and 1704, for it was well done by Mr. John Avery.

The lead roof of the tower was renewed in 1616, and again in 1700 (at an outlay of £61 15*s.* 2*d.*) and for the third time this month (November, 1896), at a cost almost the same as in 1700.

It was a frequent practice to play games in the churchyard, and the plain faces of the south and north walls of the tower afforded good opportunity for fives: the former was called the great fives place and the latter the little fives place, and the west windows of the aisles overlooking them were called "fives place windows." There are the following entries:—

"1691. Itm for casting the earth abroad in the ffives place."

"1705. Itm sold to Philip Strong ju the whole intire seat under the Little ffives place window for his life and paid for ye same 2/-."

"Paid for mending ye fives place windowe. 4/-."

There was formerly a cross in the churchyard, although there is no trace of it left, and it is even doubtful where it stood. The churchwardens' book records:—

"1556. For two lode of stones wth the cariage for the new makeynge of the Crosse yn the Churcheyard. 4/-."

"For the Base stone and the stemme for the same Crosse 2/-."

"To the Masons for their labo^{r} for the newe makyng of the same Crosse in the Churchyard. 17/6."

From this it is evident that the cross was only re-built in 1556, and that one existed previously. This one does not appear to have been great in size or ornamentation, judging from the smallness of the cost.

A yew tree was planted in 1636 and another in 1707, thirty new lime trees in 1732, and ten lime trees in 1892.

New gates and piers were set up in 1716 at a cost of £11.

In the museum over the north porch is a piece of sculpture in alabaster which has an interesting history. It was dug up in a garden under Castle Hill, and taken to Mrs. Matthews, of Mere, and at a sale of her effects on 8th April, 1888, it was bought for 10*s.* by Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, and presented to the Church. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi. On the back is the inscription ANNO . 5. 72 . VIV ΘS^{T}. It probably means VIVUS . THEOS . EST="He is the Living God." This relic doubtless had a place in the castle.

APPENDICES.

A.

The following is the text of Bishop Osmund's grant of half the revenues of the Church at Mere to his new Cathedral at Old Sarum:—

A.D. 1091. Carta Osmundi . . . . . .

"In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis Ego Osmundus Sarum ecclesiæ episcopus, omnibus Christi fidelibus tam posteris notifico quam præsentibus ad honorem Domini Jhu Christi sanctissimæque Mariæ Virginis, et pro saluti animarum Willielmi regis et uxoris suæ reginæ Matildæ atque filii sui Willielmi regis Anglorum regni successoris pro saluti etiam animæ suæ ecclesiam Sarum me construxisse et in ea canonicos constituisse atque illis viventibus canonice bona ecclesiæ ita sicut ipse optimerare libere et ut exigit regulam censura canonice in perpetuam concessisse; has scilicet villas præter militum terras . . . . dimidiam ecclesiam de Mera cum medietati decimæ et ceteris ibidem appendiciis; . . . ."

B.

The entry in the Register of Bishop Osmund mentioning the dedication of Mere Church is as follows:—

A.D. 1190. De Mera. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Eustachius de Bailleul divinæ caritatis pietatis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Petronilla et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi ecclesiæ *S. Michælis de Mera* gardinum quod est juxta curiam ejusdem ecclesiæ et eadem villa in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam," &c., &c.

C.

[1] "Inventarium factum in Ecclesia de Mera, per W. Decanum Sarum, Anno D'ni MCCXX. qui erat annus tertius Pontificatus Ric'i Sar. Ep'i, in vigilia S'ti Michaelis.

"Ecclesia fundata est in honore Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et sunt ibi in majori ecclesia[4] tria altaria, unum in honore beatæ Virginis et unum in honore beati Thomæ martiris et unum in honore S. Mariæ Magdalenæ. Sunt etiam in ipsa parochia duæ capellæ pertinentes ad eandem ecclesiam capella de Seles quæ est de Sancto Martino cui debetur officium tribus diebus per ebdomadam et alia capella apud Chaundeswic quæ est de eodem sancto et idem debetur ei officium. Item alia capella apud Deverel quam tenet Walterus decanus pro quatuor marcis per quatuor terminos anni et est capella de Sancto Andrea et est de dominio canonicorum Cenomansium quorum terra [*sic*] habet Ricardus de Derneford ad firmam. Ecclesia dedicata, cancellum discoopertum, cymiterium non clausum bestiis pervium. Item est ibi turris cum quatuor campanis.

[5] "Galfridus Capellanus annuus percipit omnia præter garbas et fenum, et reddit inde 8 marc. ad 4 term' anni. Et habet . . . . Capellanum secum, et Diaconum, et facit deservire duabus capellis.

"Hii sunt Libri ecclesiæ de Mere unum [*in margin*, "de dono Ate Decani"] missale novum et sufficiens cum nota suffici-

"An Inventory made in the Church of Mere by W——[2] Dean of Sarum A.D. 1220, which was the third year of the consecration of Richard,[3] Bishop of Salisbury, on the eve of St. Michael.

"The Church is founded in honour of St. Michael the Archangel, and there are in the larger Church three altars; 1 in honour of the Blessed Virgin; 1 in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr; 1 in honour of St. Mary Magdalene. In this parish are also 2 chapels belonging to the same Church: the chapel of Zeals which is St. Martin's, to which is due service three days a week; another chapel at Chadenwych which is of the same saint, and the same service is due to it. There is also another chapel at Deverel, which Dean Walter holds for 4 marks, by the 4 terms of the year, and the chapel is of St. Andrew, and is of the demesne of the Canons of Le Mans, whose land Richard de Derneford has to farm.

"The Church is consecrated, the chancel uncovered, the graveyard now first fenced against beasts. There is also a tower with 4 bells. Geoffery the yearly chaplain receives all except sheaves and hay, and renders therefrom 8 marks at the 4 terms of the year. And he has . . . . chaplain with him, and a deacon, and provides service at the two chapels.

"These are the books of the Church of Mere. One missal (of the gift of

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[1] Hoare. Not given by Malden.

[2] William de Wanda was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1220 to 1226.

[3] Richard Poore became Bishop of Salisbury in A.D. 1217, and was promoted to Durham, A.D. 1229.

[4] The phrase "major ecclesia" is used to discriminate between the parish Church and the three chapels of Zeals, Chadenwich, and Deverel, which were also in the parish.

[5] "Galfridus"—"capellis," Hoare. Not given by Malden, but translated by Dr. Baron.

enti et unum vetus cum nota suffi-ci*ens* [*sic*] unum breviarium in duobus voluminibus in asseribus ligatum Duo antiphonaria unum novum in quo continetur[*in margin,* " de dono Decani Ric,"]psalterium et collectarium et capitularium et ymnarium et aliud in quo continetur collectarium et capitularium et ymnarium et est ligandum. Item unum gradale bonum et sufficiens sed ligandum et aliud vetus cum troparío parvi pretii unum manuale in quaternis x minus plenarii, et unum psalterium nullius pretii. [[8] Item i gradale novum de dono Galfridi presbiteri Item i liber vetustissimus habens crucem superpositam super quam juratur.]

" Item ornamenta ejusdem ecclesiæ, unum [*in margin,* " de dono Ate Decani"] par vestimentorum sufficiens et ydoneum sine casula et tria vestimenta quorum duo sunt sufficientia cum casulis sericis et tertium par vestimentorum vetus et attritum cum[[9]casula de fuscotincto]similiter attrita Item mantilia xv sufficientia quorum viii vel plura sunt benedicta et duo calices deaurati quorum unus est ponderis xxiv solidorum et alter [[11]xix Adam the Dean[1]) new and sufficient, with sufficient notation ; [2] and one old with sufficient notation. One breviary in 2 vols. bound in boards.[3]

" Two antiphonaries[4] of the gift of Dean Richard ; [5] one new in which is contained the psalter, and collects, and epistles, and gospels, and hymns, and another containing collects, epistles, and gospels, and hymns, and is to be bound. And one gradual[6] good and sufficient, but to be bound ; and another old, with a troparium[7] of little value. One manual in four parts. Ten incomplete and one psalter of no value. Also 1 new gradual, of the gift of Geoffrey the priest. Also 1 very old book having set upon it a cross upon which oaths are sworn.

" Also ornaments of the same Church. One set of vestments (of the gift of Adam the Dean), sufficient and serviceable without chasuble ;[10] and three vestments of which two are sufficient with silk chasubles ; and a third set of vestments old and worn with [dark coloured chasuble] likewise worn.

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[1] Adam of Ilchester was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1215—1220. The name is distinctly " Ate " in the MS.

[2] Notes of music.

[3] *i.e.*, of wood.

[4] Antiphonary, an office book of the Latin Church, containing the antiphons and other portions of the service which were sung antiphonally.

[5] Richard Poore was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1198.

[6] Gradual, a book containing the psalms, &c., to be sung from the step of the lesser desk after the epistle.

[7] Troparium, a book of alternate responses in singing mass.

[8] Added in a later hand.

[9] These words erased by a later hand.

[10] The vestments of a priest for mass are the amice, alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble (this latter is called generally " the vestment "), and in inventories and constitutions of bishops, two pairs of vestments mean two sets of chasubles, amices, alb, &c., *i.e.*, all the articles mentioned above ; also occasionally it included the vestments for deacon and sub-deacon at high mass.

[11] Later insertion.

solidorum] Duo paria corporalium bona et satis ydonea et unum altare marmoreum portabile et una pixis eburnea dependens super altare cum eukarista et alia argentea ponderis iiii solidorum ad deferendum corpus Domini infirmis et alia lignea depicta et duo fiolæ de stanno et v vexilla vetera et unum bonum Item duo panni serici ante altare et duo alii ad modum thoralis et unus lineus floribus protractus et una vetus cortina et unus pannus quadragesimalis vetus et attritus et tria pepla ad Mariolam cooperiendam linea Item duo candelabra de cupro et thuribulum eneum et est ibi sacrarium sufficiens [[3] Item Liber Evangeliorum vetus et attritus] et crux processionalis de cupro Item i pecten eburneum.

"[4] Haec sunt postmodum adquisita iiii mantilia quorum unum est paratum i crux processionalis de gagate Item i alba parata de dono Margaretæ de Sele [[5] Item i casula serica de dono Galfridi presbiteri] Item i vexillum sericum de

"Also 15 towels,[1] sufficient of which 8 or more are blessed, and 2 chalices gilt, of which one is of the weight of 24 shillings, and the other of 19 shillings.

"Two sets of corporals, good and sufficiently serviceable, and one portable altar of marble, and one pix[2] of ivory, hanging down over the altar, with eucharist; and another of silver, of the weight of 4 shillings, to carry the Lord's Body to the sick, and another of wood decorated with painting, and 2 cruets of tin, and 5 old banners and 1 good.

"Also two silk cloths before the altar, and two others after the fashion of a coverlet, and one linen, encircled with flowers, and one old curtain; and one lenten cloth old and worn, and three linen cloaks to cover up the image of the Blessed Virgin. Also two candlesticks of copper, and a brass thurible, and there is a sufficient sacring bell and a cross for processions, of copper. Also one ivory comb.[6] These were subse-

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[1] The word towel, as used in old inventories, has three significations. First, it means the rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass; secondly, it refers to linen altar cloths; thirdly, the word towel is used in its ordinary acceptation to signify linen cloths for wiping the hands.

[2] Pix, in its literal sense, means a box, but it is generally understood as a vessel to contain the holy eucharist. Pixes were, however, used as reliquaries, and as cases for altar bread.

[3] Erased in later hand. Not given in Hoare or Baron.

[4] All from here is in the same later hand as the marginal notes.

[5] Not in Hoare or Baron.

[6] "Combs were among the appurtenances of an ancient sacristy, and were sometimes exceedingly beautiful in design. Durandus, *Rationale*, lib. iv., c. 3, states that of old bishops, when about to celebrate, were wont to comb their heads. This is a custom borrowed from the East, and still retained in the Greek Church. (In an archiepiscopal liturgy in 1870 I saw the long back hair of a Greek archbishop ritually combed out during the service). If it was a bishop who pontificated, the deacon and sub-deacon combed his hair as soon as his sandals had been put on his feet, while sitting on his fald-stool; if a priest

dono Elie Wikint Item i vexillum de dono Luce Drumare de armis ejusdem Item iii panni linei incisi et picti ante altaria de perquisitione J Capellani Item unum lintheum ad cooperiendam crucem tempore quadragesimali Item i superpelliceum vetus et i rochetta Item est ibi unus truncus ferro ligatus [*in margin*, "arca qua oportet poni pannus ad sustinendum pannum sericum."] in quo reponuntur libri Item i archa in qua reponuntur vestimenta."

quently acquired, four towels, of which one is apparelled; one processional cross of agate; also one alb, apparelled, of the gift of Margaret of Zeals; also one silk banner of the gift of Elias Wikine; also one banner of the gift of Luke Drumare, with the arms of the same; also three linen cloths pierced and figured before altars, acquired by Chaplain J . . . .; also a linen cloth for covering up the cross in time of Lent; [1] also one surplice old, and one rochette; [2] and there is a trunk bound with iron [a chest in which a cloth should be put to hold up the silk cloth] in which the books are kept; also one chest in which the vestments are kept."

D.

Further inventories from the Registers of Deans Chandler (1404—1418) *and Sydenham* (1418—1425.)

Ornaments of the Church of Mere.

"Ornaments of the Chantry of Mere. In the first place one silver-gilt chalice with image of the Crucified on the foot, with paten the Agnus Dei in the middle; two silver cruets; also four corporals with four burses; also one missal on the second folio of which after the Kalendar ET MITTERE, also one other missal with [musical] notes on second folio of which after the Kalendar ET SEMPER; also one portforium [3] on the second folio of which ET VITA; also one other portforium [musically] noted on second folio of which DEVIS QUI; also one gradual with

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celebrated, the same office of the comb was done for him as he sat within his niched seat, the first of those three sedilia in the presbytery to be observed in most of our parish Churches, built of stone against the southern wall of the chancel." (Rock's "*Church of our Fathers.*")

[1] Dr. Rock gives a woodcut from a Flemish book of Hours showing the interior of a Church during Lent, and the rood with St. Mary and St. John, wrapped up in white cloths. ("*Church of our Fathers.*")

[2] As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the rocket is a diminution of the same, for the sake of convenience being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves or without sleeves. (Pugin.)

[3] Portforium is the Salisbury name for breviary.

[musical] notes on second folio of which QUAM P'P'T; also one ordinal[1] on second folio of which ALTI JUS ENIM; also one book called *rationale divinorum*[2] on second folio of which ET VITA; also one *p'o oculi* on second folio of which after custodias SE HERE; also one book of *decretals* on second folio of which ILLUD INVENIRE NON POTEST; also one . . . . of which on second folio TALI QUOD DIE."

"Ornaments . . . . In the first place one set of vestments of white colour, of cloth of gold, powdered with griffens heads of gold, with one chasuble, two tunics, three copes, with appurtenances and frontal, and sub-frontal[3] of the same; also four curtains of white tartan; also one set of vestments of black colour, of worsted,[4] with chasuble, two tunics, three copes with the appurtenances of the same set; also one set of vestments of ruby baudekin,[5] with white birds; also one set of vestments of blood red baudekin; also one set of vestments of green tartan; also one set of ruby tartan, with one chasuble, two tunics and one cope, with appurtenances; also one set of cloth, decorated with gold of Morre[6] colour, powdered with heads of griffens; viz.: one chasuble, two tunics and apparels[7] of one albe of the same set, and apparels of two other albes, of different colours; also one albe with amice, of which the apparels are of blood colour; also three amices, of which one apparel is of divers arms;[8] another is of cloth, ornamented with gold, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, and the third is of ruby velvet, powdered with golden griffens; also six towels of which four are of Parisian? work; also three frontals; also two wipers, and another . . . . The said Chantry is dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; also a pall[9] of green colour, powdered with lions and peacocks, picked out with gold.

"Memorandum of the Books of the Chantry of Mere, which are wanting. In

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[1] The word ordinal is now commonly used to mean the ordination services which are bound up with the English Book of Common Prayer, but in mediæval lists of Church books *Ordinale* means a book of rubrical directions for priests.

[2] This is the celebrated work *Rationale Divinorum Officionarum*, by William Durandus, who was Bishop of Mende, in Languedoc, and died 1296.

[3] This, from the connection, seems to be the meaning of "fromite" and "sub-fromite."

[4] Worsted was first made at Worsted, Norfolk, about 1348.

[5] Baudekin, the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery, so called from an Oriental name for Babylon, whence the stuff was brought.

[6] Dark red.

[7] Apparels=ornamental coloured borders.

[8] Divers arms, *i.e.*, heraldic coats of arms.

[9] The palls anciently used at the funerals of persons of distinction were of a most costly and beautiful description, frequently of velvet, or cloth-of-gold, with embroidered imagery and heraldic devices. The palls used for ecclesiastical purposes were of four kinds:—first, palls for covering the bier and coffin at funerals; second, palls for extending over tombs; third, ornamental palls to hang in choirs at festivals; fourth, linen cloths to cover the altars.

the first place, one Bible and one Hugucion, which are in the custody of Sir Richard Cheddesey, also Egidius de Regimine perseveranda, which is in the custody of John de Clevedon ; also a set de Element and sixth book of Decretals, in the custody of Sir John Robbetut, Rector of Penrith ; also one book called Albanus, which is in the custody of Sir John Chasse ; also one set of vestments which is in the custody of Sir John Berkeley, Knight."

E.

In 1324 King Edward II. granted to Johannes de Mere certain lands and rents in Mere to provide a chaplain to pray daily in the Parish Church of Mere for the soul of Margaret, late Queen of England and for the souls of the aforesaid John and Alianer his wife, and for the souls of their fathers and mothers, of their ancestors and heirs, and for all the faithful deceased.

The following is from the *Registrum Mortival* (addenda to Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, p. 4) :—

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Joh'es de Mere dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et B. Maria ac d'no Joh'i de Mere capellano, dum singulis diebus in Eccl'ia paroch' S. Michælis de Mere ad altare in honore Annunciatis B. Mariæ in eadem Eccl'ia noviter erectum pro anima D'næ Margaretæ quondam Reginæ Angliæ, et anima mea &c. . . . .

"Dat' apud Mere predict' die Lunæ in crastino S. Michælis Archangeli anno D'ni 1325, anno vero Regis Edwardi filii R. Edw'di decimo nono."

F.

Bettesthorne Chantry.

The Bettesthorne Chantry was founded in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary (where the brass still lies), and was dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin. It originally consisted of one chaplain only, but a further license was subsequently obtained from the king to increase the endowment for the maintenance of two other chaplains, who were daily to perform divine service in the said chapel "for the good estate of the said John whilst he lived, and for his soul when he should depart out of this light, for the souls of his parents and other ancestors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, for ever."

A second inquisition, taken on the decease of Bettesthorne, on behalf of the Mere Chantry, describes the lands and tenements forming its endowment, which appear to have consisted of one messuage, forty acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow, in Clopton ; ten acres of land and two of meadow, at Gillingham ; nine messuages, eighty acres of land, four of meadow, and one of wood, in Mere ; together with the manors of Mere and Chadenwyche. (Kite's "*Brasses of Wiltshire*," p. 23.)

The rents of the Mere property of the Bettesthorne Chantry are collected to the present time, and are now owned by Meyrick Banks, Esq. They are as follows (in Mere) :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Rumsey's house, corner of Church St.	1	11	8
Chantry Mead		9	2
Chantry House	3	9	2
Walton's House		13	4
On Jesse's property, Zeals		9	0
House in Church St.(Harding)		6	0
Charles Lander (Brewery)		6	6
Carried forward	£7	4	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£7	4	10
Mr.Standerwick's(Castle St.)		7	6
Cottages opposite Church		18	0
House in Castle St. (Bungalow)		6	0
Mr. Walton's shop	1	9	0
	£10	5	4

List of hatchments in the Bettesthorne Chantry Chapel.

On the south wall :—

The easternmost is Chafin, probably that of one of the sons of William and Mary Chafin, who inherited the estate and died a bachelor. Arms.—Gules, a talbot passant, or, a chief ermine.

West of the last is the hatchment of William Chafin, who died 1695. He married Mary Freke. The arms are: Chafin quartering Erlegh and Marsh (?) impaling Freke.

On the west wall are as follows :—

The southernmost, Grove impaling Grove. William Chafin Grove of Zeals, M.P., died 1793. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Grove, of Ferne.

The second is, Grove impaling Acland. Charles Grove, M.D., of Salisbury, son of William Chafin Grove, died 1806. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Acland, Esq., of Fairfield.

The third is, Grove. Chafin Grove, Esq., died a bachelor, 1851.

On the north wall :—

(1) The westernmost is that of William Chafin Grove, Esq., who died 1859. He married Eleanor Michell, of Standen House, Hungerford, whose arms are impaled with those of her husband (2) in the lozenge adjoining.

G.

A Catalogue of the Contents of the Museum in the Parvise over the North Porch of St. Michael's Church, Mere, Wiltshire, established in 1896.

*** The name, &c., in parentheses () following the description of each article shows the source whence derived.

Walls :—

Speed's Map of Wiltshire. (*Purchased.*)

Wardour Castle—Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1732. (*Purchased.*)

Nunye Castle—Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1733. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

An old mantelpiece, as it existed in 1876 in an old barn in Castle Street, Mere, which was pulled down in 1891, supposed to have been originally the rectory. This mantelpiece, together with a smaller one which stood on an upper story of the same building, were removed by Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove about 1886, and presented to the Church House, at Salisbury. This pencil drawing was taken by Mr. Ernest Baker. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Rubbings of brasses in Mere Church.

An unknown knight, date 1427. Supposed to be Sir John Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bettisthorne.

Sir John Bettisthorne, of Chadenwych. Date, A.D. 1398.

From Clyffe Pypard Church :—a knight, probably Quentin. Date, *circa* A.D. 1380. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

From Dauntsey Church :—Dame Anne Danvers. Date, A.D. 1539. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Corner Cupboard :—

Finial from end of seat, the most eastern in the south aisle, found after the present poppy-heads had been affixed, 1895. Removed from the Church and sold with other oak at the restoration in 1856. (*John Dean.*)

History of England, by Laurence Echard, M.A., Archdeacon of Stowe, 1718, containing an account of Charles the Second's visit to Mere, 6th October, 1651, on his journey from Trent to Hele House. (*Rev. W. Chell.*)

On the Mantel-shelf :—

An alabaster tablet, representing "The Adoration of the Magi." This tablet was bought by Mr. Baker at the sale of the effects of the late Mrs. Mary Matthews, of Mere. She purchased it of a man named William Gray, who found it in digging some garden land under the Castle Hill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

The Cupboards against the North Wall :—

Books :—

Salisbury Diocesan Gazette (1888-89), 1890-91, 1892-93. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mere Union, financial statements with lists of guardians, officials, paupers, and other information, from 1863 to 1896. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"Records of the Seasons," 1882, collected by Thomas H. Baker. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"David and Goliath," 1833, by William Lander, Sen., of Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"Coke's Reports," 1658, containing the "Case of the Prince," a lawsuit by Thomas Chafin, Esq., against Lord Stourton, concerning 200 acres of land in Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Lammas Tithes and Quit Rents, collector's book, 1775 to 1779. From the late Mr. J. Phillip's papers. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"How we kept the Jubilee in Mere," 1887. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"My Voyage to Australia in 'The Rome.'" (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

The Jubilee of the Mere Temperance Society. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

British School of Mere, &c. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Sermons by the Rev. S. H. Gassan, A.M., Curate of Mere, Wilts. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mere Parish Magazine, 1882 to 1891. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Times' Telescope, 1815, 1816, 1818. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

"Find of Roman denarii in Mere Cemetery." List of the coins and description, by Rev. D. M. Clerk, Rector of Kingston Deverill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mercurius Rusticus, 1685, and Mercurius Belgicus, 1685. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Rood and other Screens in Devonshire Churches. *Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury, 1824; Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, 1834; Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Winchester (two vols), 1827. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

A Brief Relation of the taking of Bridgewater, 1645. (*Note.*—This was found in a cottage at Zeals by Rev. L. R. Henslow.) (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Drawings:—

Water-colour drawing of Stavordale Priory, north side. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Ditto ditto interior. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Pen-and-ink sketch of interior of Chapel, 1786, by S. H. Grimm. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Sundries:—

Two keys found in the old barn, formerly the residence of the Dean, when it was being pulled down. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Cornice ornament from the same place. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Stones found in piscina in North Chantry Chapel, 1895:—No. 1, jamb of a recess coloured red and green; No. 2, bracket, probably from same recess, with the same colouring; No. 3, small piece of stone with black colour plastered on face; Nos. 4 and 5, two pieces of freestone tabernacle-work; No. 6, small piece of tile; No. 7, one tile found in disturbed wall where probably niche had been, some 4ft. eastward of piscina, forming one quarter of a complete design formed by four tiles.

Copper spoon, found in a hole in a wall at Wolverton, together with a spur. (*John Hooper.*)

Two keys of an old house at Mere. (*John Hooper.*)

Earthenware lamp found when working near the foundations of Chantry, supposed to have been used by chantry priests. (*John Hooper.*)

Cannon-ball from Wardour Castle, taken from Wardour by W. Wickham and presented by Lord Arundell, 1896.

Photographs:—

1. Zeals House, south-west. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
2. Zeals House.
3. Mere Down Avenue.
4. Stourton, old Bristol Cross before restoration. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
5. Old Bristol Cross after restoration, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
6. Ship Inn, Mere, 1885. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
7. Market Place, Mere, with old Market House, Angel Inn, &c., 1863. (*Thomas H. Baker,*)
8. Market Place, Mere, with the new Angel Inn, &c., 1890. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

9. Castle Street, Mere, 1890. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
10. Dean's Orchard, Mere, 1886. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
11. Mere, from Castle Hill, 1886. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
12. Castle Hill, Mere, showing the old barn, formerly the residence of the Dean. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
13. Thatched Cottages, which stood on the site of the Grove Buildings, pulled down 1891. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
14. Woodlands Chapel. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
15. Woodlands House, south view. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
16. Woodlands, over-mantel in room under the Chapel, with Dodington arms impaling Francis. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
17. Mere Church, exterior, south-east view. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
18. Ditto south porch. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
19. Ditto interior, nave, August, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
20. Ditto interior, looking west, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
21. Ditto interior, looking east, 1894. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Under the Cupboards :—

Old vane from the tower, 1848.

Piece of lead from the Castle at Mere, found in 1887, when excavating for the pole of the flag.

Panel, carved oak, supposed to be from eastern parapet of screen.

Two pieces of wood, probably lintels from some domestic building, found in the Still vault, when lowered and opened in 1892, supporting the flag-stone forming the entrance.

Original stem and base of the font, Purbeck marble.

Case on the Table :—

Prints (*purchased from Walter V. Daniell, said to be from the Collection of the late Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson*) :—

1. Bell-tower of Salisbury Cathedral.
2. Fonthill Abbey.
3. Fonthill redivivus, built by Beckford at a cost of £240,000, and pulled down by him shortly after and materials sold for £9000.
4. West Dean House, Wiltshire.
5. Kingston Deverill Church.
6. Chapel Plaister, parish of Box, Wilts.
7. Tottenham House, Wilts.
8. Pen-and-ink drawing of Woodlands House, Mere, by M. L. M., 1818.
9. Woodlands House, Mere.
10. Screen of Mere Church, 1832.

Literature :—

An Interpretation of the number 666, by Francis Potter, B.D., son of the Vicar of Mere, who was born in the Vicarage House there, on Trinity Sunday, 1594. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Whitehall Evening Post, September 8th to 10th, 1726, containing account of a Mr. Guy, who was found lying dead on Mere Down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Letter from John Britton, the antiquary, to Mrs. Rumsey. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Sundries :—

Oyster-shell, found September 3rd, 1895, in an old scaffold hole under the east window in the north chapel of the Church, left there by the workmen, *circa* 1470.

Three shells found under the font on its removal, April, 1896, to its original position under the tower, from west side of north door in north aisle, where it was placed in 1856.

Bronze celt, found by the late Mr. Philip Crocker, agent to Sir R. C. Hoare, probably on the Wiltshire Downs. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Specimens of Selenite, found on "lynch" near the gas-house at Mere during excavations for the sewerage, 1879. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Piece of pottery from Cold Kitchen Hill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Pyrites with piece of flint imbedded in it, found on Mere Down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Impression in wax of a seal found under the Castle Hill, at Mere—"*Sigillu* : *Johi . de* : *Orchard* ×

Tobacco-pipe EDW SAND ELL found at Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Coins, Tokens, &c. :—

Carausius, third brass, reverse Pax, found near Edge Bridge, Mere, by Robert Welch, about 1890, when digging a post-hole. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Constantinus Magnus, third brass, struck at Treves, found on the arable land on the Manor Farm, Mere, about 1870, by John Hooper. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Æmilia Gens, denarius found in the river at Wellhead, Mere, 1878, by John Gray. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Henry II., penny found by Frederick Hooper, in his garden at Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Valentinianus, denarius, reverse, urbs Roma. Struck in Aquitaine. (*Rev J. A. Lloyd.*)

Roman, third brass, uncertain. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

William III., sixpence, found in churchyard. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

George III., farthing, 1799, found in churchyard. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Seventeenth century tokens :—

Bristol farthing, 1662, found in Knoll Path, Mere Down, by Samuel Dodington. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Thomas Cutler, Junr., in Sarum, 1666. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

William Roggers in Meere, 1666. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Thomas Gamblin in Meere 1665. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Robert Harrison of Amsbury 1653. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

For the Poore's benefit. Help O. Andover 1666. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Stephen Brassier, Wilton in Wiltsheere 1667. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Farthing token of Charles I. Rose. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Lead label, with merchants' mark. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Nuremburg Token, Hans Winckell in Nur, reverse, GOTES . REICH . BLIB. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Maundy threepenny-piece, Charles II., 1679. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Token, 1566, found when the Market House at Mere was pulled down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
William III., halfpenny. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
George III., halfpenny, found in the churchyard when levelling the earth on the south side of tower. (*Rev. E. Borradaile.*)
George III., Irish halfpenny, found same place. (*Rev. E. Borradaile.*)

H.

The entries in the Churchwardens' book relating to the organ are as follows:—

"1556-7. Itm. for the mendynge of the organs with xxij^{d}. for a staple and for glewe for the same.	viij^{s}.	vj^{d}. "
"Itm to Jerarde for blowynge of the byllowes of the organs for the hole yere now endyd.		viij^{d}."
"1558. Itm payed to Jerarde the Bedeman for his wages for blowynge of the Organ byllowes for one yere.	ij^{s}."	
"Itm for a Rope for the Organ byllowes.		j^{d}. "
"1559. Itm. for paper to amend the organs.		v^{d}. "
"Itm for a Corde for the organs.		j^{d}. "
"Itm for the glewynge of the Cappes of the organs.		xij^{d}. "
"Itm payed to Thomas Jerard the Bedeman for his wages for blowing of the organs for one yere.	ij^{s}."	
"1562. Itm for amendyng of the organs.		xiiij^{d}. "
"Itm to Thomas Gerard the Bedeman for his wages for blowyng of the Organs thies yere.	ij^{s}."	
"Item for glewynge of the Organs.		viij^{d}. "
"Itm for amendyng of the Keyes of the organs.		vij^{d}. "
"Itm payed for a Key for the organ house.		ij^{d}. "
"1563. Itm payed to Thoms Jerarde the bedeman for his wages for blowynge of the organs for one hole yere endyd at the fease of the Annuncyacon of o^{r}. lady last past.	ij^{s}."	
Itm for a Corde for the organs.		j^{d}. "
"1565. Itm for mending of the bellowes of the organs.		xiiij^{d}."
"1568. Whereof the said Churchwardens have paied and Disbursed for Div's repacons of the Church and of the Bells and Organs and other charges.	xj^{li}. xvij^{s}.	xj^{d}."
"1569. Itm paied unto Gerrett, for blowyng of the Organs for iij quarters.		xviij^{d}. "
"Itm paied to Thomas Gerrett for blowyng of the organs.		vj^{d}. "

"1575. Item for mending of the bellowes and the pentis of the organs. ix$^{d.}$"

"1576. Allowed to the said Churchwardens for dyvers repacons of the Church and Bells and Orgaynes and other things as appeareth. x$^{li.}$ vij$^{s.}$ xj$^{d.}$"

"1575. Item for the takeng downe of the organs. iij$^{s.}$ ij$^{d.}$"

"Item for Gerrard his worke, sheepskins and glue. iij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$"

"Item for the Gyner's worke. iiij$^{s.}$"

"Item for one hundred and twentie foote of borde. vj$^{s.}$"

"Item for iiij peeses of square tymber. xxij$^{d.}$"

"Item paied to the Gyners for the tymber work about the organs. x$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$"

"Item for Clamps and nailes. viij$^{d.}$"

"Item for vj Sheepskins. ij$^{s.}$ x$^{d.}$"

"Item for board nailes and sprig nayles. vj$^{d.}$"

"Item for a pownd of Wyer. xvj$^{d.}$"

"Item for a bushell of Charcole. ij$^{d.}$"

"Item for the Organ maker's tooles and nailes. xx$^{d.}$"

"Item for ij pound and a half of glue. x$^{d.}$"

"Item for the Organ maker's boord. iij$^{s.}$"

"Item paied to the Organ maker for his work. xiiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$"

"1578. Item for mending and keeping of the organs for two yeares ended at midsomer A° 1577. x$^{s.}$"

"1579. Paied for the repacons of the Church, the bells, the Leaddes and the Organs and other charges. vij$^{li.}$ xiiij$^{s.}$"

"Item paied for a Sheepskin and glewe for the organs. vj$^{d.}$"

"1580. Paied for the repacons of the Church the bells, the ledds and the organs &c. viij$^{li.}$ x$^{s.}$ ix$^{d.}$"

"Item paied for glewe for the Organs. ij$^{d.}$"

"Item paied for a Cord for the Organs. j$^{d.}$"

"Item paied to John Chappington for two yeares for the Organs. x$^{s.}$"

"Item for an Iron for the organs. j$^{d.}$"

"Item paid for the mending of the organs. viij$^{d.}$"

"1581. paied to Willm Bellie for blowing the billowes of the organs. ij$^{s.}$"

"1583. Item paied to Willm Bellie for the whole yeares wages for blowing the organs. ij$^{s.}$"

"1584. For mending the organs."

"Item to Chaperton for mending the organs. xlvj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$"

"Item to a Carpenter for casing the billowes. xij$^{d.}$"

"Item for nayles about the same. v$^{d.}$"

"Item to the Bedman for blowing the organs. ij$^{s.}$"

"1586. Item paid to Goodden o^{r}. Beadman for the blowing of the organs. ij$_{s.}$ vi$^{d.}$"

"Item laied out to the Organ maker. v$^{s.}$"

"1587. Item paied to the Organ maker. xs. "
" Item to Goodden for his wages to blow the billowes. ijs. "
"1591. paied to the Heller for mending of a plott over the yorgynes. xvjd. "
" paied for taking upp of the orgynes. xviijd. "
" paied to Robte Goodyng for his labour. ijd. "
" for wood at the same tyme. ijd. "
" paied to Hugh Trassey for making of a seate for the orgaynes. iijs. vjd. "
" paied to Robte fforward for making of ij straps of iron for the orgynes. ijd. "
" for nayles for the orgynes. vd. "
"1592. paied to Robte Goodyng for bloying of ye orgynes. ijs. "

I.

Entries referring to the Church plate:—

"1559. (No churchwardens this year.)"
" Inventory of Church Goods. Eleven silver spoons wherof one is broken; a great crocke conteyning by estimacon 6 galons."
"1566. For Tynnen spoones and trenchers, and potts bought to th use of the Church. vijs. "
"1577. Paied for the lone of pewter vessel. xijd. "
"1578. Item for v cruses for the Churchale. xvd. "
"1579. The Chalis changed. Yor Challis weyes xij oz. at iiijs. viijd. the oz. some is lvjs. of yours."
" The new Cupp weyes vij oz. and half at vs. xd. the oz. the some xlviijs. John Atkins resteth xis. iijd. "
"1580. Item for other cuppes. viijd. "
"1580. Alsoe they are charged wth xjs. iijd. for the ovr plus wch remaineth for the alteracon of the Chalosse for the Comunion cupp. xjs. iijd. "
"1584. (Inventory.) A comunion cup with a cover of silver. xi silver spoones with round knapps whereof one of them the knapp is broken. ii greate brasen crocks. iiijer dosen of trenchers. iiijer stone cupes.
"1594. For a dosen of cupps and fower dosen of spoones for the Church. vjs. "
"1601. (Inventory.) Eleven silver spoones, two crocks a comunion cup of silver and a silver plate. The eleven silver spoones doe way x oz. wch after the rate of ivs. viijd. the oz. amounteth to xlvjs. viijd. and are

soe sold to John Coward uppon this daie wth the consent of all the pishioners here p̄sent."

"1618. (Inventory.) One sylver challice, one sylver plate, too pewter potts, too table clothes, a blewe carpet, a brass pott now in W^m^.Harding's possession. Kewere George Abbotts brasse pott yf it be sold unto him because Willm Hardeing sayeth it was a pott belonging to the pish."

"1632. ffor two new fflagons waying xi^li^½ at 16^d^ a pound. xv^s.^"

"The Accompte of suche ornaments and other goods of the Churche of the Parishe of Meere aforesaide As theise Accomptants have delyded over at this Accompte into the Chardge of John Ball als Rogers and Robert Pyttman Churchewardens Elected for this yere to come As ffolloweth.

"Imprimis the Greate Churche Byble the service Booke Mr. Barrett Reades the prayer In, And ffower other olde Books of Comon Prayer.

"Itm one other Booke intittuled the Booke of Buishopp Jewells Wourks and tyed wth a litle Iron Chayne in the Comunion Chauncell.

"Itm the Pulpytt Cloathe and Cushion and three other Chushions made of the olde Pulpitt Cloathe.

"Itm one Greene Carpett of Broad cloathe Adged aboute wth Greene silck ffrendge wch serveth for the Comunion Table.

"One old Blewe Carpett Cloathe Adged aboute wth white and Blewe Woursted ffrendge.

"One Comunion Table Cloathe of Dowlas.

"Twoo Surplices ffor the Dockter and his Curate.

"The Comunion Table now in use. And one olde Comunion Table.

"In the Comunion Chauncell one Cheste Twoo Coffers.

"The Plate and fflagons used at the Communion.

"Itm one olde auncient Litle silver Bool wth a silver Cover plate on yt.

"One silver Bool of the Guifte of James Alforde deceased as by the Booll will shewe.

"Twoo greate fflagons of Pewter both holdinge seaven quarts.

"Twoo little fflagens both holdinge aboute iij quarts.

"Itm in the lofte over the northe Ile one payre of olde decayed Organes wth xxxvi Orgayne Pypes of the greater sorte in them besides the three Pypes hereafter chardged, besides a quantitye of small pypes wch were not numbred and were in the pype case.

"In the Treasurye Lofte over the Northe Porche theise goods

"Three Great Pypes of the Organes.

"One Barrell of Gunpowder weying ij^c^ weighte.

"More of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in papers xiiij^li^.

"More in that lofte Two olde Greate Chests.

"More of Soader in one of those Coffers wch was the Remeynder of the Soader boughte this yere ix^li^ and xix yards of matche.

"Itm ffyve Bells in good Repayre wth a Clock.

"Itm a small Bundell of lafts in the Southe lofte.

"Itm one Steele and Iron Cheesel wch was made to use aboute the playninge of the stoones wch paved the Churche.
"Itm Lastely Two Beares to Carrye the Deade Boodyes Inn."

K.

On the floor of the tower, eastward of the font, is now placed a memorial stone of peculiar interest, with the following inscription commemorating a former vicar :—

"Depositum Gulielmi Bayly
Vicarii Mun . . . . . ti in
Ecclesia Meræ Annos 46
Qui Obiit Nono Novembris
Anno Domini 1691."

Query—what are the missing words or word? Dr. Chafyn died in 1645 and Mr. Bayly in 1691—a space of forty-six years—but Mr. Bayly was not inducted until 1661, at the Restoration, so that he only served the office of Vicar for thirty years. It has been suggested that the words were "*Munere Recti,*" which would imply that he was vicar by legal gift forty-six years, though his place was usurped for sixteen years during the time of the Commonwealth.

[The illustrations of Mere Church accompanying this paper are from photos by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Vicar of Mere.]

Occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser in Wilts.

BE so good as to place on record another occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser *(Cursorius isabellinus)* a very rare bird, within the limits of this county; for a specimen was killed on the downs above Erlestoke, on October 10th, by Mr. George Bovill, within a very short distance of the spot where Mr. Langton killed

another specimen, at Elston, near Tilshead, on October 2nd, 1855 (see my *Birds of Wilts*, p. 374). Mr. Bovill kindly writes me word that the bird in question was running along the down when he first saw it, but rose on the wing as he approached, when he at once shot it. He describes it as appearing to be tired after a long flight, and indeed it is probable that it had been blown across the sea and over Salisbury Plain by some of the heavy gales which had been prevailing from the south-east for two days previously.

There are two things which strike me as very remarkable in the occurrence of this straggler. In the first place it has appeared in almost exactly the same locality as its predecessor of forty years ago: and again it has arrived, as almost all of its fellows which have appeared from time to time in England have done (see Seebohm's *British Birds*, vol. iii., pp. 63-4), in the month of October, when the equinoctial gales are prevalent from the west and south-west; and yet the true home of the Cream-coloured Courser is the East and the South.

Since the occurrence of our Wiltshire specimen I learn, on the authority of the very able editor of the *Zoologist*, that another Cream-coloured Courser was shot in Jersey, on October 19th, and Mr. Harting suggests that in all probability these two birds left their summer haunts in company, but encountering the south-western gales which lately prevailed, got blown out of their course and separated *en route*.

The bird was exhibited at the Linnean Society's Meeting on November 5th, by Mr. Harting, and notices of it appeared in the *Athenæum*, November 21st, 1896, and in the *Zoologist*, November, 1896, p. 434.

Alfred Charles Smith.

Old Park, Devizes,
November 26th, 1896.

Wilts Obituary.

Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck, F.S.A., Rector of Penton Mewsey, Hants. Died Aug. 29th, 1896, aged 59. Buried at Penton Mewsey. 2nd son of Charles Clutterbuck, citizen of London, and Hannah, d. of John Kinlack, Esq. Born Jan. 1st, 1837. Educated at King's College, London. Ordained deacon, 1862, by Bp. of Lichfield; priest, 1864, by Bp. of London. Curate of Plaistow, Essex, 1864—66; St. Mark's, Clerkenwell, 1866—67; St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 1867—82; St. Antholin's Lecturer at St. Mary, Aldermary, 1880—82; Rector of Knight's Enham and Vicar of Smannell, Hants, 1882—1890; Rector of Penton Mewsey, 1890 until his death. A vice-president of both the Hampshire, and the Salisbury Field Clubs, Mr. Clutterbuck was widely known of late years—it is not too much to say as *the* antiquary—("antiquary," as distinguished from "archæologist") of the Hampshire border and the Salisbury neighbourhood. He was a mine of information as to the mediæval history of the neighbourhood in which he lived, his strength lying especially in the direction of ancient MSS. and documents and the power of conjuring up from the evidence to be found in them the details of the secular and religious life of a locality during mediæval times. In this branch of antiquarian study he had few equals in this part of England, and the counties of Hants and Wilts will together feel the loss of one whose place there are but too few capable of filling. He was well known as a lecturer—always an interesting lecturer—at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the British Archæological Association, the Hampshire Field Club, and the Salisbury Field Club. He was the author of many antiquarian jottings appearing from time to time in the *Salisbury Journal*, as well as of many antiquarian pamphlets:—"The Story of Wherwell Abbey," "The Black Book of Southampton," "Some Recovered Memorials of the old Church at Andover," "Collections Relating to the Family of Clutterbuck," "Notes on Weyhill Fair," &c.; whilst it will be remembered that he read an exceedingly valuable paper on "Salisbury Fraternities" at the Salisbury Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society in 1896. A notice in the *Devizes Gazette*, September 3rd, 1896, says:—"A better man, a kinder friend, or one more earnest in his high calling we should never find were we to search the world over." The *Hampshire Chronicle* speaks of him as "a model parish priest.—His death was somewhat remarkable, it is supposed that whilst on the lawn he was stung by an insect, blood-poisoning immediately ensuing and causing death." Other obit. notices, *Marlborough Times*, Sept. 5th, 1896; *Church Times* and *Guardian*, Sept. 9th, 1896.

Rev. John Dryden Hodgson. Died Aug. 19th, 1896, aged 74. Buried at Collingbourne Ducis. 2nd son of John Hodgson, Q.C., of Lincoln's

Inn. B.A., Camb., 1844. M.A., 1847. Fellow of Peterhouse, 1844. Deacon, 1846. Priest (Rochester), 1847. Curate of Sawbridgeworth, 1847—49; Gt. Baddow, Essex, 1849—51; Incumbent of East Grafton, Wilts, 1851—55; Vicar of Great Bedwyn, 1855—74; Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, 1875 until his death; Canon or Prebendary of Sarum, 1878. J.P. for Wilts. A scholar and an earnest parish priest, widely respected in the three Wiltshire parishes in which he spent forty-five years of his life. The nave of the Church of Collingbourne Ducis was restored in 1877 through his efforts, the chancel having been previously re-built by his predecessor—Mr. Lukis. Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 27th; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Sept., 1896.

Rev. John Edward Wilson. Died Sept. 20th, 1896. Em. Col. Camb. B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; deacon, 1856; priest, 1857. Curate of Hunslet, Leeds, 1856—57; Rochdale, 1857—61; Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, 1861—67 and 1868—79; St. James's, Marylebone, 1867—68; Headmaster Chelsea Grammar School, 1871—83; Vicar of East Kennett, 1884 until his death.

Mrs. Gambier Parry. Died May 24th, 1896, aged 69. Daughter of Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury. Born Oct. 28th, 1826. Married, 1851, Thomas Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucester. An *In memoriam* notice in *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, reprinted in *Guardian*, June 3rd, 1896.

Ven. Herbert Maundrell, first Archdeacon of Nagasaki and Southern Japan. Died Nov. 3rd, 1896, at Winchester, aged 57. Of a yeoman family well known in the Calne neighbourhood, he was educated at the C.M.S. College, Islington, 1860—63; ordained as Missionary of C.M.S. in Mauritius and Madagascar, 1863—73; after this for a short time Curate of St. John's Chapel, Devonshire Hill, 1874; then went to Japan as C.M.S. Missionary and Chaplain of Nagasaki, 1875; Archdeacon of S. Japan, 1886. Author and editor, *Revision of Occasional Services and Ordinal of Malagasy Pr. Book*, Mauritius, 1873, *Kinsuto-Shogai-Reki-shi*: or "*Life of Christ*," Nagasaki, 1884, and *Sei Sho Ryakushi*: or "*Epitome of Old Testament History*" in Japanese. Obit. notices, *Times*, Nov. 5th; *Standard*, Nov. 6th, 1896.

Alfred Blake. Born at Steeple Ashton, Aug. 10th, 1814. Occupied a farm in that neighbourhood until 1853, when he went to Chitterne All Saints, and retired from business in 1877, living at Codford St. Peter until his death. Widely known and much regretted in the Warminster district, where he had acted as Chairman of the Board of Guardians for more than twenty years. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, July 16th, 1896.

Wadham Locke. Died May 22nd, 1896, aged 93. Buried at Seend. Eldest son of Wadham Locke, of Rowdeford House, M.P. for Devizes, 1832. He did not, however, inherit the Rowdeford property, which went to his younger

brother. J.P. for Wilts for fifty-six years and high sheriff in 1847. Lived for some years at Seend Cleeve. Married, first (in 1828), Caroline, daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Skelton, Yorks, by whom he had two children —a son deceased, and a daughter, Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth, married to Capt. Lamb in 1857. His second wife (1844) was Albinia, daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Hall, Yorks. By her he had seven sons and two daughters. Obit. notice and sketch of the Locke family in *Devizes Gazette*, June 11th, 1896.

Wilts Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c.

Jefferies' Land: a History of Swindon and its Environs. By the late Richard Jefferies, edited with notes by Grace Toplis. With map and illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Wells, Som.: Arthur Young. 1896. Pp. xvi., 207. Jefferies spent much time and labour in collecting the materials for this work, which appeared in instalments in the *North Wilts Herald* during 1867. Regarded from a literary point of view, it cannot of course be compared with the works produced during its author's maturity, while his lack of true antiquarian knowledge is too often evident; but it forms a valuable supplement to what Mr. Morris and others have told us of Swindon, and may fairly claim to take its place as a local book of reference. The district to which the editor has assigned the name of *Jefferies' Land*, as shown in the accompanying map, extends, roughly speaking, from Cirencester to Marlborough in one direction, and from Malmesbury to Hungerford in the other. The scope of the work itself may best be shown by quoting the headings of the various chapters, which are as follows:—I., Ancient Swindon; II., Holyrood Church; III., Swindon in 1867; IV., Upper Upham; V., Liddington Wick; VI., The Marlborough Road; VII., The Devizes Road; VIII., The Oxford Road. The illustrations are from drawings by Miss Agnes Taylor, and comprise a column at Ivychurch; Avebury Font; Jefferies' House, Victoria Street, Swindon; Ruins of Holyrood Church; Reservoir, Coate; Wanborough Church; Entrance to Swindon from Coate; Marlborough Lane; Day House Farm, Coate; Chisledon Church; Jefferies' House, Coate; and The West Window, Fairford. While the editor has wisely left the letterpress exactly as Jefferies wrote it, without attempting to correct it or bring it up to date, she has added many useful and interesting foot-notes.

We observe that a reprint of the *History of Malmesbury* is announced as to follow. G.E.D.

The Early Fiction of Richard Jefferies. Edited by Grace Toplis. With a rare portrait [ætat 22]. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Wells: A. Young. 1896. Pp. xv., 210. This volume contains a short but interesting paper on *Traits of the Olden Time*, followed by four short melodramatic tales—*A Strange Story; Henrique Beaumont; Who will Win, or, American Adventure;* and *Masked*—all of which appeared in the *North Wilts Herald* during 1866. Of these there is little to be said. In the opening sentences of *A Strange Story* we seem for a moment to trace some foreshadowing of the author's maturer style, but that is all. Regarded as stories, they are little better than burlesques, a boy's crude work, showing in every page his utter ignorance of the scenes—social, naval, and military—which he was endeavouring to depict. But, as illustrating the earliest stage in the development of a great writer's powers, they will be welcomed by all students of Jefferies. The editor's preface is well put, and says all that need be said. In it she quotes two specimens of Jefferies' verse —"To a Fashionable Bonnet," and "The Battle of 1866,"—which have been unearthed among the files of the *North Wilts Herald.* G.E.D.

Leaves from the Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar, being pp. 8—69 of *Elementary German Exercises*, by W. E. Mullins. 5th Edition. London: D. Nutt. 1894. This is an excellent but slightly abridged translation, arranged for school use, of a pathetic tale by the well-known German novelist, Heinrich Zschokke, who is said to have founded it upon a fugitive sketch that appeared in England about the middle of last century, from which Goldsmith drew some of his materials for the *Vicar of Wakefield.* This sketch is probably to be identified with the *Week's Journal of a Wiltshire Curate*, which was reprinted in *The Crypt* for 1829. A complete translation of Zschokke's tale appeared in *The Gift*, an American publication, in 1844, and was afterwards reprinted, somewhat revised, as the *Journal of a Poor Vicar*, in Vol. II. of Chambers's *Miscellany of Instructive and Entertaining Tracts.* The scene is laid at Cricklade, during the winter of 1764-5, and the poor curate-in-charge, with his hard-earned stipend of £20 per annum, goes through many trials and sufferings during the few weeks that his diary covers. However, all ends well, and goodness of heart and simple piety are suitably rewarded at the last. Many names of persons at Trowbridge, Cricklade, and Wootton Bassett are mentioned in the course of the narrative, but we are unable to say whether any of them can be identified. G.E.D.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 14, June, 1896. A good number. The Annals of Purton are continued, with genealogical information as to Goddards and Reads—accompanied by a reduced form of the beautiful drawing of Restrop, which is given in *Some Old Wiltshire Homes.* Then follow seven pages of extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, showing the same amazing carelessness in the editor of 1758-9 as previous extracts have shown—Nutsley, Chaulkley, Borrington, Musselden, Abbots Loaders, Barton, Dub-Down, Secombe, Wimbleton Carey, Mudgeworth, Priors Hadden, are mysterious rectories and vicarages which certainly are

not to be found in Wiltshire now. Wiltshire Tithe Cases and Wiltshire Wills are continued, as well as the records available for the History of Cholderton. Then comes a continuation of the notes on the family of Fawconer, of Salisbury, and various notes and queries, with a *fac-simile* of a curious rough sketch map of Warminster parish in 1588, and a plate from a pen-and-ink sketch of a fine fireplace, with six heraldic coats on it, now in Box House, but said to have been brought from Ashwick, in Marshfield, Co. Gloucester. There is an interesting note, by Mr. Kite, on St. John a Gore and Gore Cross, the "Gare" of Domesday, now a tithing of Market Lavington, recording the opening up of the foundations of the ancient "Chapel of Gore," in 1877, which was found to have consisted of a simple nave and chancel of perhaps the thirteenth or fourteenth century. A note by Mr. Parsons on certain riotous proceedings in Wootton Bassett early in the century, and a few shorter notes, complete the number.

Ditto, No. 15, Sept., 1896. The continuation of the Annals of Purton is illustrated by a charming drawing of Church Farm and another of Purton House. The records available for the History of Cholderton, the List of Wiltshire Wills, and the extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* are continued. Then follow the beginning of a paper on Quakerism in Wilts, by Mr. Penney—Seend Briefs—Materials for the History of Braydon Forest—and an interesting note on Wiltshire Prisons, the number concluding with queries on various subjects.

Warminster and Neighbourhood, Views of. B. W. Coates, *Journal* Office, Warminster, (1896). Oblong 16mo. Cloth. This very useful little souvenir of Warminster contains ten pages of letterpress, six of which deal with the Celtic and Roman remains around the town, two with "Warminster of to-day," and two are taken up with notes by Sir Arthur Blomfield on the architecture of the Parish Church. The information given in these pages is unusually accurate and well-chosen, and the process views which follow are most of them excellent:—General View of Warminster from the South; Warminster Market Place, looking East; Warminster Market Place, looking West; Savings Bank, with the Fountain; Longleat House; Longleat House, with Lake; Longleat House, from Heaven's Gate; Sheerwater; The Minster, General View (Exterior); The Minster Nave (Interior); Christ Church; St. John's Church; St. Laurence's Chapel; The Cottage Hospital; The Grammar School; S. Boniface Missionary College; The Town Hall; Common Close Chapel and Schools; St. Monica School; St. Deny's Home: Boys' Orphanage; Girls' Orphanage; Westbury White Horse; Stourton Pleasure Gardens; King Alfred's Tower, Stourton.

George Herbert at Bemerton. A pleasant article by E. H. Fitchew in *The Quiver*, May, 1896, pp. 566—569, with good illustrations of Leighton Bromswold Church (restored by G. Herbert); George Herbert's Medlar; Bemerton Rectory; and Bemerton Church and Rectory.

George Herbert. One of a series of articles on "The Handwriting of famous Divines," *Sunday at Home*, May, 1896.

George Herbert's Church at Bemerton. *The Salisbury Journal* of Oct. 17th, 1896, gives a very good account of this little Church, its history, and the works of repair which have this year been undertaken in it, further details being given in the issue of Oct. 24th, in the account of the re-opening of the building.

Wilts Visitation, 1565, Sowche of Pitton to Yerworth of Collingbourne Kingston, is continued in the July and October numbers of Vol. xiii. of the New Series of *The Genealogist*. The latter number also contains an article on the surname "Le Poher" (Power, Poore).

Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge. At the meeting at Salisbury of the Society of Estate Clerks of Works, Mr. T. Potter read a discursive paper on the objects of interest in Salisbury and its neighbourhood, dwelling at length on Stonehenge, and quoting with approval the opinion of a gentleman who believes "that the [sarsen] stones came from the North of Europe attached to or embedded in icebergs during the Glacial Period," and that of another "eminent archæologist" who accounts for the propinquity of the cursus to the barrows by the suggestion that the deceased persons' effects were offered as prizes in the chariot races, probably on the day of the funeral! It is a melancholy thing to find anyone who proposes to instruct his fellow-men capable of talking such an amount of nonsense on one subject. The article is printed at length in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

Salisbury and its Cathedral. An article by Christopher Crayon (J. Ewings Ritchie)—reprinted in the *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Aug. 21st, 1896, from the *Christian World* of the week before—expresses the opinion that in "Protestant countries the Cathedral is played out," and that "outside the Cathedral the one curiosity of Salisbury is the fourteenth century Poultry Cross."

The Organ of Salisbury Cathedral and the Organist, Mr. C. F. South. F. J. W. Crowe, in the *Musical Courier*, quoted by the *Wilts County Mirror*, July 3rd, 1896, has an article giving interesting information as to the past and present organs, and notes on the life and work of the organist.

Avebury. A Brief Account of its Stone Circles and Avenues, Artificial Mound called Silbury Hill, Ancient Church, and other points of Antiquarian interest. With Two Illustrations, from Photographs. By the Rev. W. H. Davis, B.A., Vicar of Avebury. Price Sixpence. Devizes: published by Hurry & Pearson, 1896. (8vo pamphlet of 10 pp.) This little pamphlet does not pretend to be anything but a very brief guide for the use of the many visitors to Avebury who know nothing of the history of the place. The various points of interest mentioned in the title are touched on shortly and judiciously, the various theories as to the circles and Silbury are given as far as space will allow, and there is a most commendable absence of positive statements about matters of which nothing positive is known, together with

a considerable amount of accurate information, both of which are rare in guide books of the kind. The photo-process plates, especially that showing the Saxon windows of the Church, are excellent.

History of Tilshead Parish, Wilts, by the Rev. Horace Vincent Thompson. Reprinted from "*The Bath Chronicle*," May 28th, 1896. Bath, 1896. A pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 7. Price One Penny. The author assumes, on what grounds do not appear, that the ancient Borough of Tilshead is the survival of a Roman Municipium—though he does not say that any Roman remains have ever been found there. Coming to the Church, he tells us that the tower, "in the opinion of many visitors," is raised upon British foundations—that the tower arches and pillars of the nave are Saxon—and that the chancel is interesting inasmuch as it is wider at the roof than at the base, said to have been thus built to represent the ark, but doubtless intended to teach "the openness of Heaven to receive the prayers and offerings of the saints"!!! There is a list of vicars and a nice process view of the Church.

Guide to St. Peter's Church, Clyffe Pypard, by J. G. Wilson. Price 3*d*. 24mo. 1896. A little pamphlet of 7 pp., simply giving the facts as to the structure and contents of a Church which has now more visitors than most other country Churches in Wilts. One mistake is to be noticed: the monumental effigy now so grievously mutilated did not receive its injuries "during the restoration," but some time early in the century.

Excursion to Chippenham, Calne, Kellaways, and Corsham, Whitsuntide, 1896, by Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., and H. B. Woodward, F.G.S. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 339—354. Reprinted from "Proceedings of the Geologists' Association," Vol. xiv., part 8, July, 1896. Many valuable geological notes on the district visited, Mr. Winwood's account of the Box and Corsham Quarries being full of most interesting information as to the extent of the quarries, the manner of working the stone, the local terms used by the quarrymen, and other matters as to which information is not easily attainable elsewhere.

Hungerford to Bath. *Daily News*, July 18th, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 23rd, 1896. One of a series of articles on "Cycling Highways."

A Salisbury Housekeeping Account, 1748. Interesting extracts from an old account book, which belonged to a Mrs. Towsey, are given amongst the "Jottings on Local Antiquities" in *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

Trowbridge in 1820. A few recollections of the town in old days are printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 17th, 1896.

Local Birds. An interesting leeture on local birds, more especially those of the New Forest district, was given at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, by the Rev. J. Kelsall, and is reported in the *Salisbury Journal*, May 16th, 1896.

Weyhill Fair. Interesting descriptive article in *Spectator*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

A Wiltshire Molecatcher. Article in *Globe*, May 30th, 1896.

Groveley Wood is the scene of an article by Walter Bothams (of Salisbury), entitled "At Home with the Pheasants," in *Sunday Mag.*, Oct., 1896, pp. 679—682, with four illustrations, three of them from sketches by the author in Groveley—Headpiece (a scene in Groveley); Early Days; and Feeding-time.

Malmesbury an Old English Town, by Henry Walker. A good article in *Sunday at Home*, Oct., 1896, pp. 773—778, with six woodcut illustrations by A. R. Quinton. Malmesbury Cross; Abbey and Abbey House (2); St. John's Arch; Abbey Gate; Abbot's Pew.

Richard Jefferies. A chapter entitled "Afield with Jefferies" occurs in G. H. Ellwanger's "*Idyllists of the Country Side*": also an article in *The Clarion*, quoted in *Swindon Advertiser*, July 18th, 1896, on "Two Great Writers," by "Nunquam," comparing Jefferies with Stevenson, to the disadvantage of the latter. *Temple Bar*, Dec., 1896, has "A Study of Richard Jefferies," by Charles Fisher,—and C. G. Freeman has an article in the *Surbiton Times*, June 18th, 1896, entitled "Richard Jefferies at Surbiton," identifying the localities in "*Nature near London*."

Priaulx Pedigree, with illustrations, is commenced in *Miscell. Genealog. & Herald.*, 3rd Series, Part III.

Tan Hill and the Downs on the north side of Pewsey Vale are the scene of a short article in the *Sunday Mag*, July, 1896, pp. 478-9, by the Rev. B. J. Johns, called "The Hills in Summer." Quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 30th, 1896.

Wilts and Dorset Bank. Article and sketch of the history of the Bank (by R. Howarth), in *Financial Post*, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror*, June 26th, 1896.

Calne Bacon-curing Factories. A long illustrated article in the *British Workman*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, July 16th, 1896, tracing the growth of the business of the Harrises from its foundation in 1805 to the present day.

Goddard Family. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Sept., 1896, pp. 125-6, gives a letter, dated Mar. 11th, 1684, from Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, to Bullen Reymes, Jun., of Whaddon, who was then stopping "att Mr. Edwd Goddards Goldsmith in the pav'd Alley over agst S^{nt} Albanes Street in Pell-Mell, London."

Wilts Plant Names. A long list of names used at Cholderton. *Monthly Packet*, July, 1896.

Aunt Meary's Soup—a True Story. Wiltshire dialect story, by E. Slow, pp. 4, in *Edward's Salisbury Almanack Compendium*, 1897.

Longleat and Sheerwater. An article entitled "In Wiltshire Woods—May" in *Devizes Gazette*, June 11th, 1896.

Cranborne Chase. An article by "a Lady Traveller," in *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18th, 1896, describing Gen. Pitt Rivers' Peasant Museum at Farnham, his experiments in the acclimatisation and crossing of animals, and King John's House at Tollard.

Fishing at Salisbury. Article by "Heron," in *Fishing Gazette*, Nov. 21st, 1896, pp. 367-8.

Mr. Bennet Stanford's Coach through Downton and Salisbury is the subject of an article by a Lady Passenger in the *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25th, 1896.

The Badminton Pack, by Hon. F. Lawley. One of a series of articles in *Daily Telegraph* (reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1896), on "Historic Packs of Hounds."

Mummers. Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck discourses on Christmas Plays, and gives the words as used in Hampshire, with some variations in use at Cranborne, Dorset, in *Salisbury Journal*, July 4th, and Aug. 1st, 1896. Another note on same subject, Aug. 8th.

Political Letters and Speeches of George XIIIth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, now first collected for private circulation—with Portraits. Two vols., cloth, 8vo. London: Richard Bentley & Son, 1896. These two well-got-up volumes contain letters to the *Times* and speeches on various subjects by the late Lord Pembroke. The principal subjects dealt with are:—National Defence, the Navy and Volunteers—General Politics—Socialism, Liberty, and Property—The Land Question—The House of Lords—Ireland—also a number of letters to Wiltshire papers, and speeches delivered in Wiltshire. There are two good photo-process portraits of the late Earl. In a review of the book the *Wilts County Mirror*, June 6th, 1896, says:—"Never impassioned, never rhetorical, Lord Pembroke was not a speaker who could rouse an audience to enthusiasm, but he was a speaker to be listened to with deep attention, who reasoned weightily and closely and made his hearers reason too. Perhaps his addresses had sometimes too much likeness to spoken essays . . . . they make excellent reading." Notice, *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6th, and a long article entitled "A Lost Leader" in *British Review*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

Rev. A. P. Morres. Amongst the Birds on the Farne Islands, May 26th, 1896. Salisbury: Brown & Co. Price Sixpence. An 8vo pamphlet of 35 pp., describing a visit to the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, whereon twelve species of sea birds nest every year in countless thousands. Mr. Morres dwells on the scene with an enthusiasm which will make every bird-lover who reads his story long to be off next June to visit the Puffins, and the Guillemots and the Eiders on the "Outer" and the "Inner" Farnes.

Rev. Henry Arnold Olivier. "Our Lord Jesus Christ made known through the Church, from Advent to Trinity, set forth in Verse.

London: Henry Frowde. Cr. 8vo, cloth, pp. viii. and 120. A series of Devotional Meditations for the various Sundays and Holy Days, somewhat on the model of the "Christian Year."

Rev. B. G. Johns, Rector of All Cannings. "Man or Monkey, from a common-sense point of view." Salisbury: Brown & Co. 1896. Price 1*s*. An 8vo pamphlet of 23 pp., in which the author claims "to take a broad, fair look at the question [the theory of evolution] as it appears to an ordinary outsider of average intelligence." It is written in a rather amusing way, though nothing new or specially convincing is adduced against the theory which is attacked.

The Bishop of Salisbury. "A Gift of God: Memorial Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, on Sunday, 18th Oct., 1896 . . . . together with notes of an Address at the Re-opening of S. Andrew's Church, Bemerton." Salisbury and London. 8vo pamphlet, pp. 19. This sermon, preached the Sunday after the death of Archbishop Benson, contains a review of his life, character, and work, by one who knew him well.

Saint Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury. Forms of Admission and Special Prayers. Salisbury. 1896. 8vo pamphlet of 12 pp. (compiled by Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Master).

Rev. H. H. Mogg. Draft Scheme for the Organization of Mission Work in the Diocese of Salisbury: prepared by request for the consideration of the Diocesan Board of Missions. Pamphlet, 8vo. London. 1896.

Emma Marie Caillard. The series of ten essays on "The Intellectual Position of Christians," in *The Parents' Review*, concludes in the October number, 1896. The same authoress has a series of six papers on "The Use of Science to Christians," in *Good Words*, Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., and Sept., 1896.

Sir J. Dickson Poynder, Bart., M.P., in the *St. James's Gazette*, gives an account of an interview with the Japanese Premier, on the subject of the Rise of Japan. Reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 6th, 1896.

The Duchess of Somerset, in *Lady's Realm*, Nov., 1896. Article, with illustrations, on "Consolations in a Garden."

Philpotts Williams, author of *Poems in Pink*, has published a second volume of forty-two poems, of which twenty are devoted to hunting subjects, entitled "*Plain Poems*." Salisbury: Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Price 5*s*. Favourably reviewed in *Salisbury Journal*, June 27th, 1896.

Venus and Cupid, or a Trip from Mount Olympus to London. By Author of Dame Europa's School. Cr. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*. *net*. London: Dent & Co. 1896. Reviewed very unfavourably in *Athenæum*, July 7th, 1896.

John I. Watts (of Whistley, Potterne), A Simple and Practical System of Marking Foreign and Colonial Produce (Meat, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, &c.), with illustrations. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 32.

Benjamin Tompkins (of Pipsmore Farm, Chippenham). The Theory of Water-Finding, with advice thereon, by a Professional. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 1892. Pp. 45, with appendix of viii. pages, and process portrait of the author. This little book, though it really tells us nothing whatever of the "theory" of the water-finder's art, and is rather in the nature of an advertisement, is for all that by no means uninteresting,—giving an account of the author's discovery of the power he claims to possess in 1886, and of the extensive use which he has made of it in various parts of England since he began to practise professionally in 1890. If what he says as to the finding of gold and silver coins which had been hidden is accurately described, there seems no room for doubt that there is "something in it."

Personal Notices:—

Major-Gen. Lord Methuen. A character sketch from the *Pall Mall Gazette* is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, May 28th, 1896.

The Hon. M. H. Herbert, C.B. The *Westminster Gazette* gave a sketch of his life and character. Reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

Duke of Beaufort. Article, with poor portrait, in *Tit Bits*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

Duchess of Somerset. Notice of, by Mrs. Darling Baker, in *Madame*. Quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th, 1896.

Mr. E. T. Hooley. A sketch of the career of the purchaser of Lord Ashburton's Wiltshire estates, is given in *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

Henry Herbert Smith. Biographical notice in *Biographia*, Vol. I., part 2.

William Seager. A veteran ringer of Calne, who rang at the Queen's accession, and also at her jubilee, and is still living at more than 80 years of age. Notice in *Bell News and Ringers' Record*. Quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 10th, 1896.

Wilts Portraits, Pictures, &c.

The Royal Academy, 1896, contained the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. Portrait by H. T. Wells, R.A.

The Rev. H. A. Olivier. Portrait by Herbert A. Olivier.

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Wyld, Rev. C. N., Burcombe Salisbury
Wyld, Rev. Edwin G., Vicarage, Melksham

Yates, Pardoe, Glencairn, Wilton
Yeo, D. J., The Banks, Lyneham, Chippenham

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Statuette by Paul R. Montford.
Richard Walmsley, of Lucknam. Recumbent effigy by H. H. Armstead, R.A.
Mr. H. A. Olivier also exhibited "September, Upper Waters of the Medway," "The Passion Flower," and "Hampshire Yew Trees."

Views in Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset:—

An Exhibition of Pictures at Dickinson & Foster's, Bond Street, London. Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, March 21st, 1896, included;—
Salisbury Cathedral. Large painting by Cyrus Johnson; two drawings by A. W. Weedon; and several views by F. Whitehead.
Stonehenge. Views by F. Whitehead.
Downs. ("Downs near Hanging Langford," "Beacon Hill, from near Vespasian's Camp," and "Avebury.") Views by F. Whitehead.
Wayfarers, by Hugh Fisher, etc.
Malmesbury Abbey, by Armstrong.
Marlborough, College and Town, etc., drawings by F. Barraud.
"Queen Guinivere's Bridge at Amesbury," by F. W. Whitehead.
Wishford and Steeple Langford, by ditto.
Savernake, by ditto.
Porch House at Potterne, by Hugh Fisher.
Watery Harnham, by E. Young.
Cottages in George Herbert's Garden at Bemerton, by ditto.
St. Ann's Gate, Salisbury, by Percy Buckman.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Nov., 1896, "Salisbury Plain," by Albert Goodwin.

Miss Sophia Beale's water colours exhibited at Bournemouth, Feb. 22nd, 1896, included "The Italian Garden at Wilton House," and "Wilton Fair." Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

Canon the Hon. B. P. Bouverie exhibited, at the Town Hall, Devizes, Aug. 19—21, 1896, sixty-four sketches illustrating his voyage round the world, with others from Cornwall and Norway. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

Henry Grant's Portraits. Notice of some of these in *Southend-on-Sea Observer*. Quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 31st, 1895.

Bishop of Salisbury. Woodcut portrait, with notice, *Church Monthly*, Jan., 1897.

Earl of Pembroke. Process portrait, *Lady's Pictorial*, July 25th, 1896.

Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach. Process portraits, *Pearson's Mag.*, Aug., 1896.

Duchess of Somerset. Process portrait in *Lady's Realm*, No. 1., Nov., 1896.

Lady "Dorothy" (Doreen) Long. Process portrait in *Home Chat*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P., and Miss Anne Beauclerk Dundas, 3rd daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Glenesk, N.B. Process portraits in *Lady*, Oct. 8th, and *Gentlewoman*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

Capt. G. W. T. Prowse, eldest son of George Prowse, Esq., of St. Edith's, Chippenham, and Miss Fanny Isabel Kelly. Process portraits, *Lady's Pictorial*, June 27th, 1896.

Capt. W. Wilson, R.N. Process portrait, *St. James' Budget*, July 17th, 1896.

George Herbert at Bemerton. A re-production of the picture by W. Dyce, R.A., in Part 8 of "*England's History*." Newnes. 1896.

The Duke's Vaunt Oak, Savernake Forest, is illustrated in a paper by G. Clinch, on "Royal and Notable Oaks," in *English Illustrated Mag.* for June, 1896.

Hour-Glass at Compton Bassett Church. Woodcuts in *Girls' Own Paper*, Sept., 1896, p. 717, in paper on hour-glasses by Sophia F. A. Caulfield.

Potterne. The old font is well illustrated in two woodcuts, accompanying a short paper on "Inscribed Fonts," by Emma Swann, F.S.A. Scot, in *The Church Monthly*, July, 1896, p. 160.

Stanton Fitzwarren font is also illustrated and described in the same paper

Salisbury Cathedral. Circular woodcut view from south-west in *Church Monthly*, January, 1897. Also a full-page plate in *Photograms of* '96, London, Dawbarn & Ward, 1896, of "Salisbury Cathedral, S. E. Transept," by C. F. Dickinson, a work which gained a medal at the S. London Exhibition.

Stonehenge. A photo-process print of "Cyclists at Stonehenge" appears in *The Hub* for Sept. 26th, 1896.

Additions to Library.

Presented by Rev. E. H. Goddard: One drawing of Corporation Plate and five of Church Plate.——Guide to Clyffe Pypard Church.

„ The Author: An Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom, by David Murray.

Presented by Mr. R. B. Mullings: Framed portrait of Canon Jackson.

„ The late Mr. E. Waylen: Three prints of Lacock, Malmesbury, and Wardour.

„ Mr. A. Schomberg: Joseph Alleine, his Life and Times——Ashford, its Church, Vicars, College, and Grammar School.

„ Messrs. Neville, of Llanelly: Original Specifications for Engines for Devizes Waterworks.

„ Mrs. Barnett: Poll Books, papers, &c., relating to Chippenham (from the late Mr. G. Noyes).

„ The Author: Views of Warminster and Neighbourhood, by B. W. Coates.

„ The Author: Memorial Sermon (on the late Archbishop), preached in Salisbury Cathedral, October 18th, 1896, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

„ The Author: Christ made known through the Church. Verses. By Rev. H. A. Olivier.

„ Mr. W. Cunnington: Geologists' Association, Excursion to Chippenham, Calne, Kellaways, and Corsham. Pamphlet, 1896.

„ Dr. Prior: Prior's Ancient Danish Ballads, three vols.——Blackmore's Creation.——Blackmore's Alfred, an Epick Poem. Blackmore's Paraphrase on the Book of Job.——Prior's Notes on Croquet.——Prior's Popular Names of British Plants.——A Journey through Spain in the years 1786 and 1787, by the Rev. J. Townsend (of Pewsey), three vols.——Photo-portraits of Rev. J. Townsend, Mr. C. Broome, and Dr. Prior.

„ Miss Colborne: Aubrey's Letters, three vols.——Barry's Cæsar and the Britons.

„ Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Wilts Pamphlets, and Sale Catalogues of Donhead Hall, Tan House Farm, and Westwood Estates.

„ Mr. A. D. W. French: County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, in England, A.D. 1100—1350. Boston. 8vo. 1896.

„ Mr. B. H. Cunnington: Three Wilts Pamphlets.——Placard of Anti-Slavery Festival at Devizes, 1838.——Ditto of Peace Rejoicings, 1856——and other papers.

„ The Author: Man or Monkey, from a common-sense point of view. By Rev. B. G. Johns

„ The Author: Avebury. A Brief Account of its Stone Circles and Avenues, Artificial Mound called Silbury Hill, Ancient Church, &c. By the Rev. W. H. Davis.

„ Mr. C. W. Holgate: St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury; Forms of Admission and Special Prayers.

„ Mr. H. N. Goddard: Sale Catalogue of the Chilton Foliat Estate.

„ Rev. C. V. Goddard: Illustrated Guide to Stanton Drew.——Catalogue du Musee Archéologique (Vannes).

„ Rev. G. P. Toppin: Set of "St. Osmund," No. 1—5.

Presented by Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Amongst the Birds on the Farne Islands. By Rev. A. P. Morres.——Life of Joseph Gwyer.——Poems written by Stephen Duck.——Newspaper cuttings.——Journal of a Poor Wiltshire Vicar.——Aunt Meary's Soup, by E. Slow.

„ Mr. G. Rose: Casuistry, or One must Live, by Rev. R. R. Monteath, Vicar of Studley.

„ Rev. E. E. Dorling: Original Drawing of Hertford arms in Salisbury Cathedral.

„ Rev. A. D. Hill: Original Drawing of Mizmaze near Downton.

„ The Author: The Theory of Water-Finding; by B. Tompkins.

Additions to Museum.

Presented by Miss Colborne: Encaustic Tile, from Malmesbury Abbey.

„ Mr. Matthews: Copper Tokens.

„ Rev. C. V. Goddard: Two Coins.

„ Rev. E. H. Goddard: Flint Scraper, from Barrow 42.

„ Mr. H. N. Goddard: Iron arrow or javelin head, fine amber bead and glass bead, of Saxon date (?), found in upper part of tumulus at the top of the hill above Thornhill Lane, Broad Town, 1834.

Tokens, purchased:

Williamson. Boyne.

*	27	SAMVELL . GAGE . OF=Tallow Chandlers' Arms CHIPPENHAM . 1668.=S . E . G .	¼

Second examples of Edmund Hide and Richard Leader, Highworth; and George Godfery, Sarum.

HURRY & PEARSON, Printers and Publishers, Devizes.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as Queries from persons desiring information on any such points.

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a duplicate copy of each of the following books:—Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," 2 vols., folio; "Modern Wilts," "Hundreds of Heytesbury" and "Branch and Dole," 2 vols., folio; Canon Jackson's "History of Grittleton," 4to; Aubrey's "Natural History of Wilts," 4to; Smith's "Choir Gaur," large paper 4to; also the first five vols. of "The Wilts Magazine," containing all the rare numbers of that publication.—Apply to Mr. W. Cunnington, 58, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

THE BIRDS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 613 pp., Extra Cloth. By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. Price reduced to 10*s*. 6*d*.

Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.

Will any Member give any of them?

Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.
Hoare Family. Early History and Genealogy, &c., 1883.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.
Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.
Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II., Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Broad Chalke Registers. Moore, 1881.
Akerman's Archæological Index.
Hobbes (T.). Leviathan.
Oliver (Dr. G.). Collections illustrating a History of Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Wilts, &c.
Bishop Burnet. History of His Own Time.
Ditto History of the Reformation.
Ditto Passages in Life of John, Earl of Rochester
Warton (Rev. J., of Salisbury). Poems, 1794.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Riot in the County of Wilts, 1739.
Price. Series of Observations on the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.
Addison (Joseph). Life and Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859–69.
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Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
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Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Armfield. Legend of Christian Art. Salisbury Cathedral. 1869.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.
Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Collison's Beauties of British Antiquity.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Massinger's Plays, &c.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, will also be acceptable.

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

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Bath	C. HALLETT, 8, Bridge Street.
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No. LXXXVII. JUNE, 1897. Vol. XXIX.

THE WILTSHIRE Archæological and Natural History MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

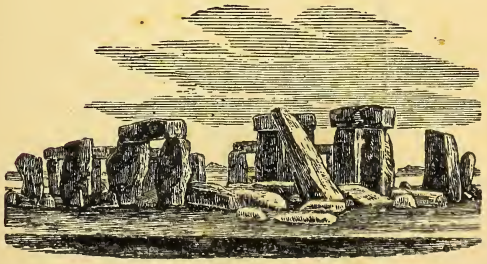
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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Price, 5*s.* 6*d.* *Members, Gratis.*

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, 31, Long Street, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s*. One copy offered to each Member of the Society, at £1 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s*.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE of the STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES in the SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 illustrations. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

CATALOGUE of the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 3*s*. 6*d*; to *Members*, 2*s*. 6*d*. APPENDIX No. I. and II., 3*d*. each.

CATALOGUE of WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS in the SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6*d*.

BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised). Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

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WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D., 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth. pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s*.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

THE

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Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

JUNE, 1897.

THE FORTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF THE Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, HELD AT SALISBURY, *July* 14*th*, 15*th*, *and* 16*th*, 1896.

SIR H. BRUCE MEUX, BART., President of the Society.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, at which some twenty-five Members were present, was held at the County Hotel at 2.30, p.m. MR. C. PENRUDDOCKE took the chair in the absence of the President, and called upon MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT to read THE REPORT.[1] In connection with a paragraph in the Report, a letter addressed to the Society, from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, urging a protest against the proposed removal of the tower and nave of the old CHURCH OF LEIGH, in the north of the county, to a new site, was read by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, who explained the circumstances under which this was proposed to be done. In the discussion which followed MESSRS. TALBOT, SCHOMBERG, BELL, MEDLICOTT, GODDARD, COLBOURNE, ARCHDEACON LEAR, and others, took part, some defending the proposal to remove the Church as being a *lesser evil* than allowing it to remain on its present site and go to ruin—as in

[1] Printed in the last number of the *Magazine*, December, 1896.

all probability it would do speedily if a *new* Church were built in the village; whilst others maintained that, whether the Church was likely to go to ruin or not, if left alone, an Archæological Society such as our own should under no circumstances give its sanction to such a proposal as the removal of an old building and its re-building stone by stone on another site. In the face of this difference of opinion it was resolved that our Society should not commit itself to one side or the other, and that an answer in this sense should be returned to the letter of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The next business was the proposed sale of a number of FOSSILS belonging to the Society which have no connection with the county, and which there has never been room to exhibit at the Museum. This proposal, brought forward by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD and seconded by MR. A. B. FISHER, was carried unanimously—and the officers of the Society having been formally re-elected, the Members adjourned, some twenty-five of them joining the excursion to Longford, whilst the remainder stayed in Salisbury itself. A three miles dusty drive brought the party to LONGFORD CASTLE, kindly thrown open to them by LORD RADNOR, though, as the number present was too large to be taken round the castle at once, there was but too little time for the enjoyment of the many notable pictures by Holbein, Vandyke, Claude, Quintin Matsys, Mabuse, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, and the fine specimens of furniture with which the house is filled. The grand Holbein portrait of Erasmus, and the marvellous steel chair, of German work, probably unrivalled in its way, among a multitude of good things, stand out perhaps pre-eminently.

Returning to Salisbury, the Members made their way to THE PALACE, where THE BISHOP kindly received them at tea in Bishop Poore's thirteenth century undercroft, and afterwards showed them over the other parts of the interesting old house. Though perhaps not unknown to many of the Members, the quite unrivalled view of the Cathedral and the spire from the palace gardens is a sight not to be forgotten—the most beautiful thing, indeed, to be seen in the City of Salisbury. It is worth noting here, too, that the

long-continued drought had mapped out the foundations of the west and part of the south walls of the old BELL TOWER in the Close, with their buttresses, almost as clearly on the turf as they could have been drawn on paper.

The ANNUAL DINNER took place at the County Hotel—where also the evening CONVERSAZIONE was held at 8.30, p.m., some forty-five members being present. At this meeting THE BISHOP took the chair—MR. TALBOT taking his place when he was obliged to leave later on in the evening. The first paper was a valuable and suggestive one by THE REV. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, on "SALISBURY CONFRATERNITIES," a subject which he had made his own. This was followed by a selection of music most kindly provided by CANON CARPENTER, MISS HUSSEY, and other ladies; after which a paper, or rather address, by MR. DORAN WEBB, giving a short sketch of the history, and a lucid account of the principal features, of ROMSEY ABBEY, to be visited on the morrow, brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH.

The party, leaving Salisbury by the 9.15 train, got out at DEAN, and proceeded to the fine old red brick BARN, with its curious buttresses on the south side, probably of very late fifteenth century date—originally the tithe barn of Mottisfont Abbey, but afterwards used as a "Deer Barn," in which the deer of the forest were shut up or fed when necessary. Above the barn, embowered most picturesquely in trees, stands what remains of the OLD CHURCH OF WEST DEAN, consisting of the south aisle or chantry chapel, now retained as a mortuary chapel—the body of the Church having been pulled down in 1868, when the new Church was built. The windows of this little building are of fourteenth century date—those on the north side having been built in within the arches by which the aisle joined the Church. It contains three or four large monuments of the seventeenth century Evelyns—two of the later ones most curiously enclosed with folding iron doors or shutters—whilst a small brass commemorates George, son of John Evelyn, the author of *Sylva*. The old house of the Evelyns has disappeared,

the terraces and walks alone remaining to mark its site. The Vicar (the Rev. E. Wells) acted as cicerone to the party, pointing out three piscinæ in the new Church, as well as an Early English column with sculptured cap, now serving as a reading-desk, and several good thirteenth century tiles let in to the wall at the back of the piscinæ—all of which came from the Church destroyed in 1868. A stone coffin in the mortuary chapel and a stone with I N on it, in the new Church, were pointed out as having come from the Church destroyed in the seventeenth century. Having seen the Churches, some of the party accompanied the Vicar to the vicarage, where a large COLLECTION OF ROMAN POTTERY (much of it New Forest Ware), iron objects (including a good many sandal cleats), glass fragments, &c., from the Roman villa excavated some years ago between the station and the vicarage, is preserved.

Entering the train again for a few minutes, and getting out at Dunbridge, the party walked a mile or so to MOTTISFONT, where Mr. Doran Webb pointed out the most notable features in the CHURCH—the Norman chancel arch—Renaissance monument of the Sandys family in the chancel—and the considerable remains of good old glass in the heads of the windows of the chancel, as well the figures in the four upper lights and quatrefoil of the east window—the remainder of the window being good modern glass designed to match the old. Crossing the road the Members found themselves in the gardens of MOTTISFONT ABBEY, which, with the house itself, were thrown open to them by the kindness of Mr. D. Meïnertzhagen. The house itself is featureless, though it stands on the site of the abbey, and portions of the buildings are incorporated in the modern walls; they are only to be seen, however, in the thirteenth century undercroft, now forming the cellars, and in the kitchens. Preserved here are several remarkable specimens of Church needlework, the most notable being a portion of a chasuble of English work of the fifteenth century, in good condition, having upon it the crucifix with the figure of the Father above, and four separate figures of saints. There is also a very curious representation of the Last Supper—the disciples reclining at the table, which is said to have been the antependium for the

altar in the chapel at the "Vine," the seat of Lord Sandys; against this, however, is the fact that the work is more than 4ft. deep, and so could not have been an altar-frontal. Possibly it was a hanging. It has rather a late look about it, and is extremely quaint in design. Mr. Doran Webb gave an interesting sketch of the history of the abbey, interspersing it with lively anecdotes, as his manner is; and the Members then strolled about the lawns, bordered by the clearest of streams and shaded by splendid trees, one of which was acknowledged by everyone to be by far the most magnificent Plane that they had ever seen. Among the many charms of this most delightful garden, in which even the flower beds are admirably placed, not the least is the deep chalk spring, clear as crystal and cool as ice, that wells up in the lawn close to the house. A short walk across the meadows of the Test brought the party to Mottisfont Station—whence they took train for ROMSEY, where lunch awaited them at the White Horse Hotel. Several Members of the Dorset Field Club had joined the party during the morning, and the total number present at lunch was thirty-two.

The afternoon was spent in the ABBEY, and proved none too long for the proper understanding and enjoyment of that noble building. There is very much to see, and the party saw it well—under the efficient guidance first of Mr. Doran Webb and afterwards of The Vicar, the Rev. J. J. Cooke Yarborough. The remarkable Norman crucifix (for *pace* Mr. Doran Webb on this point—crucifix in most people's opinion it certainly is) outside the south door; the even more remarkable and less known pre-Norman crucifix in low flat relief, with two soldiers with spear and sponge beside the cross and two angels perched on the arms of the cross, found built up in the wall and now placed over the altar in the south aisle of the choir; and the curious arrangement by which the nave of the Parish Church (now destroyed) was tacked on to the north side of the abbey nave, having the north transept of the abbey for its chancel; are amongst the points of greatest interest—but the whole building, standing as it does as one of the grandest examples of Norman architecture in England, is indeed full of points of interest and of beauty. By five o'clock, however, the party were

quite ready to do justice to the tea most thoughtfully provided for them by THE VICAR—and after thanking him heartily for his kindness, proceeded to the station, and reached Salisbury at 6.20, after as thoroughly enjoyable a day as has ever fallen to the lot of the Society. Both the arrangements and the weather were perfect, for whilst the one allowed of ample time to see all that that there was to see at each place visited, the other took the form of a bright sun and a pleasant air, with an entire absence of the sweltering heat which had been so prevalent for some time before.

The EVENING CONVERSAZIONE, held at the County Hotel at 8.30, was but sparsely attended. The first paper, by DR. C. R. STRATON, was an interesting one on "Witches' Brooms," which led to a discussion in which THE CHAIRMAN, THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY, and others took part. After this paper the Members were once more indebted to the kindness of some of the Salisbury ladies for a musical interlude; which was followed by a paper on "The Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral," by THE REV. E. E. DORLING; and this, again, by a paper by MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., on Mere Church, part of which—for time did not allow of the reading of the whole of it—was read by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD in the the author's absence. All these papers will be found printed in the *Magazine*.

THURSDAY, JULY 16TH.

The weather was cool and overcast—just the weather, indeed, for a long drive—as the party, numbering about thirty-five, leaving Salisbury at 10 o'clock and journeying by rail on the South Western line as far as SEMLEY, met their carriages there, and proceeded to drive to MERE. About two-and-a-half miles short of that place, however, a mishap occurred, which threw out the arrangements somewhat, and caused considerable delay. The axle of one of the carriages broke, and the occupants had to turn out and walk most of the way to Mere. On the way WOODLANDS HOUSE was visited, with its very complete fourteenth century chapel (turned into a living room and adorned with a fine fireplace early in the seventeenth century) and its later hall and porch. This remarkable

building was saved from practical destruction some twelve years ago by the efforts of the Rev. E. G. Wyld (then Vicar of Mere) and Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. A Manchester surveyor had actually prepared a specification providing for various alterations, such as "Take out old stone windows and insert new ones with deal frames 5 × 3, with oak sills, &c."! This was, however, happily set aside through the efforts of the gentlemen named above, and the chapel retains the fine tracery of its windows to this day. From this point a walk across the fields brought the party to MERE CHURCH, where THE VICAR, the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, had been for some time waiting for them. He described shortly the chief features of the Church—the magnificent rood-screen, the screen on the south and north sides of the chancel, the curious bridge (lately restored) by which access is supposed to have been gained to the rood-loft, the Jacobean seats, the two fine brasses, and many other objects of interest which the short time at the disposal of the company (owing to the breakdown already mentioned) made it impossible to inspect with the attention that they deserved. The utilization of the chamber over the north porch as a museum for the preservation of objects of interest connected with the Church and town is an admirable idea. Amongst the most interesting objects here exhibited are the remarkable churchwardens' accounts and an alabaster slab sculptured with the adoration of the Magi—found on the site of the castle.

Leaving this interesting Church all too soon and driving under the grand ironwork sign of the Ship Inn, the party proceeded to STOURTON, where the BRISTOL CROSS was first inspected, THE REV. E. H. GODDARD reading some notes upon it prepared by MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., under whose direction it has been lately repaired and restored at the expense of Sir Henry Hoare. The company were unanimously of opinion that the way in which this work had been carried out reflected the greatest credit upon owner and architect alike.

A move was then made to the adjacent "Stourton Arms" for luncheon, after which MR. W. HEWARD BELL expressed the thanks of the Society to Sir Henry Hoare for the kindness with

which he had come to the rescue with a carriage after the breakdown in the morning, and for his permission to visit the grounds and mansion of Stourhead.

The CHURCH having been first inspected, SIR HENRY AND LADY HOARE then accompanied the party by the walks winding round the lake to the "PANTHEON," and so up the hill to the house. This walk was certainly one of the greatest treats of the year's excursions. The ever-changing views of the lake and its islands, and the steep and varied slopes on either side, covered to the water's edge with magnificent trees, make a picture whose loveliness—in its own way—is certainly not to be matched in Wiltshire, and probably in but few places in England, whilst the constant succession of fine specimens of rare conifers planted beside the walks are in themselves a feast to those happy persons who have the love of trees in their hearts. By the time the party had arrived at the HOUSE there remained but a few minutes in which to look at the pictures, the portrait of Sir R. Colt Hoare, and the Memling triptych, and to do hasty justice to the "light refreshments" kindly provided by SIR HENRY HOARE, before the Secretary's horn once more called the party to the carriages, which were waiting for them at this point. Passing through KILMINGTON there was just time to jump out and look at the interesting tower of the Church (the only point of interest about the building), in which the Hartgills took refuge from Lord Stourton, before proceeding on down the break-neck hill by the private road through the woods to WITHAM. Here the very remarkable vaulted and apsidal Norman Church of the Carthusians, with its old work successfully scraped and scarified out of all semblance of antiquity, was inspected, and the party returned to the station to await the 5.36 train, by which they were to be dispersed to their respective homes. So ended the Meeting of 1896, with its varied and delightful programme—the pictures of LONGFORD, the gardens of MOTTISFONT, ROMSEY ABBEY, and the grounds of STOURHEAD, all seen to the best advantage under the admirable guidance and arrangements of MR. DORAN WEBB, to whom the Society owes a debt of enduring gratitude for the labour and trouble he expended so ungrudgingly on the organization

of the Meeting and excursions. It cannot be said, however, that his efforts were seconded by the inhabitants of the capital of Wiltshire as a whole, with any perceptible warmth, and the result from a financial point of view was distinctly disappointing, and so far from the Cathedral Spire Fund benefitting, as it was hoped and expected that it might, from the balance of the Meeting, the Society found itself in a position which it had not occupied for many years —with a small deficit to make up after the expenses of the Meeting had been met.

The Ancient Sub-Chantry House formerly in The Close, Salisbury.

By J. Harding.

THE premises in the Close, now occupied as the Salisbury Diocesan Training College, besides the more extensive range of buildings known as the King's House, also includes the site of an old house called the Sub-Chantry, it having formerly been appropriated as the residence of the sub-chanter or succentor of the Cathedral, which office is now held by the Rev. S. M. Lakin.

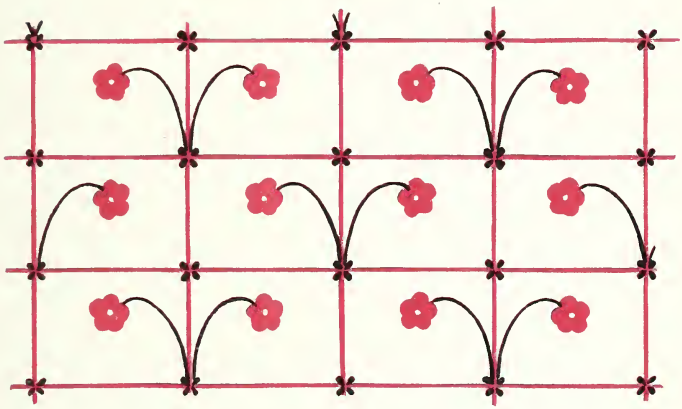
The Sub-Chantry House was situated between the King's House and the Deanery, and like them it stood back a considerable distance from the road, having an open space before it, the greater part of which was many years ago added to the grounds of the Deanery.

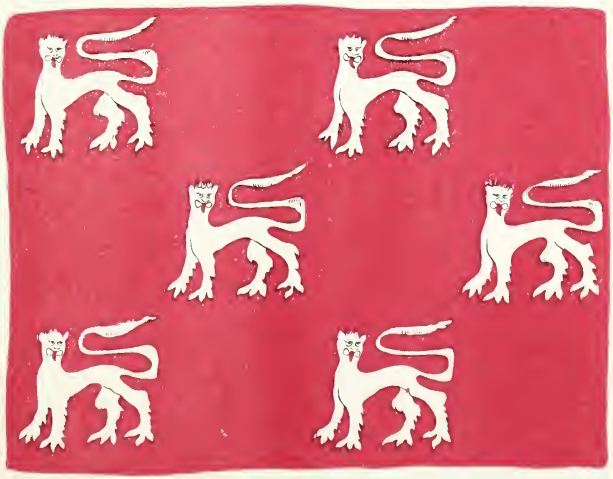
In 1849 the trustees of the Training College acquired possession of the King's House and premises, as well as those of the Sub-Chantry, which included a garden extending to the river, when the

plans of the late Mr. T. H. Wyatt for the adaptation and enlargement of the buildings to the requirements of the college were carried out by the late Mr. F. R. Fisher. This involved the removal of the old Sub-Chantry House to make room for a new building upon its site; it was accordingly pulled down with the exception of the north wall, which was left to form part of the boundary wall next the Deanery garden.

Before it was taken down there was little in the exterior of the building except the nail-studded door and pointed arch of the entrance to mark its early origin; many alterations and additions, some of them of the sixteenth century, having been made to it; while the interior had been divided into three storeys and many rooms, so that no part of the original building was visible, but as the work of demolition advanced and the paper and canvas, lath and plaster, floors and partitions of later times were removed, the skeleton of a fourteenth century structure of great interest, and of some importance was laid bare. The principal part of the building consisted of a hall running north and south, 38ft. long by 14½ft wide internally, having massive walls of flint with dressings of Chilmark stone, and open to the roof, which was of oak and divided into bays by principals and curved braces forming a series of lofty pointed arches; the purlins were moulded and wind-braced, some of the braces being simply curved and the rest foliated. The splayed openings of the original windows still existed in the east wall, but the stone mullions and tracery had been swept away to make room for sash frames. There was an ample fireplace on the west side of the hall, and two doorways immediately opposite in the east and west walls, the former still retaining its pointed arch. Some remains of a massive oak screen or partition were found in the hall, which might have divided it into two apartments, but the original building had been so much altered that it was impossible to verify this conjecture.

The decoration on the walls could be distinctly traced upon three sides of the hall. The designs on the north and west walls appeared to be heraldic in character. The ground of the north wall was white and diapered with squares coloured gules and each charged





FOURTEENTH CENTURY WALL DECORATION IN THE HALL OF THE SUB-CHANTRY HOUSE, SALISBURY (DESTROYED 1849).

with a lion passant gardant argent; between the squares were birds azure, beaked and legged gules; the whole forming a pleasing diagonal pattern. The west wall was coloured as the field gules, and the whole surface covered with lions statant gardant, argent. The south wall was decorated with a kind of trellis pattern formed into oblong divisions by vertical and horizontal red lines, at each crossing of them was a calyx of four small black leaves; from each alternate one issued to the right and to the left a black stem with a flower of five red petals and white centre, so that there was a flower in each compartment of the trellis. No decorations were traceable on the east wall. Many fragments of ancient floor tiles were found among the *débris* of the building.

The remaining part of the Sub-Chantry house was of later and various dates, and contained but little of interest.

The foregoing account is compiled by me from notes which I made at the time of the demolition, I being then employed by Mr. Fisher, the clerk of the works, to superintend the alterations.

The accompanying illustration of the wall-decorations is made from tracings taken by me, now in the Society's Library at Devizes.

The following extract from the late Canon Jones' "Fasti Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis," p. 272, relates to this house :—

"It was at an early period that the office of Succentor was endowed with the Rectory of Ebbesbourne Wake. A house also was assigned to the Succentor August 27th, 1440. It was conveyed to William Berwyk, then Succentor, and his successors, subject to the payment of certain 'obits,' and is described as a house within the close, 'opposite the western entrance to the Cathedral, situated between the house of the chaplains of the chantry of Lord Hungerford on one side, and a small house near the house of the Dean on the other side.'"

The Mizmaze on Breamore Down, Hants, near Downton.

By the Rev. A. D. Hill.

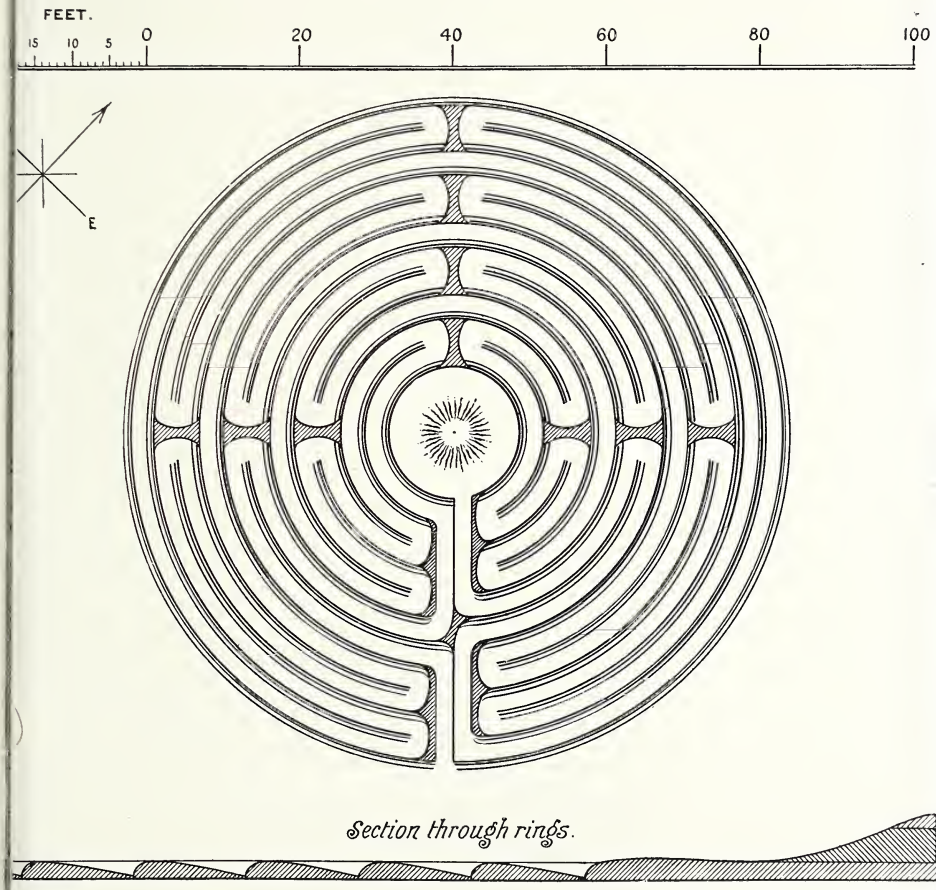
THE "mizmaze" in the parish of Breamore, Hants, is an excellent example of the *turf-labyrinths* of which some twenty still remain in various parts of England, while records of others that have disappeared show that they must have been more numerous in former days. As far as I know they have not been observed out of Great Britain.

The mizmaze occupies a level area on a conspicuous wooded knoll which forms the southern end of a spur of chalk downs stretching from Salisbury Plain along the western bank of the Avon. A portion of a low circular bank and ditch is to be seen at the bottom of the steeper southern slope of the knoll, which may be a British defensive work; Whitsbury Castle-ditches occupy the summit of the next hill eastwards; a short distance to the north is Gallows Hill, at an angle of Grim's-ditch; and several barrows occur in the neighbourhood, a small one lying a few feet south-east of the circumference of the mizmaze.

Hoare thus briefly refers to it in *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., p. 213:—

> " . . . . on Wick Down, where there is one of those relicks of antiquity called a maze. It has the appearance of a low barrow surrounded by circles within circles. I have been informed by a friend well versed in antiquities that these mazes are to be found in various parts of our island."

It is not, however, a barrow, but on the natural level of the ground. The labyrinth is circular in form, and 87ft. in diameter. Its path is arranged in eleven concentric rings, each 3ft. in width, leading eventually—after thirty-four windings—into a central area 18ft. across, in the middle of which a small mound rises about 1ft. above the ground-level. The path is of turf, the outer edge of which is raised a few inches, while the inner side slopes downwards towards the little trench which separates it from the circle next within.



Mizmaze on Breamore Down, Hants,
near Downton.

It can be readily understood that, in the midst of such surroundings, and in so remote a situation, a very primitive date might at first sight be ascribed to this work. From early times the stories of labyrinths, such as that of Dædalus in Crete, with the legend of Theseus and Minotaur, have exercised their fascination. The mystery they suggested and the symbolism of which they were capable, have been adapted to many purposes: and we find almost continuous traces of their influence, in the recreations of the people and the pleasure-grounds of the wealthy, from the days of the glowing tales of Herodotus to those of the formal labyrinths of clipped yew introduced into English gardens after the Renaissance.

A Memoir of Ancient and Mediæval Labyrinths, by the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., in *The Archæological Journal*, 1858, vol. xv., p. 216, though it does not describe the Breamore labyrinth, provides us with a key to its interpretation, and gives a valuable summary of what is known on the subject, to which I am indebted for the following facts. The labyrinth appears in conventional form on Cretan coins, as a symbol on Greek and Roman gems, and as an architectural design on mosaic pavements at Pompeii and elsewhere. Before the ninth century it is appropriated as an ornament for the dress of emperors, signifying the inscrutableness of the counsels of princes as well as the divinity that "doth hedge a king." Then, adopted as an ecclesiastical symbol, it acquires a new significance, that of the safety of the Church in the midst of the tortuous ways of the world. When pilgrimages to favourite shrines took the place of the more arduous journeys to Jerusalem of the Crusaders' days, and occasions were not wanting when even these easier vows were unfulfilled by the devotee, a new meaning was found for the ecclesiastical labyrinth, and a new name given to it, *le chemin de Jerusalem*, symbolical of the difficulties of the road to the literal as well as to the heavenly Jerusalem. It may, also, have represented the "Way to Calvary." It is accordingly suggested that the large labyrinths on the pavements of foreign Churches were used as a means of fulfilling neglected vows of pilgrimage, as well as for other purposes of penance and acts of devotion.

Many instances of labyrinths occur in Italian and French

Churches, chiefly from the twelfth century and onwards. Of those recorded by Mr. Trollope I will mention one incised upon a porch pier at Lucca Cathedral, 20in. in diameter; a square one formerly existing in the pavement of the Abbey Church of St. Bertin at Saint Omer; an octagonal one 34ft. in diameter in the entrance to the Parish Church (twelfth century) of St. Quentin; and a circular one in the nave floor of Chartres Cathedral, of grey and white marble, 30ft. in diameter, its path being 668ft. in length, and with its outer and inner circles richly ornamented with escallops and cusping.[1]

In England no such architectural examples are known,[2] but similar designs are to be seen in the labyrinths cut in the turf at many places, and variously named "Troy Town," Julian's Bower," "Mizmaze," etc. Though some of these may have had their origin in popular games, yet many bear a remarkable family likeness to the Italian and French pavements; and the circular mizmaze on Breamore Down is in fact an exact reproduction of the design at Lucca, at Chartres, and (except that it is circular instead of octagonal) at St. Quentin. A maze at Alkborough, Lincolnshire, is also identical in plan, but about half the size of that at Breamore. The only evidence of the existence of a labyrinth in Wilts, of which I am aware, is "The Mizmaze Wood" at West Ashton. There is, however, no trace of a labyrinth there now, and the only explanation that the oldest inhabitant can give of the name is that the field is a rough one, and "all of a mizmaze."[3]

This striking resemblance, together with the fact of the proximity of most of these turf-labyrinths to a Church or religious house, seems to indicate the ecclesiastical origin of at least the greater

[1] The Italian labyrinths are described by M. Durand in Didron's *Annales Archéol.*, vol. xvii., p. 119; and the French labyrinths by Wallett, "*Description d' un Pavé mosaïque à St. Omer,*" Douai, 1843, p. 97.

[2] In the modern pavement of the west bay of the nave of Ely Cathedral, there is a labyrinth 20ft. square, perhaps copied from a foreign example.

[3] The name is now generally applied to a *field*, but in an old survey "Mizmaze *Wood*" is described as part of a larger wood called "Lion Ball Wood," and the two are mentioned together in the tithe map of 1840. Canon Jackson suggests that it was a maze in the grounds of a house belonging to the Beach family formerly standing here. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 331; *Aubrey's Coll.*, p. 354.

number of them, and a date probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. Some member of the community had, perhaps, been familiar with the *chemins de Jerusalem* abroad, and imitated them, with no little mathematical skill and accuracy, on the downs or commons around his English home, for devotions or penances, or even the innocent recreation of his brethren.

In the instance before us we have a corroboration of this theory of the ecclesiastical origin of the turf-labyrinth. The maze is situated at the extreme edge of the downs, where they are bordered by the Breamore woods, and is just within the boundaries of the parish and lands formerly belonging to the Benedictine Priory of Breamore, founded by Baldwin de Redvers in the reign of Henry I. The priory was in connection with the Abbey of Reading, and contained a prior and nine canons at the time of its dissolution. At the foot of the knoll, across the ditch and bank previously noticed, the commencement of an ancient track is marked by the remains of a yew avenue. It points southwards through the wood in the direction of the Church, little over a mile away, and of the site of the priory on the right bank of the Avon, and indicates a road by which its occupants might gain access to their labyrinth within the limits of an easy walk.

The mizmaze has probably been renewed at some comparatively recent date, as the pathway is distinctly marked and the area free from brushwood. Doubtless many similar relics, as well as another class of turf-circles made for the recreations of the country folk have disappeared beneath the plough, and from natural causes. In a few instances, however, local interest has attached a value to them, as in the case of a square labyrinth near the site of an ancient chapel on St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, dear to Wykehamists, which has twice been renewed during the present century by the authorities of Winchester College ; and a circular maze at Asenby, Yorkshire, which was, and is, I hope, still preserved at the expense of the parish of Topcliffe, in which it is situated. The wider interest taken in archæology at the present day, and a right understanding of the historical relics around us, will tend to their better preservation for the future.

Passages in the History of Downton, A.D. 1138—1380.

Chiefly from the Public Records.

By Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A., F.S.A.

A TRADITION exists in Downton, based, it may be, on some entries in the Manorial Court Rolls of that place, that there was in former times a castle of King John existing there, and some topographical writers have supposed that the "Moot"—a British and Saxon earthwork of considerable extent—was the site of it. The tradition, however, is really a confusion of two facts: first, that there was a castle here; and secondly, that King John stayed in it. It was built in 1138 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the lord of the manor. This appears from the following entry:—

A.D. 1138. "Hoc anno fecit Henricus episcopus aedificare domum quasi palatinum cum turri fortissima in Wintonia: castellum de Merdona et de Fernham et de Wautham et de Duntona et de Tautona." [1]

The erection of these castles was probably to assist in the establishment of order in the troublous days of Stephen, Bishop Henry de Blois being his brother.

There are now no architectural remains whatever of it except such portions of the stonework as may be worked into the construction of other buildings, and two crowned wooden heads, one of a man, the other of a woman, now on the front of the "White Horse Inn," which are said to have been brought from it. Tradition ascribes the first to King John, but his beard is a good deal longer, and the side locks less conspicuous, than in the nearly contemporary effigy on his tomb in Worcester Cathedral. Britton, writing in 1801, states that the date 1225 was on the niche, but, if so, it could only

[1] Annales Monastici Winton.

have been placed there at the time of their removal, perhaps early in the eighteenth century, and would rather show that the head was at that time thought to represent Henry III., but it bears no more resemblance to the latter's effigy at Gloucester than to that of John at Worcester.[1] The niche is surmounted by the initials J.R. Britton [2] also states that "part of the walls" of the castle or "Old Court," "were standing within the memory of some of the old inhabitants," and that it was situated behind the mills. The site may also be roughly indicated by a field, still called "Castle Meadow," on the left bank of the Avon, below the "Moot," and in the course of some excavations made on the site by Gen. Pitt-Rivers and Mr. E. P. Squarey foundations were discovered. The architecture of the Churches suggests that the western end of the present Church of Downton, and the existing chapel at Nunton, and possibly other Churches at Standlynch and elsewhere, were either built very soon after the castle, or, in the hands of a progressive architect like Bishop Blois, might have been built at the same time.[3]

For some time after this Downton, or "Dunton," as it was then commonly spelt, does not appear in the public records except for four entries in the Pipe Rolls. In 1160 ten marks were paid for a "murdrum" and the pardon given to the Bishop of Winchester. A "murdrum" was in all cases a secret murder, and if the town was too poor to pay the fine, it was assessed, as in this case, on the whole hundred. The law was originally passed for the protection of the king's Norman subjects, and if the victim were an Englishman the fine was generally remitted.[4]

In 1167 and 1168 payments are again made for "murdrum" from the hundred, and in the latter year, and also in the next year, "Osbertus prepositus de Dunton" makes payments to the Exchequer —one as a pledge for a robber being brought to justice. Osbert

[1] The Rev. A. D. Hill, who examined the niche about 1885, says that the date was legible then as 1207.

[2] *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1801.

[3] The writer is confirmed in this opinion by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

[4] Introd. to Pipe Rolls.

was the bishop's bailiff, an officer not necessarily identical with the "alderman" in later times called "mayor," the latter being representative by election of the people of the borough. The bishop's bailiff, however, was the officer for the return of burgesses to Parliament, and in later times we find this duty in the hands of the "mayor." In Hoare's *History of Wiltshire*, the first visit of King John is recorded to have been made on January 2nd, 1206. On the 7th February in the same year the King wrote to the Bishop of Bath from Lexington, saying that he is sending to him, among other things, six palfreys and two grooms *(garcones)* which are at Downton.[1] Of the two other visits mentioned in Hoare's history, there is additional proof of one, and mention of another, making four in all. The second, then, was on January 30th, 1207,[2] and the third, about the beginning of July, 1209,[3] when the King left Odiham on a Wednesday, arrived at Clarendon on the following Saturday, and the next day stayed at Downton on the way through Gillingham, Wells, Bristol, &c., to the north. Three payments are made during his stay at Downton[4]—two through the Bishop of Winchester, whose guest he was, and who seems to have accompanied him through the greater part of this journey. Another visit was made on the 19th of August, 1215, that is, a few months after the sealing of Magna Charta. On the above date he wrote, at Downton, a letter to Hugh Mortimer; and on the following day three others, to Geoffrey Luttrell, to the Justiciary of Ireland, and to Geoffrey de Mar respectively.[5]

In order to account for these visits of King John, which may have been made much more frequently than these records show, it will be well to recall shortly the circumstances of the time.

Peter des Roches, or de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and hence the owner of the castle at Downton, was one of the most devoted of King John's adherents, and in the time of his successor,

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[1] Rot. Lit. Claus.

[2] Hoare's *Wilts.*

[3] *i.e.*, the first Monday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

[4] Rot. de Liberate, Misis et Praestitis.

[5] Rot. Lit. Patentium, 1215. Government Ed.

Henry III., became one of the most powerful men in the kingdom. It will be remembered that the year 1208 was one of those in which England was under the interdict of Pope Innocent III., and Peter des Roches was the only bishop remaining in England.[1] In the following year, 1209, he was sent by King John to meet Archbishop Langton, whose appointment by the Pope had been the cause of the trouble. In the year after, 1210, he helped the king to lead an army into Wales, at the time when John was under sentence of excommunication. In 1213 Peter des Roches was made Chief Justiciary, and held this office when King John was his guest at Downton on the last recorded occasion. It is probable that the castle obtained its importance from these circumstances, which ceased to exist on the death of Des Roches in 1238.

So far as has been ascertained there is no trace of its occupation after the death of John, and on the abandonment of Clarendon as a royal residence, the castle at Downton was most likely not kept in repair and gradually decayed.

There is no truth, however, in the tradition that it was ever a *king's* castle. At an inquisition held at Salisbury in 1274 it was declared by the jurors that the king had no rights whatever in the manor of Downton, that the bishops of Winchester had always held it, and as far back as the time of Bishop Peter the bishops had held also the rights of chase in three lordships in the hundred of Downton,[2] and moreover, that these rights had been sometimes invaded by the county forestarius. The bishops' right of chase is further illustrated by a notice in 1283, in which year a commission of oyer and terminer was issued "touching the persons who broke the park of John, Bishop of Winchester, at Downton, hunted therein, and carried away deer." [3]

The period we have been considering was a time of lax discipline and morals, both among clergy and laity, broken here and there by reformers such as Bishop Grosteste, of Lincoln, and Archbishop Peccham. In 1284 the latter made a visitation for purposes of

[1] Annals of Dunstable.

[2] Rot. Hund., Ed. I.

[3] Patent Rolls.

reform into Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, where he was told that one Sir Osburn Giffard had carried off two nuns from the monastery of Wilton. Sir Osburn was excommunicated and made to perform severe penance, of which one of the least rigorous parts was that he was to be stripped to the waist on three following Sundays in Wilton Parish Church and beaten with rods.[1]

The next few notices of Downton are chiefly concerned with the holders of the benefice, of whom a list is given below; but there is a curious instance of the disputes between the Pope, the King, and the lawful patrons—the Bishops of Winchester—as to the rights of patronage, in the presentation of William Burnell.

In 1290 Pope Nicholas IV., then at Orvieto, issued an Indulgence to William "Burnell," who, being aged 21, had already, at the request of Odo de Grandison, received a papal dispensation to retain the Provostship of Wells, the Rectory of Westerham, Canonries and Prebends of Lichfield, Salisbury, Llandaff, St. David's, and S. Omer. A further licence was given to him by this Indulgence to accept the Church of Downton, on his resignation of Westerham, and to retain also a Canonry and Prebend of York.[2] This appointment to Downton seems to have been disputed by the authorities in England on the technical ground of the invalidity of the papal document because the name of the beneficiary was spelt "Brunell," instead of "Burnell," and his age had been stated as twenty-two, instead of twenty-one, in the quotation of the former dispensation. In the following March, therefore, the Pope wrote again to confirm the Indulgence, notwithstanding these mistakes, and further allowed that Burnell might hold the Rectory of Downton for five years without residing or being ordained priest, while engaged in his studies.[3] In 1292 William Burnell was elected Dean of Wells, but retained the Rectory of Downton by dispensation from Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, probably a near relative. The Bishop of Winchester, however, on the ground that Burnell's

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[1] Collier's Eccl. Hist.

[2] Papal Letters.

[3] Papal Letters.

acceptance of the Deanery made Downton *ipso facto* vacant, tried to assert his right of patronage and presented one of his own clergy, Robert de Maydenstane. William Burnell, on this, began a law-suit with Maydenstane, and finding that by his acceptance of the Deanery he had violated the constitutions of Gregory X., he resigned the latter in 1295, and in 1303 obtained a letter from Pope Boniface VIII. to be again collated to Downton; Robert de Maydenstane in consequence retiring to his rectories of "Mulchilmere" and "Adurbiri," the latter in the Diocese of Lincoln. It is not to be assumed that among these non-resident "parsons" the cure of souls was necessarily neglected. The papal indulgences sometimes stipulated that it should not be so, and, in providing a benefice for a given person, often mentioned whether it was to be with, or without, cure of souls. The "parson," or "rector,"[1] probably held much the same position as a lay rector now, that is to say, one who receives a portion of the tithe, but is not necessarily responsible for the cure of souls.

Harewedon is the first presentation mentioned in the episcopal register of Winchester,[2] and he is entered as the successor of Burnell, from which it would appear that Maydenstane's law-suit was unsuccessful. Harewedon held also the Rectory of Thyngden, was one of the King's justices, and an attorney, in which capacity he obtained, at various times, legal acknowledgments of debts. William de Honingham, who is next mentioned, as "parson," may have been vicar under Harewedon, for the latter is mentioned again as "parson" of Downton in 1317.

Robert de Sandale may also have been vicar under Charlton, for both presentations are recorded in the same year.

Thomas de Chorleton, or Charlton, D.C.L., held, besides the rectory of Downton, Canonries and Prebends of York, Salisbury, Lichfield, and London. In 1320 he obtained from Pope John XXII. the reservation of the next vacant benefice in the Salisbury diocese. In October, 1327, he was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, being then

[1] The word "parson" is used in the English records, "rector" in the papal letters.

[2] The writer is indebted to the Rev. F. T. Madge, Minor Canon, for the search.

Canon of York, Archdeacon of Wells, and Treasurer of England.[1] In 1337 he was made Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards "Warden" of that kingdom. He was recalled in 1340, and on his death, 11th January, 1343, was buried under the great window of the north transept at Hereford. He appears to have resigned Downton on his election to Hereford, for in that year the Bishopric of Winchester being void, Edward III. assumed the right to the temporal possessions of the see, and presented to Downton Richard de Ayreminne,[2] a Canon of Lincoln. This appointment also seems not to have been recognized by the Pope, for in the following year John, Cardinal of S. Angelo, obtained a provision from him of Downton, which is described as "void," not by the resignation of Ayreminne, but "by the consecration of Thomas, Bishop of Hereford." [3]

It is probable that Richard de Ayreminne may be identified with the person of that name who in 1324 was appointed Keeper of the Rolls. He seems, however, almost immediately to have quarrelled with the King, for at the end of the same year he is alluded to as "nuper custos cancellarum," and in the following year he delivered up the keys of the chests to Nicholas Clyf, his successor:[4] further, after repeated commands to appear before the King in 1326, the Sheriff of York was commanded to compel him to appear. What happened is not recorded, but he soon obtained the Pope's favour. In 1327, besides having been appointed to Downton, he was Canon of Lincoln, and in the following year he is mentioned as holding the Prebends of Cauleton with Turleby, in Lincoln, and of Cokerton, in Darlington. He was, also, at this time Rector of Elveley (Kirk Ella), had a prebendal portion in the free chapel of Wimborne Minster, and the provision of a Canonry and Prebend of Chichester.[5] In 1328 he obtained, besides, from Pope John at Avignon the provision of a Canonry and Prebend of Salisbury, on condition that he

[1] Fasti Herefordenses.

[2] Patent Rolls.

[3] Papal Letters.

[4] Parliamentary Writs.

[5] Papal Letters.

resigned the Rectory of Elveley, to which the Pope then presented Itherius de Itherio de Concoreto, Bachelor of Civil and Canon Law, —evidently an Italian. In 1331 Ayreminne obtained also from the Pope, though at the request of the King—Ayreminne being described as one of his clergy—the Prebend of Briklesworth. If he is to be identified with the former Master of the Rolls, he must have become reconciled to the King. In the following year, 1332, the Pope also writes that plenary remission is to be given by his confessor at the hour of death, under condition of contrition, confession, and satisfaction, when required, to Richard de Ayreminne, among others, who is described merely as "Canon of Chichester."

John, Cardinal of S. Angelo, did not hold Downton for long, for in 1330 William de Mere is mentioned as "rector," [1] and obtained from Pope John the reservation of a benefice, without cure of souls, in the gift of the Abbess and Convent of Wilton.

It is worth noting that the value of the Rectory of Downton, at the time of William de Mere's tenure of it, is mentioned as twenty-five marks.

Of the remaining two clergy of our period there is nothing special recorded. On May 4th, 1380, William de Wykeham, then Bishop of Winchester, obtained licence for the appropriation in mortmain of the Church of Downton, on condition that he should apply the profits thereof in aid of the maintenance of seventy poor scholars studying grammar in a college to be founded by him in or near Winchester.[2]

A further licence was obtained by him from Pope Urban VI. to hold the rectory himself in mortmain, provision being made for the maintenance of a vicar. Nicholas de Alresford, therefore, would, technically, be vicar under Wykeham.

The advowson and rectorial tithe still continue in the hands of his college at Winchester.

A list is given below of the burgesses returned to Parliament for Downton, which differs slightly in some respects from the one in

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[1] Papal Letters.

[2] Patent Rolls.

Hoare's *Wiltshire*. It is taken from the Government publication of the "Parliamentary Writs." The period covered by the list was one when surnames were not fixed, and it is possible that what appears as a surname in many instances expresses the trade of the burgess or his immediate forefathers. Thus, Geoffrey Rotarius is called in another place Geoffrey le Wheler, "rotarius," being the latin name for a wheelwright. "Taylor" and "Cissor" are in another case interchangeable, and it may be suggested that Henry "le Drapier" was really a cloth-worker; Robert le Wryere, a basket-maker; and Nicholas "le Mareshal," a farrier. Concerning the representation of small boroughs such as Downton must have been, it may be useful to give a quotation from that ancient document, "Modus Tenendi Parliamentum," which represented the custom at the above period:—

"Concerning the Burgesses.

"It used and ought to be commanded to the bailiffs and good men of boroughs that they should elect two fit, honourable, and experienced burgesses from among themselves, and for them to come and be present at the Parliament . . . . but the two burgesses used not to receive for their expenses more than ten shillings for one day, and sometimes not more than half a mark, and this used to be taxed by the court according to the greatness and power of the borough and according to the greatness and power of the person sent."[1]

It is to be regretted that, so far, it has not been found possible to trace the effect upon Downton of such calamities as the "Black Death," or such political events as the Labourers' revolt in the time of Richard II. The following entry may have some connection with the latter, though Downton is not mentioned in it:—

"1 Richard II. Westminster. Commission in pursuance of the recent ordinance of Parliament, of oyer and terminer to 'certain people' in respect of the tenants of the Abbess of Shaftesbury at Bradford, Ludyngton, Donhevede (Donhead?) and Donyton (Donington?) Co. Wilts, who at the instigation of certain counsellors, maintainers and abettors, have long refused the customs and service due for their tenures, and have in divers assemblies confederated and bound themselves by oath to resist and daily congregate to do further mischief—with power to imprison those who are indicted."[2]

This rising was not confined to one locality, but is alluded to in

[1] Trans. by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, 1846.

[2] Patent Rolls.

the same way at Egham, in parts of Dorsetshire, the neighbourhood of Bath, and at Aston Bampton, in Oxfordshire.

The general revolt of the commons did not reach its climax until two or three years later.

List of Downton Clergy, 1281—1401 :—

Year.	Name.	How mentioned.	Reference.
1281	John de Montibus	Presented	Patent Rolls
1290	William Burnell	Presented	Papal Letters
1297	Robert de Maydenstane	Rector	Papal Letters
1297	William Burnell	Restored	Papal Letters
1304	Robert de Harewedon	Presented	Bp. of Winton's Regr.
1317		Parson	Close Rolls
1313	William de Honingham	Parson	Close Rolls
1318	Robert de Sandall	Instituted	Close Rolls
1318	Thomas de Chorleton	Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1320		Rector	Papal Letters
1327	Richard de Ayreminne	Presented	Patent Rolls
1328	John, Cardinal of S. Angelo	Provision	Papal Letters
1330	William de Mere	Rector	Papal Letters
1336	John de Droghton	Parson	Patent Rolls
1337	John de la Colon	Parson	Patent Rolls
1361	John de Edyngton	Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1383	Nicholas de Alresford	Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1401	Thomas Turk Presented by the Warden of the College of S. Mary, Winchester		Hoare's Wilts

Burgesses returned to Parliament for the Borough of Downton, 1295—1396. *Extracted from the "Parliamentary Writs," printed by Government*, 1827 :—

Year.	Place.	Name of Burgess, &c.
1295	Westminster	Johannes Spede Ricardus de la Sale
1298	York	Reginaldus de Aula Johannes Whithorn
1300	Lincoln	Rogerus de Portesmue Willielmus Leycester
1304	Westminster	Rogerus le Large Johannes Ervys
1306	Westminster	Johannes de Donton
1306	Carlisle	Radulphus Lavering Johannes Spede
1307	Northampton	The writ was returned to the Bailiff of the Liberty, who gave no answer to the Sheriff

Year.	Place.	Name of Burgess, &c.
1309		No return
1311	Westminster	Robertus le Wryere Willielmus Osgod
1311		Return made again, but name torn off
1312	Lincoln	Johannes le Cove Johannes Arny
1313		Writ returned to the Bp. of Winchester, Bailiff of the Liberty of Downton, who has the return of all writs, and the execution thereof, by whom no answer was given to the Sheriff
1313	Westminster	Galfridus Nymethalf Rogerus de Portsmouth
1313	Westminster	Johannes le Cove Galfrydus Nymethalf
1314		The return, if any, torn off
1314	Westminster	Nicholaus le Mareshal Willielmus Whithorn
1318	York	Galfridus Rotarius Henricus le Drapier
1319	York	. . . . Norreys Galfridus le Wheolore
1320-21-22-23		No return made
1323	Westminster	[1]Johannes Cortays vel Curtoys [1]Nicholaus Lovering
1325	Westminster	Johannes Curtays Nicholaus le Cove
1326	Westminster	Edwardus de Tarente Nicholaus de Brikelswade

[1] Entered on the pawn or roll of attendance.

Notes on the Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral.

By the Rev. E. E. Dorling.

[*Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society*, 1896.]

IN presenting to the notice of your Society a few observations on the heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral, I must begin by confessing that our cathedral is not a church rich in heraldic ornamentation. In fact, architecturally speaking, and so far as the actual fabric of the church is concerned, it is completely devoid of heraldry. Compare this cathedral with such a church as Sherborne Abbey, and you will understand what I mean when I say that the structure is absolutely unheraldic. And the reason of this absence of heraldry in the architecture of our church is not far to seek. Planché lays it down as a fundamental fact that heraldry appears as a science at the commencement of the thirteenth century. Now Salisbury Cathedral was begun in 1220, and was substantially finished in 1266, so that even by the time the building was completed heraldry would only just be beginning to assume the position to which it gradually attained as a well ordered and intelligible science. But, in the other case, heraldry had come to be recognised as an essential part of the nation's economy when Sherborne Abbey was left, practically as we know it now, after the great re-building by Abbots Bradford and Ramsam in the fifteenth century. Until the end of Henry III.'s reign heraldry was only in process of assuming a definite and systematic character. And if it is objected that the architecture of Westminster Abbey—a church built contemporaneously with Salisbury Cathedral and finished only a few years later—is rich in heraldic adornment, the poverty of the Salisbury builders might be suggested as a further reason for our church's lack of heraldry. The deans of the building period placed on record the difficulty which they experienced in obtaining funds for the prosecution of the work, and it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that the

builders of Salisbury Cathedral were content to build as well as they could with the money at their disposal, without calling in the aid of heraldic art as an additional luxury of adornment, a reason which possibly would not weigh with a wealthy community such as the Abbey of Westminster. But if the building itself is not heraldic, it possesses many great monuments which are. You will scarcely expect me to enumerate all the heraldic monuments in the cathedral. I have not the time to make, nor could I tax your patience so far as to expect you to listen to, a bare enumeration of all the coats of arms in the building. Let me then beg your attention while I speak of six great monuments, belonging respectively to the thirteenth and five following centuries.

The first of these is the famous timber altar-tomb supporting the stone effigy of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II. and Rosamund Clifford. This monument stands on the "stone bench" between the two easternmost pillars on the south side of the nave, where it was placed by the ingenious Mr. Wyatt after its impious removal by him from the north side of the Lady Chapel during his disastrous "restoration" at the end of the last century. The earl, who died in 1226, is represented in a complete suit of chain mail, carved with extraordinary fidelity, the body being covered from neck to knee with a loose surcoat confined at the waist by a narrow belt, the latter supporting the long sword which gave the earl his surname. On his left arm is the great war shield reaching very nearly from the shoulder to below the knee, charged with the arms of Longespée—*Azure, six lioncels rampant or*, 3, 2, 1. On the shield the charges are carved in relief; on the surcoat they were simply painted flat. Traces of colour and gilding are still quite plainly visible on both.

Let us cross now to the north side of the nave, where, on the plinth in the second bay to the east of the north porch, rests—only temporarily, it is to be hoped—the monument of Sir John Montacute, younger son of William, first Earl of Salisbury of this family, who died in 1390. His tomb, desecrated and placed in its present position by Wyatt, formerly stood on the north side of the Lady Chapel, apparently against the wall, though Gough places it on the

plinth between the Lady Chapel and the Chapel of St. Peter, now occupied by the Gorges monument. The monument is an altar-tomb, decorated with six quatrefoils enclosing shields—one at the east and west, and four on the south side—and bearing the recumbent effigy of the knight in plate armour of the end of the fourteenth century, with his head resting on a great tilting helmet, bearing the griffin crest of his house. The shield at the east end bears *Argent three fusils conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable*, the arms of Montacute, with the bordure as the difference of the second son; that on the west the arms of the Isle of Man—*Gules, three human legs in armour, conjoined at the thighs and flexed in triangle proper quartering* Montacute (without the bordure). William, the first earl, was "king" of the Isle of Man, and though in 1392 his eldest son had sold the island, he had reserved to his house the right of quartering these "arms of pretension" with his own, without a difference. On the south side of the monument, counting from the west, are the following shields of arms:—Montacute *within a bordure sable* (the arms of Sir John) *impaling Or, an eagle displayed vert*, the arms of Margaret his wife, the heiress of Monthermer. It is noteworthy that in this shield and the next, which is charged with Sir John's arms impaling an uncharged coat, the whole of the bordure, in accordance with ancient custom, is shown; but the very remarkable third shield bearing Montacute *within a bordure engrailed sable quartering* the Monthermer eagle is one of which I have been unable to find any satisfactory explanation.

Apropos of Montacute quartering Monthermer, I should like to remind you of the notable picture by Edwin Abbey, A.R.A., in this year's Academy, representing the wooing of the Lady Anne Neville by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at the funeral of his victim, Henry VI. Anne Neville was the daughter of Warwick, "the King-maker," who, through his mother, Alice Montacute, was fourth in descent from this Sir John whose monument we are considering, and the painter has marked Anne's descent by blazoning her gorgeous robe with Montacute *quartering* Monthermer. (She actually bore as the second quarter of her shield, when Queen of Richard III., Montacute *impaling* Monthermer.)

The third monument to which I have to refer is that of Bishop Mitford in the first bay between the south choir aisle and the south-west transept, where, in accordance with directions which the bishop left in his will, his monument forms the north side of the chapel of St. Margaret. Richard Mitford was translated from Chichester to Sarum in 1396 (19 Rd. II.), and he died here in 1407 (8 Hen. IV.). His monument is canopied by a flattened Perpendicular arch, under which, on a sadly defaced altar-tomb, lies the figure of the bishop in full pontificals. In the east spandrel on the north side of the arch are the arms of the see of Sarum—*Azure, the Blessed Virgin, standing, vested and crowned, holding on her right arm the infant Saviour, and in her left hand a sceptre, all or.* In the west spandrel, on the same side, are the arms of Mitford—*Barry of* 4 *indented, or, azure, or, sable.* On the south side of the arch, in the west spandrel, are the arms of Henry IV., in whose reign the bishop died—*France Modern and England quarterly* (the change from *France Ancient* to *France Modern* had been made just two years earlier); and in the east spandrel a shield charged with *Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets (with long beaks, but without legs) or*, the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor, and borne by Richard II., who was reigning when, in 1390, Mitford was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. The moulding of the arch is decorated on both sides with a vigorously carved series of *columbine flowers* (one of the badges of Henry IV.) alternating with *birds* holding in their beaks scrolls inscribed with the motto "Honor Deo et gloria." I take these birds, notwithstanding their long beaks and legs, to be martlets, derived from the Confessor's shield; so that, if my supposition is correct, this decorated moulding is allusive to the two kings in whose reign Mitford was bishop.

The chantry of Bishop Edmund Audley, in the middle bay on the north side of the presbytery, is the next monument to claim our attention. This is a very elaborate edifice of Perpendicular work, built by the bishop himself in 1520 in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, roofed with an elaborate and splendid fan-vaulting, and enclosing in its south side an altar-tomb in which he lies. This splendid monument is, for our present

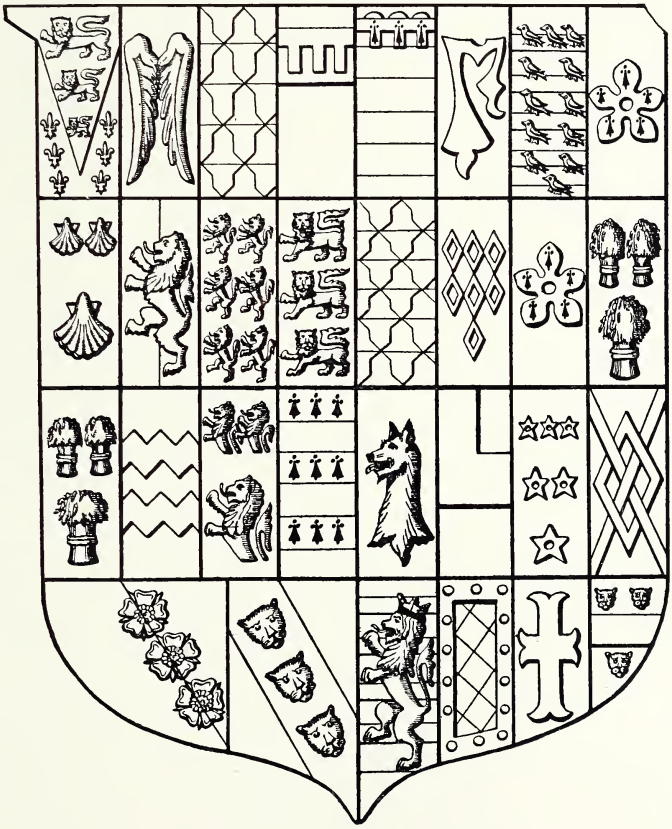
purpose, principally interesting as evidence of the decay of heraldic taste at the time it was built. It only contains three true heraldic shields, and two of these are repeated on various parts of the monument, while there are more than a dozen shields bearing the two sacred monograms, I.H.S. and MARIA, and the monograms of the bishop, E.A. and E.S. On the exceptionally large bosses of the vault are two great shields charged, the westernmost with the Audley arms—*Gules, fretty or*, and that to the east with the arms of the see *impaling* Audley. The Audley coat appears again ensigned with a mitre on the cresting at the top of the monument on the south side, and *impaled* by Sarum and ensigned, on the north side, as well as in the spandrels of both doors and on the altar-tomb. On the tomb also appears the arms of the Order of the Garter—*Argent, a cross gules*, of which the Bishop of Salisbury was chancellor. One other shield demands a word of notice. It is finely carved in the western spandrel of either door-arch, and bears *Gules, a butterfly or*. There is no such coat known in British armoury, and as the butterfly occurs again amongst the decoration of the moulding I am inclined to think that it may be an Audley badge and not a charge. Within the chantry on the string-course over the site of the altar, among a number of defaced pieces of decoration, is a shield, *Gules charged with the five wounds of our Lord.* It is needless to say that this shield, as well as those of the arms of the see, have all been chipped and partially obliterated in the most careful and painstaking manner.

Next on my list is the great monument which stands on the site of the altar of St. Stephen, at the east end of the south choir aisle, erected to the memory of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who died in 1621, and of his wife Catherine Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. This gorgeous and elaborate erection is singularly rich in English heraldry, displaying on no less than eighteen separate shields the principal alliances of the powerful families of Seymour and Grey. At the summit of the whole appears the complete achievement of Lord Hertford—*Quarterly of* 6. 1. *Or, on a pile gules between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions of England*—the augmentation granted by Henry VIII. "of his

mere grace" in commemoration of his marriage with Jane Seymour. 2. *Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or*—Seymour. 3. *Vair*—Beauchamp. 4. *Argent, three demi-lions rampant gules*—Sturmy. 5. *Per bend argent and gules, three roses in bend counterchanged.*—MacWilliam. 6. *Argent, on a bend gules, three leopard's faces or*—Coker. The shield is surmounted by the *phœnix crest* of Seymour, and supported on the dexter by *a unicorn argent, ducally gorged per pale of the first and or, chained of the last*, and on the sinister by *a bull azure, armed, unguled, ducally gorged and chained or.* Beneath this achievement is a lofty arch in the spandrels of which are the coats of the Seymour augmentation and of Grey—*Barry of* 6 *argent and azure, in chief three torteaux, a label ermine*—to the north and south respectively. Within the arch is a long latin inscription detailing the merits of the earl and countess, surrounded by a conventional genealogical tree bearing fifteen shields. Beginning at the bottom on the north side is Seymour *impaling* Beauchamp; then follow Seymour *impaling* Sturmy; MacWilliam; Coker; Darrell—*Azure, a lion rampant crowned or*; and Wentworth—*Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or.* Next is the coat of Edward, Duke of Somerset, "the Protector"—the augmentation *and* Seymour *quarterly, impaling* Stanhope—*Quarterly ermine and gules*; and at the top of the tree is Lord Hertford's own quarterly coat *impaling* Grey. Returning now to the south or female side of the tree, and beginning at the base, we find Grey *impaling* the following coats:—Strange—*Gules, two lions passant argent*; Astley—[1]*Azure, a cinquefoil pierced ermine*; Ferrers of Chartley—*Vairy or and gules*; Widville—*Argent, a fess and a canton conjoined gules*; Harington—*Sable, a fret argent, quartering* Bonville—*Sable, six mullets argent pierced gules*, 3, 2, 1; Wotton—*Argent, a cross patty fitchy sable*; and Brandon—*Barry of* 10 *argent and gules, a lion rampant or, crowned per pale of the first and second.* Below the inscription is the full [2] coat of Seymour, *quarterly of* 14, *impaling* Grey, *quarterly of* 16, as follows:—Seymour, quarterly of 14. 1. The augmentation.

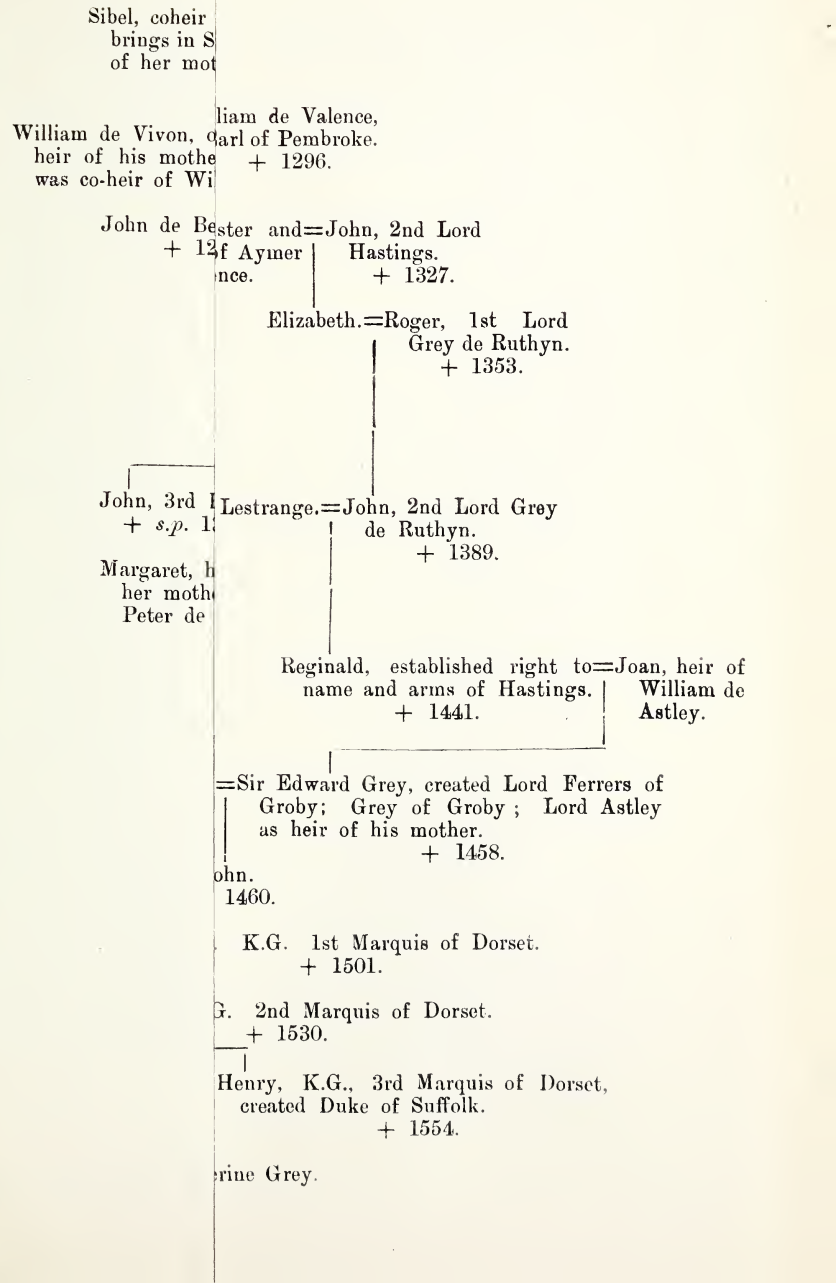
[1] Wrongly blazoned on the monument.

[2] See the accompanying illustration, and the genealogical table of the descent of Seymour and Grey.

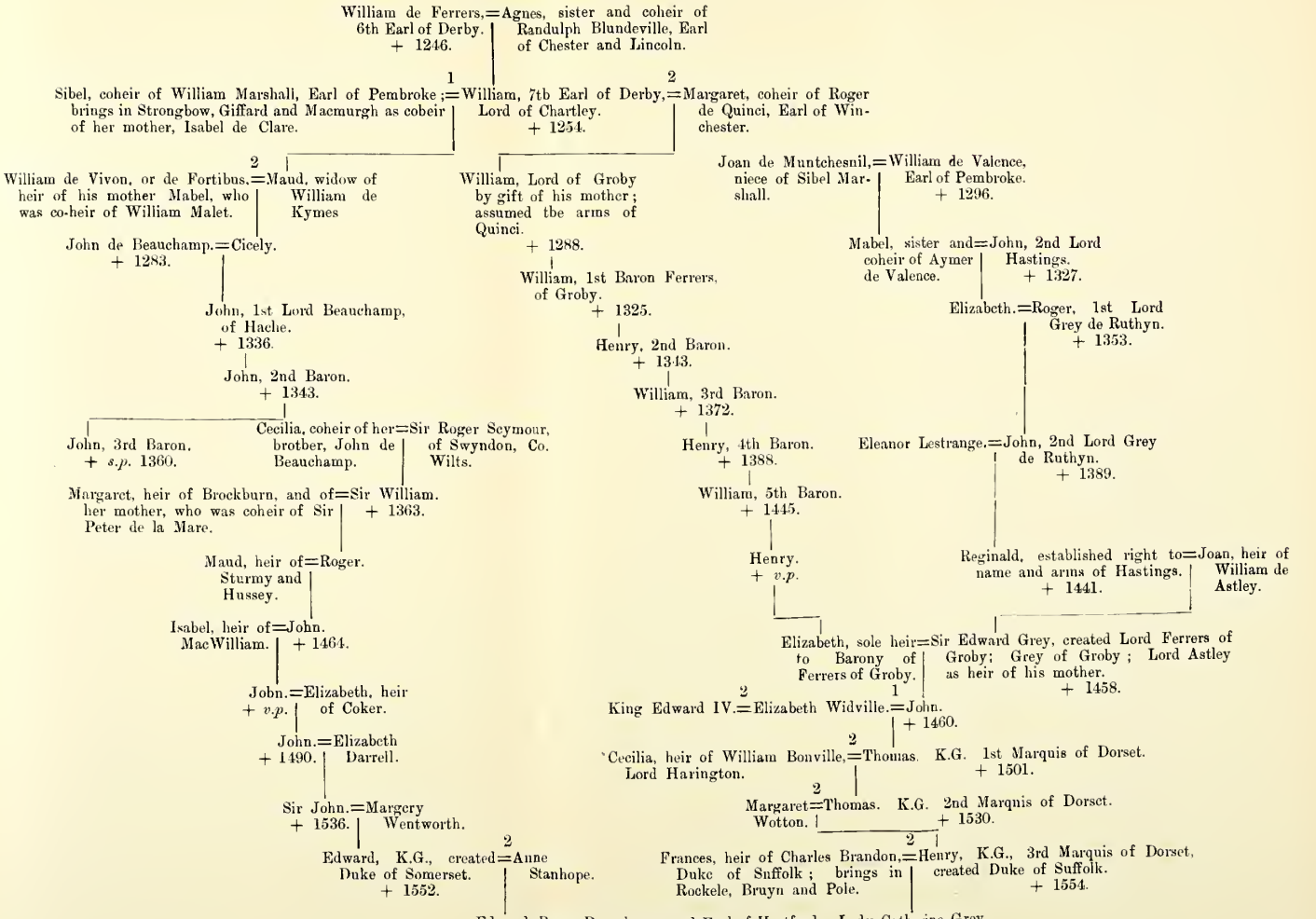


Shield on the Hertford Monument
in Salisbury Cathedral.

IMPALING GREY.



GENEALOGICAL TREE, ILLUSTRATING THE SHIELD OF SEYMOUR IMPALING GREY.



2. Seymour. 3. Beauchamp. 4. Fortibus—[1]*Gules, on a chief argent a label of the field.* 5. Malet—*Azure, three escallops or.* 6. Marshall—*Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules.* 7. Strongbow—[1]*Or, six lioncels rampant sable,* 2, 2, 2. 8. Giffard—[1]*Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.* 9. Macmurgh—*Sable, three garbs argent.* 10. De la Mare—[1] *Or, three bars dancetty gules.* 11. Sturmy. 12. Hussey—*Barry of* 6 *ermine and gules.* 13. MacWilliam. 14. Coker. Grey, quarterly of 16. 1. Grey. 2. Hastings—*Or, a maunch gules.* 3. Valence—*Barry of* 10 *argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.* 4. [1] Astley. 5. Ferrers of Chartley. 6. Ferrers of Groby—*Gules, seven mascles or,* 3, 3, 1. 7. [1] Astley. 8. Blundeville—*Azure, three garbs or.* 9. Lupus of Chester—*Azure, a wolf's head erased argent.* 10. Widville. 11. Bonville. 12. Harington. 13. Brandon. 14. Rockele—[1]*Lozengy ermine and azure.* 15. Bruyn—*Azure, a cross moline or.* 16. Pole—*Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces or.* The phœnix crest of Seymour is blazoned a second time above the inscription, and two other crests, viz., *a lion's head affronty per pale argent and azure,* and *a unicorn statant ermine, maned and unguled or, before a sun in splendour of the last,* appear on either side of the monument. Lastly, near the heads of the effigies of the earl and countess kneels a man in armour bearing on his left arm a shield of the Seymour augmentation.

The last monument which I have to describe is that of Sir John Mompesson and his third wife Catherine Paginton (or Packington). Sir John died in 1627, and his monument, which stands against the wall of the south choir aisle in the bay next to that of Bishop Mitford, bears a close resemblance in style and treatment to the Hertford monument. The figures of Sir John and Dame Catherine lie under an arch, on the summit of which is a coat bearing Mompesson *quarterly of* 6 *impaling* Paginton *quarterly of* 4, as follows:—Mompesson, quarterly of 6. 1 and 6. Mompesson—*Argent, a lion rampant sable, charged on the shoulder with a martlet or, in chief a mullet gules for difference.* 2. Godwyn—*Gules, a chevron ermine*

[1] Wrongly blazoned on the monument.

between three leopard's faces or. 3. Drew—*Ermine, a lion passant gules.* 4. Watkins—*Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces jessant-de-lis or.* 5. *Sable, a tower argent, in chief three plates.* Paginton, quarterly of 4. 1. Paginton—*Per chevron sable and argent, in chief three mullets fess-wise or, in base as many garbs gules.* 2. Baldwin—*Argent, six oak leaves in pairs, 2 and 1, the points downwards vert, stalked sable.* 3. Arden—*Ermine, a fess chequy or and azure, an annulet gules for difference.* 4. Washbourne—*Argent on a fess between six martlets gules, three quatrefoils slipped of the first.* In the eastern spandrel of the arch is a shield bearing Mompesson *impaling* Howard of Effingham—*Gules, on a bend, between six crosses crosslet fitchy argent, a mullet sable,* the arms of Sir Richard's first wife; and in the western spandrel Mompesson *impales* the coat of his second wife, Elizabeth Oglethorp, who bore *Argent, a chevron between three boar's heads couped sable.* Round the arch is a series of nine shields bearing the following arms:—Beginning at the bottom on the east side are Mompesson *impaling* the coat of his fifth quarter; Watkins; Drew; and Godwyn respectively. At the top of the arch is Mompesson *impaling* Paginton; and beginning at the bottom on the west side we find four shields of Paginton *impaling* Baldwin; Washbourne; Arden; and Baldwin again.

The Hungerford chantry, familiarly known as "the cage," removed from its original position in the nave in 1778, and decorated in the best heraldic taste by the second Earl of Radnor, stands on the middle bay of the south side of the presbytery, opposite to the Audley chantry. It is now used as the family pew of the Radnor family. I am unable, through lack of space, to say more at present than that this chantry deserves the most careful study, containing, as it does, a multitude of the armorial bearings of a most important and ancient Wiltshire family. The Gorges monument, already referred to, is also worthy of study on account of the interesting series of foreign coats of arms which form part of its decoration.

I should like to mention a curious coat, which forms the third quarter of the arms of Henry Hyde, carved on his monument on

the south wall of the nave. This is, *Argent, a tiger passant, reguardant, coward gules, gazing at a mirror azure handled or*, for Sibbell of Kent. This very singular collocation of bearings only belongs to two families in English heraldry. Speaking of this coat Gwillim moralises thus:—"Some report that those who rob the Tigre of her young, use a policy to detain their dam from following them, by casting sundry Looking-glasses in the way, whereat she useth long to gaze, whether it be to behold her own beauty, or because, when she seeth her shape in the glass, she thinketh she seeth one of her young ones, and so they escape the swiftness of her pursuit. And thus are many deceived of the substance whiles they are busied about the shadows."

It is not a little surprising that there are scarcely more than a dozen coats of arms of Bishops of Salisbury in their own cathedral. I venture to pass on to the Society a suggestion made to me by one of your members, that it would be most appropriate to fill the great window of the north-east transept, which is exactly opposite to the throne, with stained glass, containing a complete series of the arms of the Bishops of Sarum.

This leads me to say one last word about the heraldic glass in the Cathedral. The only ancient specimens are in the windows at the west end of the nave. In the south aisle appears the complicated coat of Bishop Jewel—*Or, on a chevron azure between three gilly flowers gules slipped vert, a maid's head of the first, ducally crowned of the third, on a chief sable a hawk's lure stringed of the first between two falcons argent.* In the north aisle window is the quartered shield of Thomas ap Rice, who died in 1560. He bore quarterly (1) Ap Rice—*Sable, three roses argent*; (2) Cotymore—*Gules, a chevron between three stag's heads, cabossed argent*; (3) Meredith—*Gules, a chevron ermines between three helmets argent*; (4) Foulkes—*Gules, three boar's heads erased in pale argent.* At the top of the great west window are the arms of Henry VII. within the garter and ensigned with a royal crown, and at the bottom are the following shields:—Beginning at the south side: (1) Clare—*Or, three chevronels gules*; (2) *Paly of 8 gules and or*; doubtless representing the arms of Arragon *(Or, four pallets gules)* borne by

Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III.; (3) France Ancient; (4) England; (5) Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans—*Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or, within a bordure sable bezanty*; (6) De Burgh—*Or, a cross gules.*

In the space and time at my disposal I have not been able to do more than touch the fringe of a subject which ought to be of great interest to all Wiltshire people, and especially to such a Society as that which I have had the honour of addressing; and I venture to hope that if I have been so fortunate as to arouse any interest in the heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral my words may induce someone more competent than myself to take this important subject in hand and treat it in the way it deserves.

Certificate of the Town Gild of Malmesbury.

(Public Record Office—Certificates, &c., of Guilds. Chancery No. 443.)

THE accompanying certificate is the only existing example for the county of Wilts of the returns made to the king in council by order of parliament, as to the ordinances, wages, properties, &c., of English Gilds, 12 Rich. II., A.D. 1389.

Canon Jackson mentions in his History of Malmesbury (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. viii.) the deed by which king Athelstan gave land to the burgesses of Malmesbury, about the year 930:—"I give and grant to them that royal heath near my little town of Norton for their aid given me in my conflict with the Danes"; and in a note to J. Aubrey's account of Malmesbury (p. 252) says that Malmesbury Common was enclosed and allotted by act *of*

parliament 8th June, 1821, and adds that a "Bruera," or rough pasture, near the manor called Brendeheth (now Burnt Heath Farm), "was given by King Athelstan" for sustaining one chaplain to pray for the souls of the King and the burgesses. [Pat. Hen. V. Jones' Index.] In this note Canon Jackson also mentions the chaplain and the source of his income, which, according to the certificate, was "46 shillings in all"; but the only allusion found to "the Chapel built in honour of God and St. John the Baptist," is in Canon Jackson's "Ancient Chapels in Co. Wilts" (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. x., p. 294), where he says "The Valor Eccles. names as *in* the Abbey Church, a chapel of St. John the Baptist, the chapel of the B.V.M., and the shrine of St. Aldhelm; but no notices of any of these having been endowed have been met with." The following record of endowment is, therefore, very interesting.

"A nostre tresexcellent et tresgraciouse Seigneur nostre Seigneur le Roi et a son tresage consaill certefiont en sa Chauncerie lez poeres Aldreman et Burgeysez oue toute la cominalte de la ville de Malmesbury qe la dite ville de Malmesbury feust et est une aunciene ville et auxi Burgh et de tout temps deuant le Roi Athelston et puis saunz ascun interrupcione. Et le Roi Athelston progenitour nostre Seigneur le Roi qorest a cez Burgeis de Malmesbury suzditz et a lour successours granta qils eient et teignent touz lez vsages et frankes customes sicome ils tendreierent en temps de cez progenitours et qils Soient quites de Burghbote Bruggebote Wardewite Hornegeld et scot. Et outre dona a lez ditz Burgeysez un bruer iuxta la ville de Norton conteignant cink hides de terre en [eide] de eux et de lour Burgh et cominalte purceo qils feurent eidantz a luy encontre lez Danes Sicome appiert en sa charte conferme et ratefie par vous nostre Seigneur le Roi Et lez ditz Burgeises ont usez de temps dont memorie ne court a contrarie qe

"To our most excellent and most gracious lord our lord the king and to his most wise council certify into his chancery the poor aldermen and burgesses with all the commonalty of the town of Malmesbury that the said town of Malmesbury was and is an ancient town and also borough and from all time before the king Athelston and since without any interruption. And the king Athelston progenitor of our lord the king who now is to his burgesses of Malmesbury abovesaid and to their successors granted that they may have and hold all the usages and free customs so as they held them in time of his progenitors and that they may be quit of burghbote, bruggebote wardewite hornegeld and scot. And besides he gave to the said burgesses a heath near the town of Norton containing five hides of land in aid of them and of their borough and commonalty because they were helpful to him against the Danes so as appears in his charter confirmed and ratified by you our lord the king. And the said burgesses have been wont

chescun temps qascun deuient Burgeys a demurrer deinz mesme la Burgh il iurra qil serra foial et loial a nostre Seigneur le Roi et a cez heires et qil ne ferra rienz qe purra turner en disheritance de mesmes Burgeisez et cominalte touchant lez fraunchisez Suzditz. Et lez Burgeisez auantditz veiantz le grant et graciouse done et conferment le Roi Athelston en son temps firent edefier une chapell en honour de dieu et Seint Johan le Baptist en quell chapell estoit ordeignez par lez ditz Burgeises qe perpetuelement seroit un chapelleyn pur chaunter chescun iour pur lez almes le Roi Athelston et dame Mauld Sa compaigne et lez almes du (*sic*) Roies dengleterre et pur lez almes de lez Burgeisez de mesme la ville et de lour progenitours et successours et pur lez almes dez bienfesours a mesme la ville Et apres la deces de chescun chapelleyn un autre serra eslieu par lez ditz Burgeisez et mys en la dite chapelle en dewe forme et issi demurer pur sa vie le quell chapelleyn issint ordeigne ad estee et chaunte pur lez almes Suzditz et de toutz cristianes tout temps puis encea. A quell chapeleyn et sez Successours hommes et femmes ascuns en lour testament ont deuisez et ascuns sanz testament par don ont doner partie deuant temps de memorie et partie puis et louge temps deuant lestatut de religiouses terres et tenemenz en eide et sustinances de mesme la (*sic*) chapelleyn pur acomplier cell grant almoigne qency bon manere feust comence les queux terres et tenemenz montent par an a quarant et Sis Soldz en tout. Et purceo qe le dit chapelleyn ne poet Suffisauntement viure de cell rent le Aldreman et lez Burgeises de mesme le Burgh donent a luy le remenant de lour biens propres. Et auxi ordeigneront deuant temps de memorie pur mesme le chapelleyn un mancione a luy et cez Successours Et autres biens pur Seruer en la dite cha-

from time whereof memory runs not to the contrary that every time that anyone becomes a burgess to live in the same borough he shall swear that he will be faithful and loyal to our lord the king and to his heirs and that he will do nothing which can turn to the disinheritance of the same burgesses and commonalty touching the abovesaid franchises. And the burgesses aforesaid considering the great and gracious gift and conferment of king Athelston in his time had a chapel built in honour of God and St. John the Baptist in which chapel was ordained by the said burgesses that perpetually should be a chaplain to sing every day for the souls of king Athelston and dame Maud his spouse, and the souls of the kings of England, and for the souls of the burgesses of the same town and of their progenitors and successors and for the souls of the benefactors of the same town. And after the decease of every chaplain another shall be chosen by the said burgesses and put in the said chapel in due form, and there to stay for his life, the which chaplain thus ordained has been and sung for the souls abovesaid and all Christian souls all time since after. To which chaplain and his successors men and women some in their wills have devised and some without wills by gift have given, some before time of memory, and some since, and long time before the statute of the religious, lands and tenements in aid and sustinence of the same chaplain for the accomplishment of this great charity which in such good manner was begun. The which lands and tenements amount by year to forty and six shillings in all. And because that the said chaplain cannot sufficiently live of this rent the alderman and burgesses of the same borough give him the remainder out of their own goods. And also ordained before time of memory for the same

pell cestassauer un mysall un portos un graiell un chalys deux peires de vestementz oue lec touallez necessaries lez queux ornementz issint nomez amontent a la value de x. li queux biens Sont en la garde de chapelleyn du dicte chapell."

chaplain a dwelling-house for him and his successors and other goods to serve in the said chapel, to wit, a mysall, a portos, a graiell, a chalys, two pairs of vestments with the necessary towels, the which ornaments thus named amount to the value of x. li., the which goods are in the keeping of the chaplain of the said chapel."

A very interesting account of Malmesbury Common, with a plan, is to be seen in G. Laurence Gomme's "*Village Community*," 1890, quoting *Gent. Mag.* of 1832, and Mr. Trice Martin, in his preface to the *Registrum Malmesburiense*, vol. ii., p. xliii., giving

"an interesting archaism which accompanies the delivery of the allotted portions of land to the commoners. Seizin was given by the transferring of a twig and the repetition of the rhyming formula :—

'This land and twig I give to thee,
As free as Athelstan gave it to me,
And I hope a loving brother thou wilt be.'

The appearance of the rhyme at once denotes that we are in the presence of archaic custom, and the last line recalls that 'common brotherhood' which is the typical feature of early communities," &c.

T. S. M.

Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal.

By T. S. Maskelyne.

NEVIL MASKELYNE, afterwards Astronomer Royal of England, was born 5th October (15th October, N.S.), 1732, at Kensington Gore, where his father, Edmund Maskelyne, resided. But, though the place of his birth was thus beyond the borders of our county, there can be no more question that his name is properly included in any catalogue of "Wiltshire Worthies" than his claim can be disputed to eminent rank in the field of pure science, and to the very foremost rank among those benefactors of their country who have applied the teachings of science directly to the public good. His observations at St. Helena and on Schehallien have their place in the history of science, but it is as the projector of the "Nautical Almanac" that his name will live longest in the memory of a land of mariners.

The family of which in his latter days he became the representative had belonged for more than three hundred years to Purton, in this county, and its vicinity. His lineal ancestor, Robert Maskelyne, from whom his descent is perfectly well traced by evidences, "held land freely" within the manor of Lydiard Millicent, Co. Wilts, as early as 1435.

In the year 1560 one "Edmond Maslin," Robert's descendant in the fifth degree, was christened at Purton, the earliest extant entry in the baptismal register there. He was M.P. for Cricklade in 1625,[1] and is described sometimes as "of the Inner Temple," sometimes as "of Cliffords Inn, gentleman." His wife was a granddaughter of Mary Nevill, sister of Lord Abergavenny, and, like his neighbours at Oaksey, the Pooles, and with equal

[1] The returns for Cricklade, 1625, are missing, but Brown Willis states that EdmundMaskelyne was M.P. for Cricklade in that year.

right, he bestowed the Christian name of Nevill on his son.

Nevill Maskelyne succeeded his father as "lord of the manor and borough and hundred of Cricklade," and sat as M.P. for Cricklade in 1660. His great-grandson, Edmund Maskelyne, father of the astronomer, was a clerk under the Duke of Newcastle in the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall—a Foreign Office clerk would be his modern description. At the time of his marriage he resided in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, but subsequently removed to a house in Kensington Gore, and about four years after the birth of Nevil, his youngest son, settled in Tothill Street, Westminster. Here, in 1744, he died, having had the pleasure of seeing two of his sons, William and Edmund, elected King's scholars on the ancient foundation of St. Peter's College, or Westminster School, hard by, where Nevil, the youngest, joined them in 1743.

The mother of the astronomer was Elizabeth Booth, only child of John Booth, of Chester (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Proger, Ranger of Bushey Park, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles II.) and granddaughter of George Booth, Prothonotary of Chester, whose translation of "Diodorus Siculus" shows him to have been a scholar. Of this lady there is a portrait at Basset Down, and there is a letter from her hand preserved among the MSS. of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle (now in the British Museum), appealing to the Duke, at her husband's death-bed, in behalf of their second son.

Edmund Maskelyne's whole anxiety when dying, was, as appears from his will, for his daughter (afterwards Lady Clive) and two younger sons. His eldest boy, William, educated, as we have seen, at Westminster, and afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was, in July, 1753, a candidate for the Hebrew professorship, had been in the previous year put beyond want by the care of his godfather and great-uncle, William Bathe, who bequeathed to him the whole of his estate with land, and the interesting old moated house now called The Ponds, at Purton Stoke, subject only to some legacies. Relieved from all pressure of poverty, William made no name for himself in the world.

"I am impatient to hear," writes, in 1765, their cousin the Honble. Mrs. Hervey, to Captain Edmund Maskelyne, the second son (then in India with his life-long friend and brother-in-law, Lord Clive), "how poor Nevil does. It's pity great abilities has not larger purses." And yet the slender purse, perhaps, counted for something in the different issue of the brothers' lives.

Elizabeth Maskelyne, his mother, died in the winter of $174\frac{8}{9}$. "Poor Neice Maskelyne died of a Palsey," is the note in the diary of her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Howard. Thus, when he was just 15, Nevil became an orphan in respect to both his parents.

The nature and extent of his life's work will best appear from a chronological statement of what he did.

As before stated Nevil Maskelyne was educated at Westminster; and afterwards successively at Catherine Hall, Pembroke Hall, and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1754; M.A., in 1757; Trinity fellowship, in 1757; B.D. degree, in 1768; and D.D., in 1777.

He says of himself that:—

"it was from occasional discourses in the family that he became eager to see the effect of telescopes and to know more of the system of the universe. The observing of the great eclipse of the sun in 1748 with Mr. Ayscough in an unusual manner by means of the sun's image projected through a telescope on a white screen in camera obscura added fresh spur to his astronomical desires. . . ."

It is a singular coincidence that to this same eclipse the French astronomer Lalande owed also his introduction to astronomy. He was only three months older than Nevil Maskelyne, and was his correspondent and friend to the end of his life.

In 1755 Maskelyne accepted a curacy at Barnet, and about this time became acquainted with the then Astronomer Royal, Dr. Bradley, whom he assisted in his astronomical calculations.

In 1758 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and became an important contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1761 he was chosen by the Royal Society to go to the Island of St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus. The cloudy state of the weather prevented this observation, and the imperfections of his instruments frustrated other intentions connected with the

voyage, but it answered a more important purpose and one of a wider influence than that originally intended. During the voyage he introduced into navigation the determination of longitude by lunar distances, "a method long contemplated as a grand desideratum in navigation," plans for which had been suggested by Flamsteed, Newton, La Caille, and others, which it was now the task of Nevil Maskelyne to reduce to practice.

Soon after his return he published his "British Mariner's Guide," which has been called the "Germ of the Nautical Almanac." "Seamen must never forget that they are indebted to him for the Nautical Almanac, the management of chronometers, and the establishment of lunar observations" are the words of Admiral Smyth, in a work in which, under the name of "the Celestial Cycle," he made important contributions to astronomy, while bringing the science within the reach of all.

Two years later—in 1763—Maskelyne undertook another scientific voyage by appointment of the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to find the longitude of the Island of Barbadoes by astronomical observation, and to test Harrison's chronometer; a voyage on which he held the rank of chaplain to the ship.

In 1764 the office of Astronomer Royal became vacant by the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, who had succeeded Dr. Bradley only two years before.

This office was justly considered of great national importance. It had been established by Charles II. about a hundred years before this time, "for the purpose of rectifying the tables of the motions of the heavens and places of fixed stars, in order to find out the much desired longitude at sea, and for perfecting the art of navigation." Through want of this knowledge whole fleets had been lost, and Government had offered immense rewards for practical methods of determining the problem; and when Nevil Maskelyne—the "*Father*," as he has been called, "*of Lunar observation*"—was made Astronomer Royal, the appointment announced in the *London Gazette*, February 16th, 1765, gave universal satisfaction.

General Malcolm (in his Life of Lord Clive) attributed the

appointment to the influence of his brother-in-law, Lord Clive. That biographer lost no opportunity of assailing Clive's connections, and certainly, if Lord Clive had anything to do with it, it may be said that he conferred a boon upon the country. But in fact the name Maskelyne had already earned, for work done in the very direction for which the observatory was instituted, pointed him out as one almost unique in his claim to the appointment, and testimonials are extant in which all the greatest contemporary names in British science petitioned for his appointment. He immediately laid before the Board of Longitude the plan he had been long maturing for an annual publication, to be entitled "*Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris*," and he undertook the carrying out of the work necessary for the publication, which, beginning in 1767, he continued till his death. The vast amount of labour required for this important work, undertaken by Dr. Maskelyne with the aid of his one assistant and of a few computors, is in itself a lasting monument to a man, who, with what would now be the salary of a junior clerk in a public office, carried on for the forty-six years during which he was Astronomer Royal the continuous and accurate series of annual volumes, the preparation and publication of which now—in certainly a much extended form—costs the country over £12,000 per annum.[1]

A "*chère confrère*," Lalande, speaks of this work of the then deceased Foreign Member, as "le receuil le plus precieux que nous avons," and Delambre, in his celebrated Eloge on Dr. Maskelyne, before the Imperial Institute of France, 4th January, 1813,[2] says, speaking of his Greenwich observations and catalogue of thirty-six principal fixed stars (four folio vols., 1776 to 1811), numbering about ninety thousand observations :—

"He has left the most complete set of observations with which the world was ever presented, corrected in the most careful manner, which has served during thirty years as the basis of all astronomical investigations. In short it may be said

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[1] The cost of the Greenwich Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office combined.—*Whitaker*, 1897.

[2] Printed in full in the Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathematiques et Physiques de l'Institut Imperial de France, Anné 1811, vol. 12, p. lix.

of the four vols. of observations which he has published, that if by any great revolution the works of all other astronomers were lost, and this collection preserved, it would contain sufficient materials to raise again nearly entire the edifice of modern astronomy, which cannot be said of any other collection."

Up to Dr. Maskelyne's time the observations made at the Royal Observatory were considered the private property of the observers, and had never been published; it was he who saw the great importance of their annual publication, and who, together with the P.R.S., induced the Royal Society to undertake it, giving rise to Delambre's remark "Et c'est par là qu 'il a merité d'être pendant 40 ans le chef et comme le regulateur des astronomes."

His communications to the Royal Society are numerous, as will be seen by the list of his works appended to this notice of his life.

He was presented by the Council of the Royal Society with the gold Copley Medal, for his work in 1774 of "weighing the world from the flanks of Schehallien,"[1] a mountain in Perthshire, "by which the mean density of the earth was computed and its central attraction according to the Newtonian theory first demonstrated." "The apparent difference of latitude between two stations on opposite sides of the mountain being compared with the real difference of latitude obtained by triangulation."

Besides the Copley Medal he received:—

A gold medal, from the Elector of Hanover.

A gold medal, from Stanislaus, King of Poland.

A medal of the Abbé Poczubut (Astronomer to the King of Poland) in token of his friendship, in 1777.

A bronze medal from Catherine of Russia, together with a diploma[2] making him foreign member of the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburg, 1776.

A silver medal from the Institut National des Sciences et des Arts at Paris, twelfth year of the French Republic.

He was one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of

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[1] These were the words in which Thomas Carlyle spoke of that famous exploit.

[2] Signed by the mathematician Euler, the year before his death.

France; foreign member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, 1771; and Fellow of the American Academy of Massachusetts, 1778.

He was presented to the living of Shrawardine, in Shropshire, by his nephew, the second Lord Clive, in 1775, and to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk, in 1782, by his college, when he resigned the former living.

His numerous notebooks contain information of the most varied kind, from mathematical problems and methods for improving the instruments under his care, down to new ways of sweeping chimneys, curing of hams, &c., and show a careful and exact mind, accurate even in the minute details of daily life.

"Every astronomer, every learned man, found in him a brother" is a remark made of him by M. Delambre, adding M. Chabert's testimony to his kindly reception of foreigners, then driven to take refuge in England, and his delicate and generous conduct towards them; and the same testimony is borne by M. Grosley, in his book, "Londres" (three vols., 1770), where he says of him:—

"Chez lequel je trouvai une politesse et une complaisance que les savants de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour les passants."

In the "Memoirs of Caroline Herschel" she makes many most pleasant allusions to the friendship existing between herself and Dr. Maskelyne—and several of his letters to her are there published, in one of which he calls her "my worthy sister in astronomy." After every discovery of a comet she hastened to inform him of it, and her brother, William Herschel,[1] in writing to Sir J. Banks, P.R.S., on one of these occasions, says:—"The Astronomer Royal in particular obtained a very good set of valuable observations on its path." She seems to have felt great pleasure in helping Dr. Maskelyne, as she had helped her brother, by copying out lists of

[1] W. Herschel, afterwards Sir William Herschel, Bart., was made Royal Astronomer in 1782 by King George III., with a pension of £200 a year, in acknowledgment of his services to science in making great and powerful telescopes. The title given to him by George III. is misleading to those who do not know it was a private royal appointment, and entirely distinct from that of Astronomer Royal of England, held by Dr. Maskelyne from 1765 to 1811.

the stars omitted in Flamsteed's catalogue; and she alludes to many kind invitations to go to Greenwich, though she only once paid a visit of a week there, occupying her time almost excusively in astronomical work. Dr. Maskelyne showed his esteem and appreciation of her services by having her "*Index to Flamsteed's Observations*" printed, and by making her a present of a binocular and night-glass, for which service and honour she thanks him warmly in letters, dated Slough, September, 1798, and January, 1800.

He had been Astronomer Royal for seventeen years before any mention is made of his meeting W. Herschel (at Bath), and it was not till a year later (in 1782) that Herschel took his telescope to Greenwich, and compared it with the greatly inferior instruments which were, at that time, all Dr. Maskelyne had to work with, and Herschel, in a letter to his sister, says that "Dr. Maskelyne in public declared his obligation to me for introducing the high powers."

Although a close prisoner to his work at the observatory he spent part of every year at his Purton home (which he inherited on the death of his brother), and his notebooks show the interest he took in his country affairs—one note of more general interest than the rest being, after a meeting of the county of Wilts to augment the militia, April 14th, 1794, he "ordered Messrs. Coutts to subscribe 20 guineas for me at Messrs. Hoare's."

He died the 9th February, 1811, aged 79 years, at the observatory, having been Astronomer Royal forty-seven years, and was buried in Purton Church, leaving an only child, Margaret, who subsequently married Mr. Anthony M. R. Story, afterwards (in 1845) Story-Maskelyne.

The portrait of Dr. Maskelyne, presented by his widow to the Royal Society, was painted by Vanderpuyl in 1785.[1]

The crayon portrait at Basset Down, executed in 1804, together

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[1] Said to have been painted by Vanderburgh—but the name is spelled Vanderpuyl in Dr. Maskelyne's account books; he gave £25 10*s.* to the artist for the portrait and frame on 19th November, 1785, and the same sum for a portrait of his wife on May 24th, 1786.

with that of his wife, Sophia Rose (to whom he was married in 1783), is by John Russell, R.A., and was a gift by the artist to him.

A large oil portrait of Mrs. Maskelyne and their daughter Margaret as a baby on her lap, at Basset Down, is by Vanderpuyl, painted in 1786.

A bust of Dr. Maskelyne, at Basset Down, by Sievier, in 1830, taken from the two pictures, is said by his cousin, J. Prowett, "to give the idea of a larger man, and the face too long. Dr. Maskelyne's face was round, which, together with a certain playfulness of manner, preserved an air of youth to a late period."

There are two engravings published from portraits of Dr. Maskelyne, one from the portrait at the Royal Society, and another engraving like Russell's crayon, but omitting the observatory, which appeared in the *European Magazine*.

In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, under Maskelyne, is the following *mis*-statement:—

"He married about 1785 a daughter of Henry Turner of Botwell, Middlesex, a sister of Lady Booth."

Hannah Turner, here mentioned, was the first wife of the Rev. George Booth, who, after his accession to the title of baronet, married, as his second wife, Letitia, daughter and coheir with her sister Sophia, Dr. Maskelyne's wife, of John Rose, of Cotterstock, Co. Northampton.

List of Works by Dr. Maskelyne.

The British Mariner's Guide containing . . . . Instructions for the Discovery of the Longitude . . . . by observations of the distance of the moon from the sun and stars, taken with Hadley's Quadrant. To which are added an Appendix . . . . and a set of Astronomical Tables. 4to, London, 1763.

An account of the going of Mr. John Harrison's Watch, at the Royal Observatory, from May 6th, 1776, to March 4th, 1767. Together with original observations and calculations of the same. Appendix, containing observations of equal altitudes of the sun, &c.). Two pts. J. Nourse, London, 1767. 4to. [Watt says 1768.]

The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the year 1767, pub. by order of the Commissioners of Longitude. London: printed by W. Richardson & S. Clark, Printers. Sold by J. Nourse in the Strand and . . . . booksellers to the said Commissioners. 1776 to 1816. With Dr. Maskelyne's preface.

Tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Ephemeris. Published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude. 8vo. Printed by W. Richardson. Sold by Nourse in the Strand. 1st edition, 1776. 2nd edition, 1781.

Mayer's Tables, with both Latin and English Explanations. (To this Mr. M. added several Tracts and Tables of his own; and prefixed to the whole a Latin preface, with the title: Tabulæ Motuum Solis et Lunæ.) It was published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude.

Tables for computing the apparent places of the fixed stars, &c. Fol., London, 1774.

Astronomical observations made at the Royal Observatory . . . . from . . . . 1765, to (. . . . 1810), by N. Maskelyne. [Ser. II.] Four vols., fol., 1776—1811.

Speech [in the debate in the Royal Society upon the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks with regard to Dr. Hutton, &c.]. An authentic narrative of the dissensions and debates in the Royal Society; containing the speeches at large of Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, Mr. Masereo, Mr. Poore, Mr. Glenie, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Matz. 8vo, London, 1784.

A plan for observing Meteors called Fire-balls. Fol. [London, 1783].

Aviso de la vuelta del cometa, que se vió en los años de 1532 y 1661, y se espera en el de 1788, leido á la Real Sociedad de Londres en 29 de junis de 1786. . . . . Traducids del Ingles al Espanol. 4to, Madrid, 1787.

An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, "A Narrative of Facts" . . . . by T. Mudge, Junior, relating to some timekeepers constructed by his father, Mr. Thomas Mudge, wherein . . . . the conduct of the Astronomer Royal, and the resolutions of the Board of Longitude respecting them are indicated. 8vo, London, 1792.

A Preface and Precepts for the explanation and use of Taylor's Tables of Logarithims. 4to, 1792.

Observations of the Sun, Moon, and Planets—in the third vol. of Vince's Astronomy (Rev. S. Vince, A.M., F.R.S., Prof. Astronomy at Cambridge), and an Article on the Effect of Parallax, in vol. I., pp. 399—417 in the same work. 4to, 2nd Edit., 1814, The work is dedicated to Dr. Maskelyne.

Explanations of Time-Keepers, constructed by Mr. T. Earnshaw, etc. [Edited by N.M.] 1806.

Versuch einer Bestimmung der Horizontal-Refraction auf der Insel St. Helena, aus Untergängen. Zach. Monat. Corresp. xviii., 1808, pp. 512—527.

Some Account of the Hudson's Bay and other northern Observations of the Transit of Venus, 1769. Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., I., 1771, pp. 1—4 (App.).

Observations of the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun made at Greenwich. Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., I., 1771, pp. 105—113.

On a new property of the tangents of three arches, &c. Nicholson's Journal, xx., 1808, p. 340.

PAPERS IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS:—

A proposal for discovering the Annual Parallax of Sirius, vol. li., p. 889.

A theorem on the Aberration of the Rays of Light refracted through a Lens, vol. lii., p. 17.

Observations to be made at St. Helena, to settle differences of Longitude, &c., vol, lii., pp. 21—26.

Account of the Observations made on the Transit of Venus, June 6th, 1761, in in the Island of St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 196.

Observations on Tides at St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 586.

Results of Observations of the Distance of the Moon from the Sun and Fixed Stars, made in a Voyage from England to St. Helena, &c., vol. lii., p. 558.

Observations on a Clock of Mr. John Skelton, made at St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 434.

Proposals for determining differences of Longitude, vol. lii., p. 607.

On the Equation of Time and true manner of computing it, vol. liv., p. 336.

Concise Rules for computing the effects of Refraction and Parallax in varying the apparent distance of the Moon from the Sun or a Star, vol. liv., p. 263.

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The Fraternities of Sarum.

By the late Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A.[1]

[*Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society*, 1896.]

I WANT to ask your attention to the fact that we are met in a venerable city, which can show, perhaps, more completely than any other spot in the South of England what were the most developed features of social and religious life throughout the Middle Ages. And its records are so complete that there can hardly be a subject of enquiry for the antiquary to engage in for which New Sarum would not supply authorities and illustrations. I shall try and confine myself within the narrowest limits, and trust to future opportunities of presenting more ample notes, which may probably be more useful and less tedious, in a printed form. You will observe I have chosen for the title of my paper "The Fraternities of Salisbury," and I had better thus early define what I intend to include in that definition. I mean by the Fraternities those

[1] The lamented death of the author soon after the reading of this paper—whereby the cause of archæology in Salisbury and on the Hampshire border has suffered an irreparable loss—has deprived this paper of those "more ample notes" which he had intended to give in illustration of it. It is here reprinted as it stands in the columns of the *Salisbury Journal*, July 16th, 1896.—[Ed.]

associations which are generally described as the "Religious" or "Social Gilds." I am glad to have the support of Dr. Malet Lambert for my opinion that it would be much better to invariably distinguish them by the designation "Fraternity," which was so generally used in the ancient societies. Because, by whatever term you describe them, you cannot help a confusion so long as you employ the word "Gild." And again, it is quite impossible to separate the two aspects in these associations. What was a social gild was also a religious gild. The social life and the religious life in mediæval times were never separated. There is no one particular which so much accounts for the traditional title of "Merrie England" as do these Fraternities, and it is perfectly impossible to examine their history without proving at every turn how completely the religious and the social aspects are interwoven.

In this typical English city all the needs of civilised life have ever been exhibited. Trade has had the place that it must take always and everywhere. That involved here, as everywhere, regulation, control, and government. This was of course provided by the Gild Merchant, which at Salisbury, as at Andover, was not only in existence but chartered in 1175. But it is worth mentioning that there was this peculiarity. In 1306 a composition was entered into between the citizens and the Bishop of Salisbury:—

"Also, from the time of making of these presents there shall be, in the city aforesaid, a Gild of Merchants, in which thenceforth are included, as subject and devoted to the same Lord Bishop . . . . from henceforth only they shall participate in the said gild and the liberties obtained, who by the said Lord Bishop, his successors, the mayor of the city for the time being, shall happen to be thereunto admitted."

At Andover the records of the Gild Merchant are particularly numerous and perfect.

The Craft Gilds were very powerful in Salisbury, always a most important factor in the life of the city, and even now perhaps hardly extinguished. The halls of some of these gilds have been amongst the relics of the past you have noticed in this visit. The Weavers' Gild was one of the chief of them, which I mention particularly because I shall have to allude to it again presently. In the splendid

Museum in this city, an institution which would absorb any amount of time you could give to it, and repay with interest all your attention, we have the seals of the Weavers' Gild, the Tailors' Gild, the Carpenters' Gild, the Bakers' Company, and relics of others, and a painting of the Gild Hall pulled down rather more than a century ago. It is not within my province to enlarge on these Trade Gilds; but I want to point out that they had so many usages in common with the special subject I have in hand—the Fraternities—that it is often more than difficult to distinguish between the records of their respective organisations. For instance, the Weavers' Gild maintained a priest at St. Edmund's Church, and he had his own plate and ornaments belonging to his altar, in exactly the same way as the Fraternities did in the same Church. The Craft Gilds also had their processions, their plays, their sports, and entertainments, and as must happen when the details are to be gathered from the churchwardens' account books, which were written with no other idea than that of accounting for money received and spent, it is very difficult indeed to preserve a clear distinction. I have gone upon what I think will be allowed to be a safe rule, and considered that what the churchwardens made themselves accountable for may fairly be esteemed the property of the Church and of no private person or corporation.

The object and purpose of the Craft Gilds is pretty clearly indicated by their name. They first sprang up amongst the free craftsmen when they were excluded from the fraternities which had taken the place of the family unions. Their principal object was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft. The crafts had been devised for the purpose that everybody by them should earn his daily bread, and nobody should interfere with the craft of another. To define them thus is easy and plain enough. But when you meet a survival, as you do in the pageants at Salisbury, it becomes exceedingly difficult to be confident as to whether it must be traced to a craft gild or to a fraternity. And in the same way any attempt to get at the particulars of the Cathedral history, or the history of the parish Churches, brings the

same difficulty to the front. But I hope it will be understood how essential it is to be clear as to which must be attributed to the one class of association or the other. Craft Gilds, from the nature of things, must be almost entirely confined to the towns. But the Fraternities, which are my particular subject, were very much more widely spread. You will allow me to emphasise, therefore, that I have now left the other classes, the Gild Merchant and the Craft Gilds, and purpose to confine myself to what have been called the Social or Religious Gilds, but which, as I think, would be better called the Fraternities. In every town and in every parish of any size these friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution, were institutions of local self help, which before poor-laws were invented took the place in old times of the modern friendly society, the benefit society, or in wider terms of all the organisations by which under the names of clubs and so on parish work is carried on at the present day. In fact, it is a characteristic of our time that Gilds for social and religious purposes are everywhere being resumed, the old names being re-adopted.

There is no getting at the beginning of them, and no drawing lines of limitation for their varied forms. They were lay bodies and existed for lay purposes, and the better to enable those who belonged to them rightly and intelligibly to fulfil their neighbourly duties, as free men in a free state. They were usually called by the name of the saint to whom they were dedicated, the most popular names being St. George, Corpus Christi, the Fraternity of Jesus, the Fraternity of Our Lady, and so on. In Salisbury there were the Gild of Saint George, the Brotherhood of the Jesus Mass in Saint Edmund's Church, the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost in Saint Martin's Church, and in Saint Thomas's one which, like that at St. Edmund's, seems to have been called the Fraternity of the Jesus Mass.

There was one at Andover, called after the Virgin Mary, and I want to mention one at Basingstoke, the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, because its ruined chapel, so close to the railway station, may serve as a continual reminder of the subject to all who travel.

Their number throughout the country was very great, a parliamentary return was made in 1388 of five hundred gilds existing at

one time, but later there are said to have been, in Norfolk alone, no less than nine hundred and nine, and seventy-five of them in Lyme Regis only. Dr. Malet Lambert truly says, "No attempt to understand or depict the English social life or thought of the period from the 10th to the 16th century can be true to its original in which these institutions do not play a large part." These Fraternities were generally under the management of an alderman and two or more wardens or stewards, assisted by a clerk or secretary, a beadle, and in most cases by a chaplain. They were, however, far from being ecclesiastical in their character, and were open to every class. In 1452 the Gild of St. George at Norwich had on its roll one archbishop, four bishops, an earl, knights, clergy, fishmongers, smiths, tailors, jailors, butchers, carpenters, and so on. King Henry IV. and King Henry VI. were members of a gild at Coventry. The Gild of St. Barnabas in London numbered among its members both Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey. The members do not appear to have been bound by perpetual vows, but they had to pay periodical contributions, or "pence," as they seem generally called, or the "aid," which contributions were collected four times a year. I exhibit some rolls of members belonging to the Andover fraternity in which the payment is indicated by notches cut in the parchment. I think, too, that the members, at any rate on occasions, wore a distinctive hood, and I have a theory that we can guess the fashion of such hoods. The "Livery" companies of London do not, except for the court, retain the use of the gown, although when they are summoned to vote at the election of Sheriffs the order goes out that they are to attend in their livery gowns. When, however, a freeman is admitted to the livery a vestment is put on his shoulder which I believe is of the character of the fraternity hood, and it is always worn by the Master of the Leathersellers' Company. I have already pointed out so many similarities between the craft gilds and the fraternities that I hope I may not be considered inconsistent (notwithstanding that I want to emphasise the distinction between them) by trying to illustrate one by the other.

Before I enter on the subject of the work accomplished by these

Fraternities, it will be well to consider the means they had to do it withall—the "sinews of war." At Salisbury we are able to do this with accuracy, because the accounts of the stewards, or wardens, of the Confraternity of the Jesus Mass exist for many years and are printed by the Wiltshire Record Society under the able editing of Dr. Straton. This Fraternity in the year 1500 possessed a tenement in Wynmanstreet, in which William Lobbe the brewer was living and paying a rent of 40*s.* a year. Another tenement thereto annexed was rented by John Combe, malt maker, at 33*s.* 4*d.* a year; there was another, called Combys place, next door, for which William Harry, the tenant, paid 25*s.* 8*d.* on a repairing lease; another, "aforegeynst" the last, for which Edmund Baker paid 20*s.* a year. Joan Spicer tenanted another house in New Street, paying 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; Widow Agnes A. Dene paid 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the house next door. So that the rents of the Salisbury houses came to £6 13*s.* 4*d.* Then there were the pence, which in that year amounted to £4 12*s.* 4*d.* There were also legacies from Robert Todd, the brewer, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and John Savernake, the chandler, 8*d.*, together 4*s.* So that the whole receipts for that year, arrears included, were £13 8*s.* 2½*d.* Of that sum in that year 3*s.* 9½*d.* had to be paid to the head lord, who was the Bishop. His lordship the present Bishop tells me that all such ground rents and all other payments now go direct to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that there is no tracing them, which it would have been interesting to do. But I do not think myself, though I cannot prove it from the accounts of this *particular* brotherhood, that the Fraternities, any more than the churchwardens or the craft gilds, neglected the opportunity of turning many honest pennies by entertainments, and though perhaps the churchwardens were the ones to supply the "refreshments" and make all they could out of them, yet the brothers and sisters, when possible, provided the amusements, of which I believe the "collection at the close" formed an important part.

Indeed, there is one somewhat primitive drama presented in our parts every Christmas, which I cannot help feeling confident is the survival of the play of the Gild of St. George, the most frequent

dedication for gilds. The characters, who are called Johnny Jacks, or Mummers, or Christmas Boys, are dressed in a costume of fringes of wall paper, of which I show a specimen. The play as acted in the neighbourhood of Andover has been printed by the *Salisbury Journal*, and may be had at the *Journal* Office in a small pamphlet form. We must come now to the question as to how these funds were used. In Andover the objects were the maintenance of some almshouses known as the Spytal, which still exist, and the maintenance of a stipendiary priest, whom we should describe as an assistant curate. At Basingstoke, where the Fraternity Chapel is such a well-known object, the education of youth was the good work undertaken, and at the suppression of the chantries, on the petition of Lord Sandys, it was refounded as the Grammar School, and the master of that school is still cited to visitations as "Chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost." The late Dr. Millard published the accounts of the Fraternity from 1557 to 1653. The Fraternity we know most about in Salisbury was that of the Jesus Mass at St. Edmund's, and its name indicates the chief object of its endeavours, namely, the provision of a daily celebration for the parishioners. You will of course remember that St. Edmund's was a collegiate Church, and its own staff would be occupied with their own services, and those for which they were responsible. But the parishioners had the use of the nave, and at the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave, they, through the agency of this Fraternity, provided themselves with their own service. From the fact, I suppose, of their using the altar dedicated to the Holy Cross they are sometimes called the Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity of Jesus and the Holy Cross. There was an altar at St. Edmund's dedicated to the name of Jesus. Their priest had for his "wages" £5 6*s.* 8*d.* a year as a regular thing, though he got a few extras. For instance, on the Fridays in Lent he sang Salve, for which he got 7*s.* extra. The Salve is an antiphon sung in procession with the choir, the priest vested in a cope, the choir present with lights. It was sung after Compline, and therefore both priests and choir were allowed their supper. The account is entered in this way:—

"for brede and ale for priests and clarkes singing at Salve in Lent 5s. 8d."

The food is often entered as singing bread and singing wine. When there was an obit the priest had extra pay; 5*d.* seems to have been about the figure. When a dirge was sung the priest got extra. In 1477 it was 8*s.* 1*d.*, but that included the tolling of the great bell, which I expect had to be paid for to the Church. When the Fraternity priest was ill, or the place was vacant, the wardens paid a substitute. The clerk was paid £5 8*s.* 8*d.* in 1496, and seems to have been lucky enough to get 20*d.* for engrossing the account.

But he was not always so fortunate, for in the year ending 19th April, 1500, the account reads thus:—Stipends and rewards this year

"To ye morowe masse Chapelayn of ye said mass of Jhu for his hole yeres wages sz. euery quarter xxvjs viijd. S'ma of the hole yeres wages cvis viiid. To ye Clerkes yt helpith ye same Chapelayn to masse and kepith ye ornamentes ther, for his wages by ye hole yere sz a quarter xd. S'ma iijs. iiijd."

And the account goes on:—

"for bred and ale for preistes and Clerkes yt syngeth the Salueis every fryday in ye lent xxd." "Necessary costes of wexe & other for the morrow messe auter this yer to Will'm Harold, chaundler, for a littell Torche of rosom and for makyng of ij taperis for ye said morrowe masse Auter in all xvjd. To ye same Will'm for a nother Torche of rosom weyng xj lb the lb ijd. S' ijs. vd.; to ye same for vj lb talowe candelis for ye said morrowe masse preist at ye masse in the Wynt' the lb jd Sma vjd; to Thomas Coke mercer for xiiij lb wexe for the Salue in the lent ye lb vjd. S'ma vj xjd; to ye said Willm Harold for making of ye same Taperis and for making of wexe torchis in all xjd; for syngyng bred for ye said morow messe Auter for all this yer past xd; for syngyng wine for ye same Auter for all this yer' nowe past iijs vd.; for wassyng of all ye same Auter clothies in all this hole yere nowe past xd; for skowring of the latyn candilstikkes thier in all ijd. S'ma xvijs. vjd."

The accounts also include the cost of repairs to the property, the items of which, though very interesting, would weary you, even were I to give but a sample.

When it came to be a case of alienation of land to endow these Fraternities, then a licence was necessary, which was of course preceded by a writ and inquisition *ad quod dammum*, and eventually by letters patent the licence was granted and recorded. But except for alienation of land the late Mr. Toulmin Smith insists that the king's licence was not necessary to the foundation of a Gild. I exhibit

one of these writs issued as to one of the Andover chantries. The statutes for the government and regulation of these Fraternities are still extant to the number of more than five hundred, enough to teach us the characteristic purposes and value of these institutions. They are the remnant of a return ordered by Parliament in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1388.

They are full of interest, and would be well worth examining for the sake of the light they would shed on these examples at Salisbury, but time will not permit of my doing so now. The Early English Text Society printed them in 1870, with notes by the late Toulmin Smith and an introduction by Dr. Brentano, to which I must refer you.

I come now to the saddest record in the accounts of this once admirable Fraternity in Salisbury. It runs thus:—

"Symon Hamsterley Stuard of Jesus Masse hath delyuered to William Helbroke xxiijs. vjd the xxviij day of Aprell in the xxvijth yere of Kynge Henry the viijth. Md that William Holbrowke Steward of J'hs mas hathe made a dewe and a clere accompte the day and yere a bouseyd (the xxiij day of marche A° mccccxxxvi) and hathe delyuered vnto Davy Sydnam at the day of the seyd accompte xxxvs. ijd. Md that Davy Sydhnam hathe made a dewe accompte the xiiij day off Aprell A° mccccxxxvij and owthe none arreragis to the churche."

"April 22, 1547, Christopher Tomson paid to Robert Harryson 29s. 9d. and ys clerely dyscharged & acquyted, there beyng present Mr. wyllyam Hanna mayre, Mr. Rob. Holmes, Mr. Wyllyam bryan, Mr. Thomas shorte, Mr. Thomas chafyn yonger ffolkes Mownslow and William Kent."

This is the statement from the fraternity side of the result of the commission issued by Henry VIII. or Edward VI. to enquire and report on all the "Colleges, Chauntreys, free chapels, ffraternyties, Brotherhoods, Stypendaryes, Obbitts, Lyghts, lamps and Anniversaries." The report on the Fraternity of the Jesus Mass at St. Edmund's was that the incumbent was Nicholas Duryes, of the age of 63 years; that the property was worth £7 15*s.* 4*d.*, from which 7*s.* 4*d.* had to be paid to the bishop as quit rent, and 6*s.* to the priest of Tudworth's Chantry in St. Edmund's Church, so that the clear value was £7 2*s.*;

"that the sayd Incumbent is a man of honest behavyor and fame, albeit a very poore man, and hath none other lyving but the service before written, and furthermore he is not able to serve a cure by reason that he is impotente."

The outcome of this commission was that the whole were confiscated and suppressed, not because any abuse or fault was even so much as charged to their account, but simply to satisfy the personal greed of an unscrupulous faction under cover of law. So complete was the ruin and destruction that even the very names of multitudes of these useful institutions have been forgotten. Mr. Toulmin Smith, a very unbiassed witness, says:—

"No more gross case of wanton plunder is to be found in the history of all Europe. No page so black in English history."

I should like to close this paper with a quotation from the late Dr. Rock, because it seems to me a hopeful and encouraging sign that from the people themselves, and not from the action of the clergy alone, there appears to be a strong tendency to recur to the idea of the Fraternity:—

"Each Gild's first steps were bent towards their church, where solemn High Mass was chanted. Thence went all the brotherhood to their hall for their festive dinner. The processions on the occasions and other amusements so dear to Englishmen when the country was merry England, were meant to be edifying and instructive; and helped religion to make her children both good and happy, through even their recreations. This present age—[the book was published many years ago]—with its stepmother's chill heart, dull eye, and hard iron like feeling, that sees naught but idleness in a few hours' harmless pause from toil, and knows nothing but unthriftiness in money spent in pious ceremonial, and thinks that the God who sprinkled the blue heavens with silvery stars and strewed the green earth with sweet breathing flowers of a thousand hues, and taught the birds to make every grove to ring with their blithe songs, and told the little brook to run forth with a gladsome ripple, all in worship of Himself, can be best and most honoured by the highest and noblest of his wonderful works—the soul of man—the more gloomy, the more mopish, the sourer it is—such an age will not understand the good which in a moral and social point of view was bestowed upon this country by the religious pageants, and pious plays and interludes of a by-gone epoch. Through such means, however, not only were the working classes furnished with needful relaxation, but their very merry-makings instructed while they diverted them."

Witches' Brooms.

By C. R. Straton, F.E.S.

[*Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society*, 1896.]

CURIOUS plant structures, which go by the name of witches' brooms, are frequently seen growing on Birch, Abele, Hornbeam, and Silver Fir. They are not unlike bird's nests, or bunches of mistletoe; they are, however, not parasites like mistletoe, but distorted parts of the tree itself. When a Birch tree is affected a bud will be found here and there larger and looser than the others; if the loose scales be shaken off it will be seen that the contained shoot is stunted and a circle of buds surrounds the undeveloped central bud. Each bud of this circle undergoes the same development, without waiting for the returning seasons of growth, and crop after crop is thrown out until the work of five or six years has been crowded into one. The leaves and shoots dwindle, but the woody base goes on increasing. If one of these brooms be tapped gently over a sheet of paper a number of small gall-mites may be shaken out. These *phytopti* are not, properly speaking, insects, but belong to the same class as spiders. Their cylindrical bodies are $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch in diameter, and they have four short legs placed close to the head. Their eggs are found under the scales of the bud. It is the influence of the *phytoptus* that produces this rapid bud formation, and as a result an enormously increased supply of food for its young. I need not enumerate the many trees which gall-mites tuft in this way. Sometimes the flower bud only is attacked, and many of those flowers that "run back" to green leaves owe this peculiarity to the presence of gall-mites. Witches' brooms are not, however, always due to animal interference. The Silver Fir bears brooms of great size which are due to the influence of a cluster cup fungus *(Peridermium elatinum)*. All the twigs forming

the broom are very soft and are arranged in circles, but the broom dies and withers after four or five years. Some of the fungi producing these brooms have two generations alternating between two plants. Every species of tree that bears a broom has its own special gall-mite or fungus as the active agent in provoking its growth; and whether the agent be animal or vegetable it causes a rapid and unnatural bud development upon a thickened woody base. The Hornbeam owes its broom to the *Exoascus carpini*.

I am aware that this is an Archæological as well as a Natural History Society, and therefore with this brief explanation of the biology of these curious structures I will turn to the archæological aspect of the subject, and endeavour to show how witches' brooms came to possess that name, and to be mixed up with witchcraft.

A belief in supernatural influence exists in every primitive people. Wherever the sun rises in the east to sink in the west, and, putting on the cap of darkness, travels back through the unknown land until he comes to the east again, those who watch him develop the idea of another world. And wherever men dream and hold converse with those who have passed away, they people that unknown land with the spirits of the departed, and believe that when those spirits have left that western shore, where the sun goes down, they still watch over and care for the living. The dead chief watches over his tribe, and the father over his children, to see that they act justly to each other. If a Zulu were to ill-treat his brother he believes that his father's spirit would come to him in a dream and injure him. Every unaccountable circumstance is referred by the primitive mind to this ghostly interference. A child while teething has convulsions—the spirit father has sent a demon to rend the child. It is to remind its parents of something they have omitted to do, and they offer a meat offering and a drink offering that these may rise in a cloud to the offended spirit. The sacrifice is offered, the evil spirit is exorcised, and the child recovers.

One of the oldest records existing is a memorial tablet preserved in the Bibliothéque in Paris. It belongs to the time of Rameses XII., and is about three thousand years old. It tells us that the

Egyptian God Khons was sent in his ark to cure the little princess Bentaresh of the evil movement in her limbs. When he came the demon said "Great god who chasest demons, I am thy slave, I will go to the place whence I came." Then they made a sacrifice for that spirit, and he went in peace, leaving the patient cured. Here we have demoniacal possession as the disease, and exorcism with sacrifice as the remedy. This story of the little Egyptian princess suffering from St. Vitus' dance is older than the Odyssey, and it gives a simple picture of primitive belief. There are spots on the shores of the Atlantic where vestiges of early beliefs still linger. In the Hebrides, the land of Ossian, on the West Coast of Ireland, and in Brittany we find traces of these primitive ideas, stranded where the westward tide of civilization has left them. Near the western point of France is a bay called the Bay of Departed Souls. As many a vessel, like the ill-fated *Drummond Castle*, is wrecked on that coast it is often supposed that it takes its name from the number of shipwrecks it sees; but it is not so. The Baie des Trépassés was the shore of the stream beyond which the sun sinks into that unknown land we see in dreams, and it was from the Bay of Souls that the spirit started on its journey. There is one custom, too, which the Bretons still preserve of such touching sweetness that I cannot forbear mentioning it. Before retiring to rest on the festival of All Souls, the peasants in every homestead make up the fire, unbolt the door, and leave the supper table spread, ready for the spirits of those loved ones who will visit their homes that night.

Very different, however, from this lofty idea of spirits still watching over and caring for the living are the later and coarser notions of witchcraft. The belief in the Middle Ages was no longer that a departed spirit was the agent, but that a living person had entered into a compact with Satanas, the arch-fiend, and was working by his power. There was the same tendency to explain whatever they did not understand by a reference to ghostly interference, but the demons were now sent by living people called witches instead of by the spirit father.

Certain passages in the Old Testament ordained that sorcerers

should not be allowed to live, and "prophets, sorcerers, witches, feeders of evil spirits, charmers, and provokers of unlawful love," were punished; "indeed," says Coke, "it would have been a great defect in government, to have suffered such devilish abominations to pass unpunished." The crime of witchcraft was described by a legal writer as witches entering into a covenant with the devil to do all the mischief possible, he on his part promising certain things. He gave them an imp, which served them as their familiar and was kept in a pot that had a very evil smell. If a witch could write she signed this covenant with her blood, if she could not write the devil put his mark on her; this was like a flea-bite or a blue spot, and it was quite insensible to pain and did not bleed if pricked. When witches entered as novices they were received at great gatherings called witches' sabbaths, held once a year at midnight. The usual day in Scotland was All Hallowe'en; and in Germany it was Walpurgis Nicht, the 1st of May, when enormous witch gatherings took place on the Brocken. According to the confession of Elizabeth Style, a Somersetshire witch, in 1664, the Devil appeared to her and promised her money and all the pleasures of the world for twelve years if she sold herself to him. He pricked her fourth finger of the right hand, and she signed the parchment with her blood, giving her soul over to him and covenanting to obey his laws. The sabbath was held on the Common at Stoke Trister, and wound up with dancing and feasting, the Devil vanishing in flames and the witches singing at the close:—

"Merry we meet, merry we meet, and merry we part."

Witches had often to go great distances to keep their appointments at these meetings, and if they were not punctual the Devil used to give them a severe drubbing. For the purposes of flight they had to render their bodies very light by anointing themselves with a composition resembling the Hell-broth described in Macbeth. Scrapings of altars, filings of Church clocks, and the "finger of birth-strangled babe," were among the ingredients of this ointment. To get fingers witches often violated unburied bodies, and lights and bells were used to keep them off. When a witch had anointed

herself she mounted a broom, and took a sieve, either in her hand or on her head. There is a sculptured stone in Elgin Cathedral which shows a witch sitting on the edge of the moon holding her broom in her hand. According to the confessions of witches these meetings did not differ much from the description given in Tam o' Shanter when he saw "Warlocks and witches in a dance." A Jews' harp supplied the music, and the meeting-place was usually decorated with coffins, murderers' bones in gibbet-irons, and unbaptised infants; the Devil preached from a pulpit lighted with black candles. New-comers renounced their "baptism at the font stone" and the Devil occasionally baptised them afresh "with a waft of his hand like a dewing." At cock-crow there was a cry of "Horse and Hattock in the Devil's name," when each mounted and flew through the air, "and in an instant all was dark." While witches were away from their homes on the Devil's business it was necessary to conceal their absence from their husbands. To do this was one of the chief uses of the broom. A broom was laid in bed in the witch's place, and as she did so the witch said three times:—

> "I lay down this besom in the Devil's name,
> Let it not stir till I come again."

The broom then became a woman by the husband's side, and remained so until the witch's return. At witch trials it was useless for the husband to swear his wife had never been absent or engaged in witchcraft, for it was at once explained to him that his failure to discover his wife's absence was only an additional proof of her guilt. The Devil always found women more easily approached than men, so writers say, and the typical witches in the Middle Ages, and on to the 17th century, were "withered hags most wild in their attire," decrepit, wrinkled, with a hairy lip and gobber tooth, a squint eye and squeaking voice. They carried a distaff and were attended by a black cat. They travelled about on a broom, hovering "through the fog and filthy air." They could foretell future events, produce vermin or destroy them, and like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, "draw the children of the town happy and joyous to the blue river where they leave all griefs behind." A

witch could make men and animals "dwindle, peak and pine," she could influence the fruits and crops, and could make the trees bear brooms for her use. Under her spells the cows would refuse to give milk and milk would yield no butter, for she milked the cows in the night and dropped witches' butter about, which botanists now call *Exidia glandulosa*. She could raise storms, as King James believed he had found to his cost. She could summon the Devil by beating three times on the ground and saying "Rise up, foul thief!"; she could change herself into a hare or any other animal by "throwing a glamour," greatly to the annoyance of sportsmen. She could make philtres which if dropped into the eye produced love; and she could distil a venom from poisonous herbs which might be dropped into the ear as Shakespeare has beautifully told. She could heal sicknesses or transfer them to others, and she could take away the spells of other witches. In 1588 Alison Pearson was tried for having cured the Archbishop of Saint Andrews by witchcraft. He had suffered from ague, with palpitation, and feebleness in his back and loins, and Alison confessed that a green man, who was her familiar, had told her to make a salve of hart's grease and spikenard, and rub it on the nape of His Grace's neck, chest, and stomach. She also gave him ewe's milk, claret mulled with herbs, and some boiled fowl. By these means the Archbishop recovered, and his sickness was transferred from His Grace to His Grace's palfrey, which died, or, as says the legend:—

> "They laid it on his fat white horse,
> As all men saw, it soon deceased."

On the margin of the court record two words are written, "*convicta et combusta*," so that the poor woman was burnt although "she made him droggis that did him gude." In the same year the Earl of Angus was ill unto death, and was said by the physicians to be bewitched. A wizard offered to remove the spell if the old Earl would allow him, but—unlike the Archbishop—he refused to be healed, "I shall never be beholden to a devil's instrument," he said, and died.

The extent to which this metaphysical crime grew gave rise to a new profession, and each district had its witch-finder, who appears

to have been a self-constituted public prosecutor of the most dangerous kind. The Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. says:—"It has come to our ears that numbers of both sexes do not avoid to have intercourse with the infernal fiends and that by their sorceries they afflict both man and beast, that they blight the marriage bed, destroy the births of women, and the increase of cattle, they blast the corn on the ground, the fruits of the trees, the grass and the herbs of the field:" the Inquisitors are therefore called upon to "convict, imprison, and punish." They seem to have entered into this work with great zest, for in Geneva in one year five hundred "Protestant witches" were burnt, and in Como a thousand. There is no doubt that the secret meetings of the Waldenses gave a ground of suspicion which the Inquisitors were not slow to avail themselves of. In Sweden the things done in Heaven's name took a revolting turn. In one village more than sixty children were tried, fifteen were burnt, thirty-six were lashed every Sunday for a year at the Church door, and twenty very young ones for three Sundays only. Then public prayers were offered that Heaven might be pleased to restrain the power of the Devil.

In England the Bishops' Articles of Visitation directed enquiry to be made "whether you have any who use enchantments, witchcraft, sorcery, or any like craft invented by the Devil." The Pope rather resented the secular courts' interference with witchcraft, and considered that these trials belonged to the ecclesiastical courts, indeed the fees for exorcism amounted to a very considerable sum. The Calvinists did not believe in the rite of exorcism; they were, nevertheless, equally bitter against witches, although the Pope's Bulls began to associate "Witches and Heretics" in a common excommunication. The method of exorcism employed by the Calvinists was "by strong prayer." A committee took turns, relieving each other, and praying loudly and fervently until the devil was cast out. One demon resisted for a whole year, and had finally to be given up. This was evidently very trying to the persons who were supposed to be possessed, and a canon was promulgated forbidding ministers any longer to try and expel devils without a licence from the bishop.

Witch-finding reached its climax in 1645, when a man named Hopkins assumed the title of Witch-finder General, and in the Eastern Counties superintended the examination of witches by means of the most horrible tortures. When any unaccountable or unexpected event happened, "if anyone had a sheep sick of the giddies, or a hog of the mumps, or a horse of the staggers, or a knavish boy of the school, or an idle girl of her wheel, or a young drab of the sullens, and she hath a little help of the epilepsy or cramp," then an appeal was made to the witch-finder, who looked round the neighbourhood for some one of the type of features which pointed to a witch. In Africa at present there are places where no old woman's life is safe for twenty-four hours at a time; and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England age was as little respected. If the old woman on whom suspicion fell could not show her broom when asked, this afforded a clue. Again, if on the trees in the neighbourhood a witch's broom was found growing it was clear that the witch was not far off who grew it for use in the black art.[1]

A farmer's wife who was not very prosperous was told that if she would do as her neighbours' wives did she would thrive too. These women were witches deeply learned in the Devil's wicked ways. Having imposed on her a vow of secrecy they told her when she went to bed to take the besom with her, leave it in her place when her husband was asleep, and come with them. Having slipped away she found her neighbours waiting with brooms and sieves, and the three, mounted on their brooms, sped over hill and glen. When they reached the mountain they found its top in flames. They heard sweet music, and a savoury smell arose from

[1] As to the reason why a broom was considered an appropriate vehicle for a witch, I can only throw out this suggestion:—The word *scoba* (from *scopa*) was used for a broom, and witches were called *scobaces* because they rode on brooms. The same word *scoba* was used for milfoil, *mille foliola*. This was not the plant we now call milfoil, but the horsetail, *equisetum*, which was sold in Rome for brooms. Whether the fanciful artists of the time drew a witch with a horsetail behind her, and converted this into a broom, I must leave those possessed of the necessary scholarship and leisure to determine; but certain references to brooms in mythology would point to an earlier origin than this.

a table spread with many dishes, at which a tall dark gentleman of foreign appearance received all comers. Women were flying about as if they were crows, and when the farmer's wife looked round she saw her two neighbours floating in the middle of the river in their sieves. She crossed herself and cried out "Holy Mother, confound them!" Yells of despair followed, and then all was dark. The farmer's wife hurried back to her house and barred the door. Husband and broom were just as she left them, and she slipped unobserved into her place. But the neighbours' wives never returned to their homes, and Madge Macdonald, a wise woman, was consulted by the husbands of the lost women. Madge muttered "East, West, South, North; East, West, South, North" for some time, and then asked if a broom or a sieve had been missed. A search was made, each husband owned that a broom and a sieve were missing. "So I thought," said Madge, "Look for your wives in the River Spey!" The bodies were never found, but the sieves were in the Witches' Pool.

Besides witches' brooms flint arrow-heads were another very certain sign of the presence of a witch. Lady Fowlis was accused of destroying her step-son by the "artillery of elf-land." Isabella Gowdie confessed that at Lammas, 1659, she and others were rambling through the country as cats and hares, penetrating their neighbours' houses and wasting their goods, when the mountain opened and they entered a fair big room as bright as day. At the entrance large bulls ramped and roared. Within, the arch-fiend and the elves were busy making arrow-heads.

If a witch could not be got to confess she was tried in various ways. In Trial by Fleeting the fingers of one hand were tied to the toes of the opposite foot and in this way she was dragged by ropes through a pond. If she were a witch she floated from the lightness the ointment gave her body, and also, as King James puts it, "because water refuses to receive into its bosom those who have shaken off the waters of baptism." The unfortunate part of this trial was that it was only by being drowned that she could be proved innocent. Humane bystanders often suggested another test—weighing the witch against the parish bible. Scripture, it

was said, being the work of God himself, must naturally outweigh the operations and vassals of the Devil. As the parish bible weighed about 12lbs the woman easily won by this trial. Another horrible method of conviction was to watch for the return of her imps to be suckled, which it was supposed they did at least once in twenty-four hours. During all these hours the poor wretch was kept naked, perched on a stool in the middle of a room, without food or drink, while pins were run into her flesh to keep her awake; a little hole was made in the door of the room to admit the imp; if a fly or a spider were seen it was killed at once, but if it could not be killed it was satisfactory evidence that her imp had returned as a fly or a spider, and she was burnt. At the same time the witch was carefully examined for her Devil's mark, and if at any part the 3in. pins used caused no pain, or did not draw blood, it was at that spot that the Devil had sealed her. Sometimes the proof was of an unexpected kind. In 1752 Captain Douglas awoke in the night and saw a black cat jumping out of the window, he fired his pistol but she flew over the Church steeple. Next morning he found his landlady had swooned and was lying in a pool of blood, with one of her ears shot off. It was clear that he had shot her under the form of a cat. A cruel husband was persuaded by Margaret Clarke to leave off beating his wife, and actually did so. Such a result, it was said by those who knew him, could only be attributed to witchcraft. In a similar way a dentist who extracted a tooth without pain, and a woman whose skirts were not draggled on a wet day, both fell under suspicion. At her trial it was always observed that a witch could only shed three tears, and these from the left eye; and she could never say the Lord's Prayer without pausing at the words "Forgive us our trespasses" and "Lead us not into temptation," but she could say it backwards without a hitch. When witches did not readily confess pilniwinks were screwed on their fingers until the blood gushed out; boots with wedges were tightened on their feet; their flesh was torn with red-hot pincers; and their limbs were stretched on the rack. Even King James himself was present at these tortures, and when a false confession was wrung out of the victim he felt that once more the Devil had

been overcome and his agents defeated. Nothing, it was thought, struck terror into the fiend like a commission with plenary powers. The Devil often tried to prevent the victim from confessing under torture, even drying up their mouths and putting obstructions in their throats, but when at last they confessed enough to ensure their being burnt "the fiend lost much credit on these occasions." The poor wretches were usually strangled by being wired to the stake, and burnt, but sometimes they were ordered to be "burnt quick," or alive, and their half-charred bodies, if they tried to escape, were pushed back into the flames. The stone blocks and pillars seen near towns are some of them stakes for witch-fires. In England alone thirty thousand lives were sacrificed by people who thought they were doing God a service; but I have said enough of horrors, done in Christian England, in Christ's name, and in the eighteenth century.

What has brought about this change of thought and opinion in so short a time? Men of whose honesty there could be no doubt in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries were thoroughly convinced of the truth of witchcraft. Bishop Jewel, preaching before Queen Elizabeth, said "Your Grace's subjects pine away even unto the death, their colour fadeth, their flesh rotteth, their senses are bereft. I pray God they may never practise further *than upon the subject*." Martin Luther wrote, "As for witches that spoil farmers' butter and eggs, I would burn them all!" Lord Verulam, in England, and Lord Stair, in Scotland, both men of critical and philosophical minds, strongly disapproved of the repeal of the Acts against witchcraft. John Wesley wrote that "giving up witchcraft was giving up the Bible." We do not so view the matter now. With the revival of learning and the invention of printing came a steady widening of the stream of knowledge, and increased study of natural and physical laws. The foundation of the Royal Society in London, of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and of Universities gave a stimulus to the study of the exact sciences and of the phenomena of Nature. Since the foundation of hospitals cases that dwindle, peak, and pine may be traced to their sources; and by the establishment of asylums

mental diseases may be observed, and many harmless imbeciles are now cared for there who would have been tortured to death in former times. The witches' brooms, too, have lost their glamour, and are now traced to an insignificant gall-mite or a microscopic fungus. And the imps, the green man, the familiars, and the others :—

> "These our actors
> as I foretold you were all spirits, and
> are melted into air, into thin air."

[In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper Mr. Heward Bell said that the late parish clerk of Seend, who died a few years ago, an old man of 83, remembered as a boy an old woman being tied in the way that they used to tie witches and thrown into the stream in the village, and it was only by the timely arrival of Lord Frederick Seymour, who lived near, that the old lady was saved from being drowned. That happened almost within living memory, as the old man only died five years ago, and had often told him (Mr. Bell) the story himself.

The Bishop remarked that from his own experience the belief in these superstitions had not died out. He had reason to think that formerly the belief in those powers was shared by those who were reputed to practise them as well as by those who persecuted others, and that while some used those influences benevolently, they were also often the cloak for murders and other evil designs. The great problem was how to put an end to that kind of superstition and cruelty. No doubt there was a great revival of that form of belief. If they read the spiritualistic journals common enough in some parts of England, and especially in Yorkshire, they would see the revival of these superstitions in a gross form. The best way of treating them, perhaps, was to leave them alone. From time to time they saw people brought into the police courts for pretending to have powers they did not possess, and they were very properly fined and punished. If at one time a large number of people took to those nightly excursions referred to, though no doubt many of them were not on brooms—*(laughter)*—the result must have been demoralising, and something had to be done to check it. In the same way they in the present day had to consider whether they would not be obliged to face the revival in question. As he had already intimated, the best way, perhaps, was to treat it as foolish and worthless and denounce it in every possible way as a superstition and pretence. When those things got ahead they were rather difficult to deal with. He could not think that their forefathers who treated those things so seriously were so utterly mistaken as it was sometimes the fashion of this century to suppose. He had read a good many of the trials alluded to, and there was certainly evidence, he thought, that those persons were guilty of distinct crimes as well as of pretending to have powers they did not possess. He dared say Dr. Straton, with his larger researches, would be able to confirm that view. He (the Bishop) had no doubt at all it would take very little to revive both the belief and the cruelty of those practices. He was talking the other day to a Dorset farmer who thoroughly believed in witchcraft,

and who laughed at him for having doubted it. He had no doubt at all that the germs of superstition were still existing amongst the people of this country, especially in the modern form connected with Theosophy and nervous forms of belief, and he was sometimes afraid they would see a recrudescence of the old miserable business.]

WITCHCRAFT IN WILTSHIRE

It seems worth while to print as an Appendix to Dr. Straton's paper the following "Anecdotes of Witchcraft in Wiltshire," contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May and June, 1832, by "B. C. T.," of Malmesbury. The original MS., in the form of a letter, dated Ash Wednesday, 1685-6, was apparently written by the justice who arrived late. He does not give his name. After some preliminary observations on witchcraft he proceeds as follows:

"It is not possible as yet for me to set out all the Charges against the persons I mention now who have suffered on the accompt of Witches, there having been many convicted formerly before my time, and some since, of whom I onely can now give the names; such was John Barlowes wife, convicted of and executed for Witchcraft about 55 years since. Alice Elger, widow, dwelling in Westport, became so audaciously noxious to the good inhabitance, there being none but martial law then, it was about 1643; Malmesbury then being in the hands of the Armys ranged against the King; that the Soldiers and some of the lowest of the people did in the mercat place use her very roughly, moved by an instant emergent, so that shee, perhaps to avoyd the like, went home and poysoned herselfe, as was then beleeved, and was buried in a cross way as a felon of herself.

"Orchard, widow, was beleeved to be a Witch universally, and was very conversant with Alice Elgar, and thought to bee her Confederate about 27 years since; shee came to the house of Hugh Bartholomew, of Malmesbury, brewer, and finding his daughter Mary, since wife to Robert Web, not long since Alderman of Malmesbury, now deceased, about the doore, Orchard asked her for some barme or yeast. The sayd Mary, apprehending harme from her, if she should give her any, refused her, and sayd there was none to spare. Orchard told her there were 40 hogsheads or barrels then working, but was told by the sayd Mary, there was none for her. She rejoyned, 'Then you will give me none? 'twere better for you you had; and went away muttering to herself.' Immediately after shee was gone, a great cipress chest in which Mr. Bartholomew kept his money, being in the chamber over the roome where he and his company were, was lifted up and let fall, so that it shook the whole house; immediately afterwards they heard great cracks, and the gingling of money, of which there was above 200*l.* as they thought, and as in truth it was. Mr. Bartholomew beleeved his chest had been broken, and his money or part of it lost, went not upp into the chamber, but followed Orchard

towards her house, and being to pass thorow a large plat of ground, which is within the walls of the Towne, where much timber was lay'd and sawyed out, hee asked the sawyers if they sawe Goody Orchard goe homewards? They say'd they did, that shee was gone to her house a little while before. Hee cominge to her house, and finding the door shut, and the window-boards down, knocked at the door and the windows, but nobody answered; although hee told her hee had six pence for her. A neybour's wife opened the door of her house, and seeing Mr. Bartholomew knocking at the doore, and calling Goody Orchard by her name, asked laughing, whether her neybour Orchard had used or played any of her frolliques with him? Hee answered she had, and that because she was refused barme at his house, she caused her Spirits to breake his great cyprus chest, and for ought he knew, to throwe about or carry away his money.

"Goody Orchard, who it seems was harkening, hearing what hee say'd, speake as near as I can remember, for some are alive heard them, these words: 'You lie, you old Rogue; your Chest is not broken, the nayles are only drawn, and there is never a penny of your Money gone.' He being well pleased to heare it was no worse, went home, and taking company with him, went into the roome, where he found the pinns or nayles of the Chest onely drawn, the money out of the bags, but none missing; but the lock so filled with it, and some of the money in the lock so bent, that he was forced to cause a smith to take it off, and to pull it to peeces, to get out the money, and to fit it up for use. Immediately after Mr. Bartholomew was gone from Orchard's house, shee packed upp what shee thought fit to carry with her, and left the house and towne, and was not heard of in 3 or 4 months; and then that shee was in Salisbury Gaole, committed thither for bewitching a young Mayde, a gardiner's daughter of Burbage, about 4 miles south or south-east of Marleboro'; the manner of it was thus: Early in the morning this goody Orchard came to the gardiner's house; hee was one of those who kept great grounds of early pease, carotts, and turnips, for to serve mercats, and prayed his daughter, a young mayd of 17 or 18 years, then coming from fetching carrots to bee carried out to mercat, to give her some victuals. Shee, whose hands were sandy, answered 'by her troth shee would wash her hands, and cut something to eat herselfe, for shee was ready to faynting, having been from the first daylight working hard, filting up and cleansing carrots, and that shee had done more than that idle Old Woman had done in a twelvemonth; and after she had eated a bit or two, shee would give her some victuals.'

"The Mayd's Father hearing her answere the Woman as above, sayd to her, cut the poore woman some bread and cheese, and let her goe about her business. The Mayd answered, let her staye; 'I am so faynt, I can scarce stand on my leggs; I will eat a bit or two, and give her some.' There was a garden by the doore near the path to it, where were walks round a grasse plot, into which garden the woman stepped, and neyther walking or running, she trotted about the garden in the walk; and when she came round it, she trotted into the middle of the grass plot, and squatted down there. This she did three times, muttering some words not understood by those present, and then trudged away as fast as shee could. The young Mayd having water brought her, put her hands into it to wash them, which she had no sooner done, but her fingers were distorted in theyr joynts, one this way, another that way, and with such extreame torment, that shee cryed out as if one had been about to kill her, or shee had been killing, and

say'd, that wicked old woman had bewitched her, and preyed her father to send after her, and bring her back. Many horses being ready to goe out with carrots to the mercats, men and labourers mounte, and some one way and some another pursued the Woman,and the third day found her begging about twenty miles thence at Edington, in the Mannour House, of which Mr. Leues (Leving ?), a person not to bee mentioned without his due prayse of being both very prudent and very hospitable, dwells; to him they brought the woman. Hee having heard the Complaynt, and taken the information and examination, made a Mittimus for her to Salisbury Goale; but, on the request of the men who tooke her, hee suffered them to carry her back to Burbage, to the gardiner's house, to which they carried her, and found the Mayd in a feaver, with the extreame torment of her fingers, and not having slept since it came upon her. When Orchard was brought to the Mayd, the Mayd charged her with bewitching her, and so did the rest of the persons there, and threatened her with hanging: but Orchard stood stoutly in it, that she was not bewitched, but that she had washed her hands in unwholesome water, and that wholesome water would cure her; whereupon some of the same sort of water which she washed in before, was brought, which Goody Orchard desiring to see, that she might judge whether it were wholesome or not, she put one of her fingers into it, and carried her finger so that shee made three circles in it contrary to the course of the Sun, and then pronounced it wholesome water, and bid the Mayd dip her hands in it, which the Mayd doing, her fingers recovered their due posture, and the extreme paynes ceased, but the tone of the nerves being for the present lost, her fingers had no strength in them at the time of the tryal, and were not without some payne.

"The Woman was carried to Salisbury, and there convicted and executed; and, to prove her a Witch, Mr. Bartholomew and divers of Malmesbury, that being discovered to be the place of her last abode, were bound to give evidence against her, which they did; for which, and for Mr. Bartholomew's being the cause of her flying from Malmesbury, those dire revenges were taken upon Mrs. Mary Webb, his daughter, who also had denyed the yeest. I have omitted, that when the Hagg trotted about the garden, she muttered certayne words, some of which the witnesses thought to be . . . . . .

"Jan. 16, 1685-6. The Alderman of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, that being the title of the chiefe Magistrate of that antient Borrow, sent to the Justices of the Peace of that subdivision of the County, to pray them to assist him in a discovery which was made of Witches by the voluntary confession of one Ann Tilling, widdowe, who had confessed to Mrs. Mary Webb, the wife of Mr. Robert Webb, since Alderman of that Burrow, that she Ann Tilling, — Peacock, and — Witchell, widow, sisters, had bewitched Thomas, the son of the above-named Robert Webb and Mary his wife, which Mary was the daughter of Mr. Bartholomew, whos chest was broken as in the foregoing relation, so that Thomas Webb above-named had very grievous fitts of swooning, sometimes three or four times in a day, and that he seemed to bee possest with some foreigne power betwixt thos fitts, so that he would curse and sweare, tell what the persons suspected to have harmed him were doing or saying, and often speake to them as if they or some of them were present, although not visible to any person uppon the place.

"The confession of Anne Tilling was made to Mrs. Mary Webb upon this motion. Mrs. Webb meeting casually with Ann Tilling, reproached her for

that, ungratefully and without provocation, shee had joined with Peacock and Witchell to bewitch her son, who in his fitts complayned of Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell, for tormenting him and doing him hurt severall ways. That her husband and shee (Mrs. Webb) had ever been very good friends to Ann Tilling and her deceased husband, and had employed them in their work, when they wanted work, and had been many ways uppon several occasions bountiful and beneficial to them, even to the preventing of their utmost necessity; uppon which Ann Tilling fell downe on her knees, and beg'd Mrs. Webb's pardon, confessing she had been wrought on by goody Peacock and Witchell, to agree that her son Thomas should be bewitched; for which shee was very sorry, and would do what shee could at any time to helpe him to come out of his fitts. The boy continuing to have his fitts, Mr. Webb complayned to the Alderman, who having apprehended Ann Tilling sent to the Justices above-mentioned to have their assistances in the examinations of Tilling and the two others above-named. Ann Tilling confessed before the Alderman and 3 County Justices, that herselfe, persuaded by and joining with Peacock and Witchell, had harmed the boy, and caused those fitts, which, by the helpe of theyr spirits, they had brought upon him; and that, three witches being needful to doe things of that nature, Goody Clark being bedrid, soe that she could not goe out with them, nor they have free recourse to her; they had taken her, Ann Tilling, into the first 3 in Goody Clark's place; that they had consultations often with other two threes, so that they were 9, about avenging themselves upon theyr enimys, and that the three threes had often mett since shee was admitted into the first 3; shee alsoe named 3 or 4 men and women confederates, but not frequently conversing with them. That when they mett altogether, it was late at night, in some one of their houses; and that there and then they did eate and drink all together, and consulted of their business, which was the avenging themselves uppon theyr enimys, Besides the three first uppon Tilling's confession, eleven persons, 2 men and nine women, were apprehended and examined, theyr examinations taken in writing, and mittimus making, and some made and signed, for sending them to the County Goale. Whilst the clerks were finishing the mittimus, another Justice of the Peace arrived, who had not been forward, not being perhaps very credulous in matters of Witchcraft at least thinking that at Malmesbury they were rarer than they were thought to be. He was much carressed by the Alderman and the 3 Justices, who began to despair of his company at that time, and desired him to read the information and confession of Ann Tilling and also the information of Thomas the son of Robert Webb, which having done, and seeing 14 persons ready to be committed to the County Goale, he was extremely concerned at the precipitate proceeding of his fellow Justices, and very sadly prayed that they would be pleased to hear him, before they proceeded further uppon the committment of the 14 persons then apprehended. It was agreed readily that the last come Justice should be heard; who thereupon moved that the room might be ushered, and that none should remayne but the Justices and those gentlemen of quality that should desire to be present with them. It was done as agreed to and done; some gentlemen sent for, and admitted; and an audience given to the last Justice, who spoke words to this purpose:—

"'Gentlemen,—I see here are apprehended and designed to be committed many persons, against whom by the informations which I have seen, there is

(if any) very light evidence. Gentlemen, what is done at this place, a Borough remote from the centre of this large county, and almost 40 miles from Salisbury, will be expended both by the Reverend Judges, the learned Counsayle there, the persons Ecclesiastique, and the Gentry of the body of the County; so that if anything be done here rashly, it will be severely censured, and for ought I know, those against whom there is some kind of evidence, may escape in the crowd of such against whom I see none. Gentlemen, the mittimus's only mention a general charge of suspicion of witchcraft, and that against three onely there is a very special charge in the informations, that is to say, against Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell. Truely, Gentlemen, I ever thought the word Witch to have a very wide extent, for as that word is used now, there may be such as are naturally so, at least their natures are corrupted by atrabilis, or something I understand not; so that theyr looks, when fixed upon a living object many times, destroyes it by a certain poyson, very contrary to the purpose of those miserable people, so that it sometimes affects their beloved children, but oftener theyre owne cattle, which pine away and die, to theyr masters' impoverishment; as in the case of Lee of Christian Malford, who was, although he had a good farm, and was very laborious and diligent, by the death of his own cattle, as well as those of his neighbours, which he fixedly looked upon, reduced to great poverty, for his lands being pasture, nobody would rent them, and his owne would pine away and dy. I did know another in the next parish to Christian Malford, ordinarily knowne by the name of Snigg, whose cattle did not dye ordinarily, but would never prove so as to be in good liking, his wife, himselfe, his children, extremely leane, out of proofe, as well as his horses, oxen, kowes, and hoggs; I never did know any he had fat, but a dog, which kepte himselfe in the barne amongst the beanes, out of sight, and had learned to eate them, so that hee was fatt. The truth of what I assert may be easily knowne, one of these persons having dwelt in this Hundred; the other, Lee, in Damerham North Hundred, in this sub-division. Of these unhappy people there has so much been sayd by phylosophers, phisitians, and poets, that there nothing remayns but to give our compassion to the involuntary witches, and to avoyd any neere converse with them. There are other Witches, for so I must call those who in their passion curse in the usual terms 'The Divell take you or him!' 'The Divell break you or his neck!' This is an invocation of the Divell; and truly their ignorance cannot well excuse them from being Witches, by their inadvertency, for they misprice the invocation of the Divell. There are others who deal in charmes, who have never made any explicit contract, but are by others' contract, perhaps made many generations past, of which they are ignorant, but have by tradition some conditions annext to the charme, as in the case of Mr. brander, who did wear a charme for an ague, and was advised to take care of water, whilst he wore that charm, he having very narrowly spared drowning in a mill-pound of his owne, not far from his house, was some few [———?] after with Mr. Curtis crossing the Thames from Chemsford [Kempsford], in the night to the Wiltshire side, where he dwelt. At the landing of the boate, both himself and Mr. Curtis were mis'd; and upon search two or three days after, taken up crooks (*sic*) from under some willows which hung down into the water. The thing is so well knowne, I need say no more of it. Probably the

woman was ignorantly a Witch, acting by a precedent contract, which might be unknowne to her. The last, and such as deserve the highest punishments, are those who are entered into an explicitt contract with some uncleane spirits, and have had knowingly and willingly conference with such spirits, and are taught by those spirits to hurt man or beast; if beasts are hurt by Witchcraft, and the author proved to be so, it is pilloring in 4 townes of the county, and actionable at law, for the first offence: but if any of the King's subjects be by those means kill'd, maym'd, or pyned, it is felony, without benefit of Clergy, for the first offence, and this is the charge against Peacock, Tilling, and Witchell. But I see not cleer evidence against Peacock or Witchell. The boyes information I think should have little streese put on it, for eyther he is an imposter, or indeed he is agitated by some foreigne or external power. If he imposes on us who are antient and should be prudent, it will be our perpetuall shame, that a boy of 12 years old should not be discovered to impose on us; but if his fitts are not fayned, they must be effected by some spiritual foreigne power, and that power must be of light or darkness; that it is not of light, is as clear as he speaks in another tone and other words then hee was ever heard to speeke, when he was or is well; hee reviles his father and mother, swears and curses and blasphemes God, which he was never observed to doe formerly; which deportment shows by whom hee is actuated; and truly if in such fitts he accuses any person I think hee is not greatly to be heeded, for as much as those murderers are likelyer to destroy the innocent than their own confederates the nocent. As for Ann Tilling's evidence against herselfe, Peacock, and Witchell, it may, for ought I yet see, bee a confederacy with the boyes parents, who are sayd to be ever good to her, to bring in Peacocke and Witchell, who are women of very bad fame, and terrible to the people. Peacocke having been lately acquitted at Salisbury upon a trial for Witchcraft, and proceeding boldly since as is sayd upon confidence, nobody will eyther be at the charge to prosecute her, or run the hazard of her revenge, if shee shall be acquitted, or of her confederates, if she is found guilty, except such a person as this Mr. Webb is reported to be, for him I doe not know there. I would persuade that the boy be very well observed; and Tilling examined at several times, and with prudence, to observe whether she alters her confession or information.'

"The Alderman and the three other Justices approved what the last-come Justice had proposed, and desired him earnestly to propose some methode for their proceeding. Hee sayd his opinion was, that the eleven persons then in custody should be set at liberty, and that Pocock, Witchell, and Tilling should be retayned in restraint, but by no means to be ill used, or any tryals made on their persons, as had been so usual in the lately passed times; and alsoe hee thought it might be a safe course for the Justices to send immediately for 2 or more of the ablest Divines in those parts, to confer with Tilling and the other 2."

Dr. Straton is no doubt right in his assertion that the belief in witchcraft has died out—or almost died out—in Wiltshire; certainly it has in the north of the county, where we are stolid unimaginative people, with very small tincture of either poetry, romance, or superstition in our natures, and doubtless in comparison with many other

parts of England we have always been so; but in Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, where the Celtic strain in the blood of the people is probably much stronger than it is in Wiltshire, the belief in witchcraft, in the evil eye, and in "overlooking," is, as the Bishop pointed out, very much alive still, as anyone may see for himself, as far as Somerset is concerned, in the pages of Elworthy's "*Evil Eye.*" As regards Dorset I am enabled on the authority of the Rev. W. H. Dalison, Vicar of Pydeltrenthide, near Dorchester, to give the following very recent instances of the prevalence of the belief. In that parish there lived less than ten years ago an old woman who was commonly reputed to be a witch, named Harriett Bollen. An old man now living being firmly convinced that she had "overlooked" her son and caused the illness of which he died, determined to pay her back in her own coin. He therefore got a bullock's heart, tanned it, stuck it full of nails, and told her that she would be burnt as a witch. She laughed at him, but on the 3rd January, 1888, she was found burnt to death in her cottage, having, it is supposed, fallen into the fire in a fit. The old man, however, not unnaturally looks on the bullock's heart, &c., as having compassed the vengeance he desired, and he himself is the authority for the story. Another inhabitant of the village—Silas Bellinger—is still (March 24th, 1897) under the firm conviction that his wife was overlooked. He did all in his power to induce the witch to take off the spell, and at last she relented, and took it off, but said she was afraid it was too late—and so it proved, for the woman died a day or two afterwards. There is also another old woman much dreaded by the people as a witch, though my informant does not think that she has really practised the art.

Ed. H. Goddard.

Excavation of a Roman Well near Silbury Hill.

July and October, 1896.

By J. W. Brooke and B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot.

FOR many years past the tenant of the farm near Silbury Hill on the south side of the Bath Road,[1] noticed that at a particular spot close to the hedge which borders the road the soil subsided every year in spite of the fact that the hole was continually filled up—in fact, many cartloads of refuse had from time to time been put in to make this part of the field level.

This continual subsidence led the present tenant—Mr. Arnold, of West Kennet—to believe there must be a disused well at the spot, and he kindly gave us permission to excavate it.

The well is situated about 150 yards south-south-west of Silbury Hill, and between the Roman Road and the present highway. It is also about 50 yards east of the well excavated by Mr. William Cunnington and the late Mr. Henry Cunnington in 1882-3.

The ground slopes from the west towards the River Kennet, and the well is about 40 yards west of the river.

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[1] *Explanation of accompanying map, traced from the Ordnance 6in. Survey.*

A Well opened by Messrs. B. H. Cunnington and J. W. Brooke, 1896.

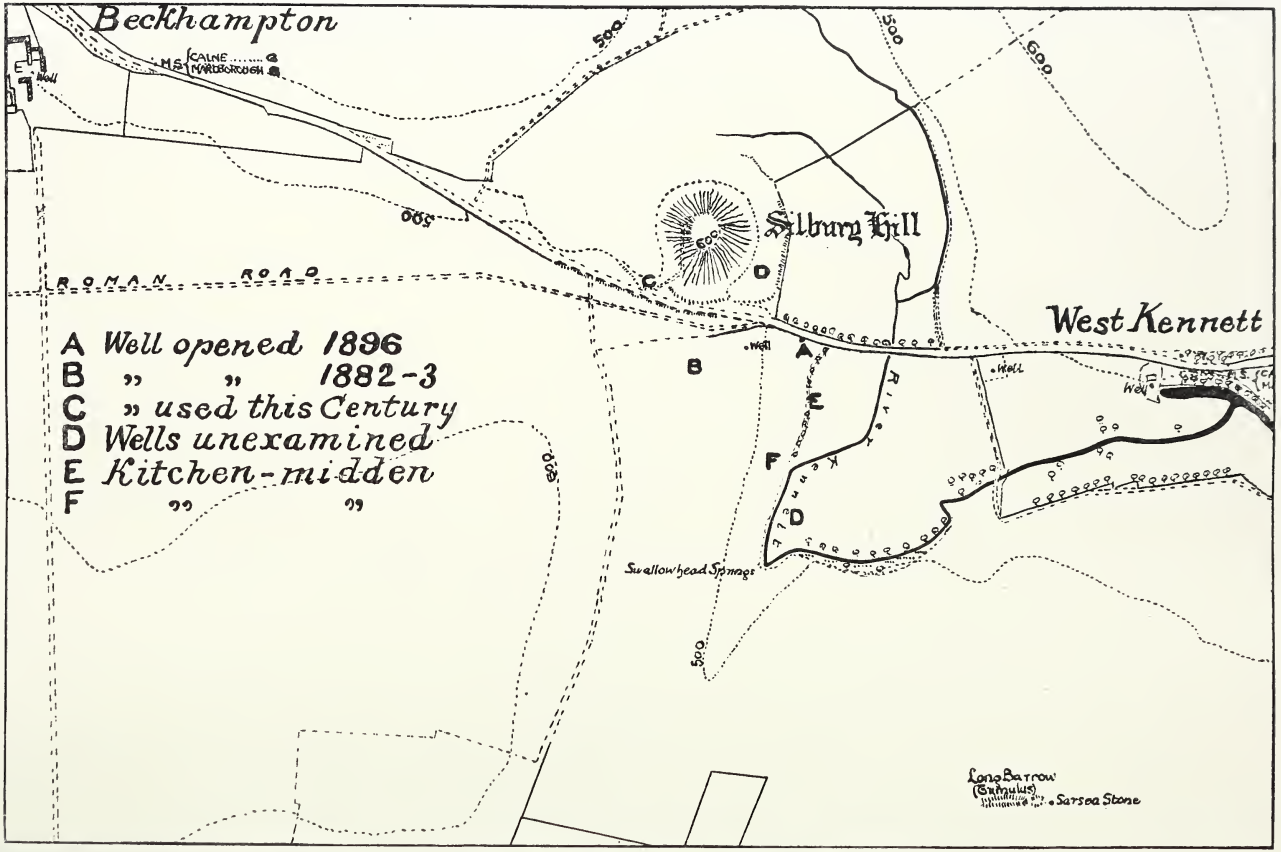
B Well opened by Mr. W. Cunnington and the late Mr. H. Cunnington in 1882-3. The position of this well is taken from "*Smith's Antiquities of North Wilts,*" and is not clearly located.

C Well that has been in use within living memory, and may be modern.

DD Position of wells unexplored.

E A kitchen-midden was opened here by the Rev. A. C. Smith, a description of which appears in his *Antiquities of North Wilts.*

F A kitchen-midden was opened here by Mr. J. W. Brooke, an account of which appears in the *Marlborough College Natural History Report,* 1888.


Beckhampton
M.S. CALNE
MARLBOROUGH
Well
ROMAN ROAD
Silburg Hill
West Kennett
Well
River Kennett
Swallowhead Springs
Long Barrow
(Tumulus)
Sarsea Stone
A Well opened 1896
B " " 1882-3
C " used this Century
D Wells unexamined
E Kitchen-midden
F " "

With the willing assistance of Mr. Arnold (the tenant), Mr. Willis, Sen., and Mr. Willis, Jun., of Beckhampton, and Mr. Brown, of Avebury, we began work on the morning of July 14th, 1896, and by 6 o'clock that evening had excavated to the depth of 13ft. Almost from the beginning of the work "finds," such as fragments of Romano-British and other pottery and flint flakes, were continually coming to hand. These were, however, undoubtedly in the material used for filling up the well in recent times.

At about 6ft. from the surface the well assumed somewhat of an oval form, and having by this time removed the greater part of the material used to fill in the subsidence of recent years many specimens of Roman and Romano-British pottery, both red and black, iron nails, local red ware, and oyster and snail shells were found.

At a distance of 8ft. from the top a small bronze finger ring was discovered, which was quickly followed by a small bronze "steelyard," one end of which is complete and the centre balance ring and a remnant of bronze wire which supported the counterpoise intact. Only one small coin of bronze was found during the day, but another was discovered on the following day. These Sir John Evans has kindly identified, stating them to be of Arcadius, 383—395 A.D., and Theodosius II., 408—450 A.D.

During the next 3ft. nothing of importance was met with, but at about 16ft. from the surface we found a beautiful specimen of a red deer horn pick, and at about the same place several broken fragments of deer antlers, but in too crushed a condition to allow of any conjecture as to their having been utilised as picks.

About the same time a curious piece of antler, about 6in. long, tapering to a point, was discovered. This shows signs of having been rubbed, pointed, or polished, and Mr. William Cunnington, to whom it was shown, says "It is no doubt one of the crown tines of red deer, but whether the smooth point is all man's work or mostly done by the deer it is difficult to say. That it has been cut by man is apparent. It could not have been used as a *pick* from its position on the horn."

A fragment of the "nether" stone of a quern, completely worn through, a large double hook of iron (such as is now used in butchers' shops), together with several pieces of red brick tiles, were also found. It may be noted in passing that broken tiles of a similar character are to be found freely strewn over the surface of the field in which the well is situated. Several large sarsen stones and flints were taken out, some of the former no doubt forming the steining of the well. One stone in particular had a round hole about 1½in. in diameter bored through it, having been worked from both sides. This appears to have been used as one of the supports for the windlass.

On the second day we came upon some large sarsen stones, weighing several hundredweights each. These greatly retarded progress, as they had first to be securely lashed with ropes, and for safety the workers in the well had to climb out before the stones could be raised. Each stone was in turn hauled to the surface, one of them—the largest—requiring the combined efforts of seven men and four of the Marlborough College students to land it on *terra firma*. Immediately beneath these stones we came upon water, and after a short while further progress was found to be impossible. Among the principal finds of this day's work were the second bronze coin already mentioned, three massive Romano-British pitcher handles, one blade of a species of shears, a small iron stylus with its flattened end in good preservation, and the teeth of horse, fox, pig, &c.

On leaving off work the total depth excavated was 19½ft., 2ft. of which was filled with water.

On the third day we fixed up a hand-pump with a 2in. suction pipe, and, although our first efforts were fairly successful and the depth of water was reduced a few inches, it soon began to run in as fast as we could pump it out. Finding our efforts in this direction useless we gave up pumping, and all our exertions were devoted to raising some of the large sarsen stones, which we succeeded in doing. After clearing out a few bucketsfull of loose rubbish, the water remaining about 2ft. deep, we raised some more large stones, two of which showed evident signs of having been cut and squared,

doubtless having originally formed part of the steining of the well. Local inhabitants told us that the water in the neighbouring springs would by the end of September be several feet lower than at present, so we decided to cover over the mouth of the well with planks and leave it until then. During the day several visitors inspected the work and "finds," amongst whom were the Rev. C. W. Hony, of Bishops Cannings, and Mr. Napier, agent for the estate. After leaving off work for the day we noticed what appears to be another well, about 200 yards eastward of the one upon which we were engaged. This, including the well by the roadside at the foot of Silbury Hill, and another one pointed out by Mr. Kemm, of Avebury, on the eastern side of Silbury Hill, makes five within a radius of about 150 yards.

Owing to the abnormally dry summer the springs in the neighbourhood were, by the end of September, lower than they had been known to be during the last fifty years, and consequently, on inspecting the well on October 5th, we found that the water had completely subsided. We erected a tripod 17ft. high over the mouth, and by means of pulley-blocks and ropes attached were able to bring up eleven large boulders, which, like the others already taken out, formed no doubt part of the steining. In spite of most inclement weather—heavy rain and hail storms—several visitors came to see how things were going on. During the day a depth of a little over 20ft. was reached, but still no water was found.

The next day, in the thick of a south-westerly gale, we resumed work, and raised three more large boulders weighing three or four hundredweight each, and after excavating another 2ft. of loose rubble we were able, by means of an iron rod to feel what we believed to be the bottom.

Three immense sarsen stones, weighing upwards of half-a-ton each completely blocked our way, the appliances at hand not being sufficiently strong to raise them to the surface. A piece of Bath stone—apparently part of a pillar—measuring 9in. in diameter and about 12in. high, and a few pieces of pottery, were all the "finds" of this day.

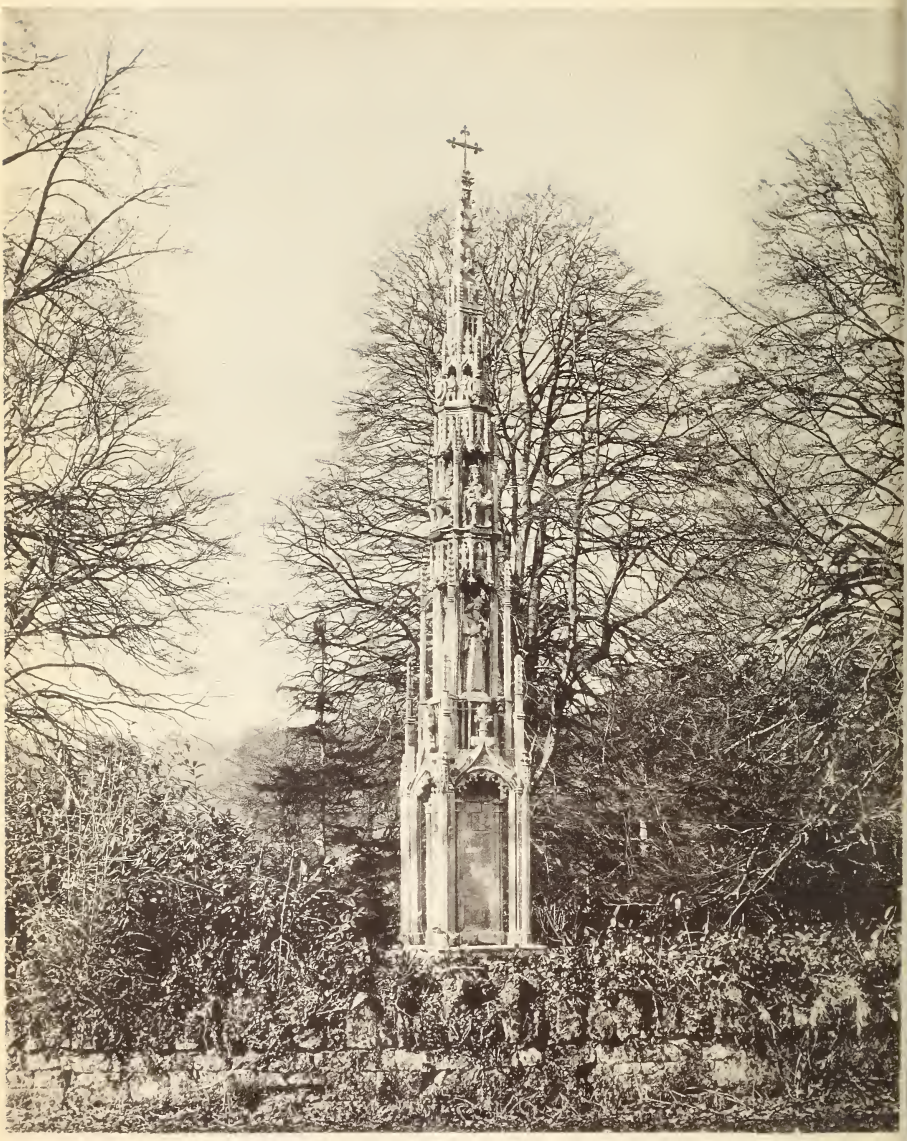
Having obtained efficient pulley appliances we resumed work on

October 9th, and the three large sarsens were safely raised to the surface. Beneath them was a flat stone somewhat circular in shape and about 8in. thick. This nearly filled up the well, which had been gradually decreasing in circumference and now measured about 4ft. in diameter. About 1ft. above this stone was a crevice in the chalk about 12in. or 14in. in length and averaging ½in. in width, which to all appearance was the mouth of the spring which supplied the well. When the stone above-mentioned was brought to the surface stagnant water was found, and the total depth excavated was 26ft. This water was about 1ft. deep, and beneath it was a large flat stone with a hole in its centre, completely filling up the bottom of the well. This stone appeared to be the corresponding one to that which was raised earlier in the work, and which also had a hole through it, the two together evidently having formed the supports to the windlass.

Owing to its position we were unable to raise this stone, but by digging away a little on one side, and so getting below it, we found a layer—about 2in. deep—of fine grey mud, beneath which, to the extent of about 18in., was what had every appearance of being the puddling, or artificial bottom, of the well. This puddling was composed of a fine chalky clay, chalk marl, and finely-crushed flints. It was now unanimously resolved that the bottom of the well had been reached, and that further excavation would be useless. Amongst the "finds" of the day were a few pieces of grey Romano-British pottery and a few tiles, that may have formed part of the roofing of the well.

General Pitt-Rivers has kindly examined some typical pieces of the pottery, and says "I have identified the pottery as far as possible, and think there can be little doubt as to the Romano-British quality of nearly all of it, probably all of it."

Judging from the small deposit of black-grey mud, the well could only have been in use a comparatively short time, and must have been soon filled up, and from the late date of the coins found one must conclude that it was made at a late period of the Roman occupation. Taking into consideration the number of wells within such a small radius, and so close to the Roman Road, it has been suggested by



Bristol Cross, at Stourton, Wilts, 1896.

an eminent archæologist who is familiar with the district that this spot may very likely have been a halting-place for troops on the march from one station to another. So far as the spot has yet been investigated the remains found are not such as would lead to the supposition of this having been the site of a permanent settlement.

The various articles found have been placed in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

In conclusion we wish, on the part of the Society, to accord their thanks to Mr. Arnold for so kindly supplying us with appliances and able assistance, as well as to the Rev. W. H. Davis, Vicar of Avebury and Mr. Willis and his family, who in many substantial ways showed their interest in the work.

This article would not be complete without placing on record the valuable services rendered by William Coleman, of Avebury, road foreman. His untiring energies and valuable experience contributed in no small degree to the success of the undertaking.

The Bristol High Cross at Stourhead, Wilts.[1]

By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

THE recent repair of this structure seems to mark an epoch in its history, at which it may be interesting to recall the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, and to publish a

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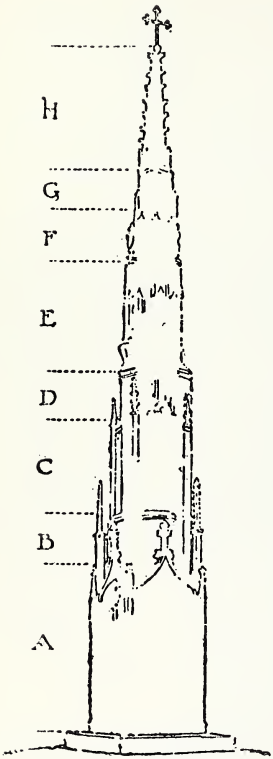
[1] This paper is also printed in the current number of the *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club.*



somewhat fuller technical description than appears to have been previously done.

The Cross was first erected in 1373, at the intersection of the four principal streets of Bristol (where a former "High Cross" stood, as mentioned in a MS. Calendar of 1247) to commemorate the separation of Bristol from Gloucester, by a charter granted to the burgesses by Edward III.[1] By comparing it with the Eleanor Crosses, and by the light of documentary evidence which exists as to the missing parts of these, as well as with other erections more nearly its contemporaries, we can arrive at a very good idea of what the Bristol Cross was at that time. It consisted of a bench-table forming a seat, and possibly two or three steps (all of which were probably pared off by degrees as the demand on the space around increased) on which stood the lower stage A (*see key diagram*) which was square on plan, and, unlike the existing Eleanor Crosses which had the lower stage solid, was open, and formed by four piers, each composed of a diagonal buttress with attached shafts, and a central shaft supporting an elaborately groined canopy, with a cusped arch surmounted by crocketted pediment and finial on each of the four sides.

Above this was a base of tabernacle work (B) of sufficient height to lift the statues above the finials of the pediments in front of them, with a central core and corbels for the figures; the diagonal buttresses of the lower stage being continued up past it and surmounted by crocketted finials. This base supports the stage of effigies (C) which is the *raison d'être* of the design. Pooley, in his *Crosses of Gloucestershire*, published in 1868 (his information

[1] Barrett's *History of Bristol* (1789), p. 473.

being apparently gleaned chiefly from Barrett's *History of Bristol*, referred to above), describes these effigies and their positions as follows:—

"In the niches which occupied the different stages were placed well-sculptured statues of those kings who had been benefactors to the city.

"That of King John was placed northward, fronting Broad Street. He gave the city the first and very extensive charter of privileges, especially all the void ground on the banks of the rivers, thereby to amend the town by building.

"That of King Henry III. was fixed fronting Wine Street, eastward. He confirmed Henry II.'s charter that established it a mayor-town, and also that of King John, and joined Redcliffe to Bristol, making it one corporate town.

"That of King Edward III. was fixed facing Corn Street, westward; and

"That of King Edward IV. was added afterwards to the other three figures, and placed to front High Street, southward." [1]

It seems, however, improbable that the Cross would have been left with only three figures, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the fourth represents some other king, possibly Edward II.

These effigies had their backs against a central shaft, and were divided by angle shafts supporting the canopies (D), diagonally with which were detached pinnacles with crocketted terminals, connected to the shafts by flying buttresses. Each of the canopies (as also of the bases of the figures) was a semi-octagon on plan, projecting from the side of a square, of which the shafts formed the angles; they were richly traceried and crocketted, and groined underneath.

We have no material evidence of the work which was erected above this in 1373, but by drawing a parallel from the entries in

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[1] In the ancient manuscript preserved in Bristol, known as "The Mayor's Kalendar," written by Robert Ricart, who was elected Town Clerk of Bristol 18th Edward IV. (A.D. 1479), it is recorded, under the date 1491:—

"The High Crosse was peynted & gilt, which cost xx^{li}. This yer the King was in Bristow," &c.

the original rolls, temp. Edward I., still preserved in the Public Record Office, referring to the Eleanor Crosses (the terms there employed being quoted here in brackets) we may conclude that there was an octagonal base supporting a shaft or column (variously termed "virga," "fléche," "lancea,") surmounted by a head ("capitis") with small figures contained within niches. This part, the figures within which would have had a religious meaning, one of them probably being a crucifix, was doubtless, as in the case of many other crosses, destroyed in the religious troubles of the latter half of the sixteenth century.

In 1633, as Pooley says, "some repairs being necessary" (probably as a result of the injuries last referred to), very important additions were made to the Cross, at a cost of £207. These consisted of another tier of four effigies with canopies (E) on which was a stage of four pairs of cherubs (F) supporting shields, with a kind of canopy over each; on this was a panelled base (G) square on plan, supporting a tapered spirelet (H), on each side of which was a head in low relief, carved at mid-height, a similar head at the top supporting the finial, and an angel in a sitting posture below both; the spirelet being surrounded by eight crocketted pinnacles, carried up from the base, and having carved crockets up the angles and a carved finial, surmounted by a copper cross—the whole height being raised to 48ft.[1] This alteration was effected with great skill and judgment, and without any dwarfing effect on the scale of the earlier work—one specially clever feature being that, to keep the added figures in due proportion, they are *seated*, whereas the earlier ones are standing. They represented later sovereigns who had either granted or confirmed charters to Bristol.

"That of King Henry VI., which was placed in a new niche, eastward. He granted and confirmed all the charters of his predecessors.

"That of Queen Elizabeth, which was placed westward. She also had confirmed the charters.

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[1] This is taken from the actual work as re-erected at Stourhead. Pooley gives it as 39ft. 6in.

"That of King James I., who had renewed the charters, which was placed southward; and

"That of King Charles I., which was placed northward. He granted a new charter, and sold the castle and its dependencies to the city, which, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants, was before out of the mayor's jurisdiction." [1]

It is interesting to compare the Carolian Gothic work, intermixed as it is with contemporary ornaments, with the beautiful detail of the fourteenth century work. The structure was further enriched at this time by colour and gilding, and this was repeated in 1697, "in such a costly manner that no cross in the kingdom is said to have exceeded it." [1]

Pooley goes on to say:—"Just thirty-six years after its restoration, in 1733, it was removed at the instance of a silversmith living near, who was frightened lest the Cross should fall and crush him, and thrown by in the Guildhall as a thing of no value, until at length it was rescued from oblivion by Alderman Price and a few other gentlemen, and, with the approbation of the Dean and Chapter, re-erected in the centre of College Green, a spot consecrated by the labours of Jordan, a co-missionary of S. Augustine, who there first preached Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons more than a thousand years before."

In 1763, "it was at length found that this beautiful structure, by intersecting one of the walks, interrupted gentlemen and ladies from walking eight or ten abreast," [1] and on this poor excuse the Cross was again taken down and the stones laid by in a corner of the Cathedral, where they lay for some time until Dean Barton gave them to Mr. Henry Hoare, of Stourton, who, in the month of August, 1766, removed them to his seat of Stourhead, and proceeded to re-erect the Cross on the spot it now occupies at a cost of £300. Pooley states that his son, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, carried out this work, but, as he was not born until 9th December, 1758, this is an error; moreover, Barrett expressly mentions "*Mr.* Hoar." The

[1] Pooley's "*Crosses of Gloucestershire*," p. 6.

[1] Barrett's *Bristol*.

wide reputation of Sir R. C. Hoare has overshadowed the considerable antiquarian tastes and capabilities of his father, as evinced in this and the similar work of removing to Stourhead, in 1765, the building known as S. Peter's Pump, from the south-west corner of Peter Street, Bristol (where it, in 1633, superseded the ancient openwork cross erected by Spencer, Mayor of Bristol, in 1474). This he erected about a mile higher up the valley at the extreme source of the Stour. It is not recorded how these two relics came to be presented to Mr. Hoare; the fact proves that his influence at Bristol was considerable.

The stone used, both in the work of 1373 and that of 1633, is a Bath oolite—apparently from Combe Down. In the rebuilding Mr. Hoare substituted a large core of Chilmark stone for the original central shaft of the lower open stage, presumably for increased stability. Unfortunately, in his zeal to still further strengthen the structure, he made the great mistake of freely employing *iron* for dowels, cramps, and tie-rods; a central rod of iron being carried up through the core of the upper stage and the spirelet. This had the most disastrous results, the stone becoming split and fractured in all directions from the expansion of the iron by oxidation; this, together with the fall of a tree against the Cross in recent times, had rendered the condition of the fabric most perilous, and many of the more delicate portions had become lost. At the time when the fall of the Cross appeared to be imminent Sir H. H. A. Hoare succeeded to the Stourhead estate (July, 1894), and one of his first acts of ownership was to take steps to ascertain its condition and render it secure. The work was placed under the care of the writer, who had examined the Cross from a scaffold prepared for the purpose, and its execution was entrusted to Messrs. Hems & Sons, of Exeter.

The Cross was strongly shored and supported by iron girders, resting on concrete foundations, and the stonework was preserved intact, as far as possible; but it was found absolutely necessary to rebuild it from the point D upwards; this was done stone for stone as it originally existed, and the remainder carefully repaired, and copper cramps substituted for iron.

The following extract from the architect's report indicates the spirit in which the work has been carried out :—

"It is of the greatest importance that this beautiful and historical specimen of the work of two periods of architecture—wholly distinct, but both equally interesting—should be handled with the greatest care, and irrevocable injury might be done to it by careless or unsympathetic treatment. The old stonework should be preserved intact wherever sound, however small may be the fragments; all loose parts should be re-set, and all the old fragments which can be found restored to their original positions. Any renewals should be made with a faithful regard to the spirit of the old work, and they should be confined to the separate features which have been broken off and have disappeared as described in detail above, and *on no account* should old stonework be interfered with, because it is weatherworn or decayed on the surface, so long as it is capable of fulfilling its purpose in supporting the fabric, and the greatest care must be observed in repairing it not to scratch the original surface."

A great point was made of preserving Mr. Hoare's central core of the lower stage intact, as evidence of that period of the history of the Cross, rather than carry out a conjectural restoration of the central shaft.

The view accompanying this is reproduced from a photograph taken in January, 1895, immediately on the completion of the work.

Short Notes.

Stonehenge. The origin of the "Foreign" stones. Professor T. G. Bonney has favoured us by a critical examination of the microscopical slides of the Stonehenge rocks in my possession, with special regard to the supposition that they have been derived from the Channel Islands. The result is entirely opposed to this idea. Speaking of the Rhyolite, specimen No. 51, Professor Bonney says "it is modified by pressure, and this would exclude such a rock from the Channel Islands." Of the calcareous tuffs (or schists) he remarks that they are much altered by pressure. In conclusion he says "I may venture to say that none of these rocks came from the Channel Islands."

W. Cunnington.

Stonehenge. Discovery of the S.W. Pointer. Mr. Albert Dawes, in "An Essay on Division of the Heavens, Zodiacal and Mundane Aspects, and Directions," in *The Astrologer*, Jan. and Feb., 1890, discourses astrologically on Stonehenge, and gives two plans—one of them a "Key Plan of Trilithons, Altar, Inner Oval, &c., representing *twelve* Solar Months, and with Arch Druid's Stone, *thirteen* Lunar Months." In this plan he shows seven trilithons (two of them being *small* ones). The second is an adaptation of Smith's plan, published in 1771, and is chiefly interesting as showing a "stone discovered by A. Dawes." As to this the author says:—"On writing to Mr. Judd [the "guardian" of Stonehenge], asking him to kindly search in the S.W., he did so, and informed me that he had found the base of a stone about a foot under the surface, and in a letter to me he says, 'I find that the base is still in the earth about one foot under the surface, and is situated about 51 degrees West of South.'"

This stone is apparently just inside the earth circle, and, according to Mr. Dawes, marks the sunset at the winter solstice. It was unknown to Petrie when he made his plans, and if its existence is absolutely confirmed its discoverer has a right to say "I think I may claim some little credit for this most important discovery."

Stonehenge. Letter from Mr. James Douglas to Mr. Cunnington, 1809-10. (Communicated by Mr. W. Cunnington.)

"Barnham, near Bognor, 7th Nov., 1809.

"My Dear Sir,

"In my letter in answer to a query, I said something about Stonehenge which I should be happy to communicate to you, but I feel diffident of advancing any new matter, being conscious that yourself and Sir Richard Hoare

must have obtained every relative argument on its history ; however I have ventured to hazard an opinion that the *Bethyle* or stone of adoration, situated without the cespetitious or grass circle, was the primary erection, to which the temple was dedicated ; the stone in the first place to the pure worship of the Deity and the temple afterwards to the Mithraic, or fire worship ; and therefore considered justly by Stukeley as a temple to the Sun, especially as the adytum is certainly open to the Eastern quarter. Sammes who wrote before Stukeley is right in his conjecture of its being of Phœnician origin, erected to their celebrated Hercules, whose rites were symbolic of the Sun and therefore this Deity [is] represented as looking through chinks or crevises with this motto OMNIA VIDENS. Both Greek and Roman authority assert the existence of his pillars at Cadez ; doubtless a structure of unhewn stone ; and his representation of leaning on a club is only a vulgar perversion of his real history by the ignorant Greek writers, who had assimilated the mythology of all nations to theirs and by their national vanity, confounded and perplexed the real history of their progenitors. Holingshed, in his chronicle of Scotland, has this curious entry in the life of King Mamius ; I shall here transcribe it for your perusal as an argument to prove that the writers of the Scottish history from whom he quotes always considered these cirques of unhewn stones of a far remoter period than the succeeding writers in Charles's days.

"'Mamius King of Scotland upon a religious devotion towards the Goddes, having an assured belief, that without their favour all worldly policies were but vain, devysed sundrie partes of his dominions to be appoynted out, and compassed about with *great huge stones round lyke a ring*, but towards the south was one *mightie stone farre greater than all the rest, pitched up in manner of an aulter*, whereon (at which) their priests might make their sacrifices in honour of their Goddes. In witness of the thing there remayneth unto this day certaine of those greate stones standing round, ring-wise (vid : Rolrick stones) which places are called by the common people the old Chapels of the Goddes. A man would marvel by what shift, policy or strength such mightie stones were raised in that manner.'

"N.B.—This king according to Harrison and Boethius florished about three hundred years before Christ.

"If not tired with my antiquarian gossip, I shall venture on another remark. Had Stonehenge been of Drnid origin or even afterwards consecrated to their rites, the Romans under Claudius and the succeeding emperors, who abolished their rites and suppress their convocations, would most assuredly have overthrown the Temple of Stonehenge. The absurd idea that has been started of its being erected after their times, from its not being mentioned in their writings by Tacitus or Dio, may be satisfactorily answered with this remark ; that these erections or similar cirques of the Eastern colonizers were common in all the northern regions which they overran ; (nor do I think they were dilapidated before the Christian æra ;) and which the Romans held sacred to the Gods of those nations whom they conquered. In my letter to Mr. Coxe I mentioned the prostrate stone just opposite the *Bethyle* and close within the outward circle. This puzzled Stukeley, who ascribed it to an altar stone. I think this probable, but not

an altar stone to the temple, but to the single obeliscal stone or *Bethyle*; at all events from the methodical position of it, it is worthy of being raised; for if it had been originally erect[1] there might be a possibility of its being laid prostrate for some sepulchral purpose; and therefore some funereal relics might be found under it . . . ."

Mr. James Douglas to Mr. Cunnington, March 16th, 1810:—"In page 131 of my Nenia I made a very incautious and unhandsome remark on the father of our British antiquities, the learned and ingenious Dr. Stukeley; for whose memory I entertain a great regard, notwithstanding the fastidious criticism of many superficial modern antiquaries. It was on a Barrow which my imprudent remark was hazarded, north of Stonehenge in the group south of the cursus. What he calls a double barrow, one of which contained the skeleton of a man, and the smaller one, the urn, burnt bones, and a considerable number of beads and other articles of a young female, which he engraved in Pl. xxxii. of his Stonehenge, now before me. The relics in question, which I had never seen but by the engraving, made me incautiously apply them to the order of my lower barrows; in which, having found beads of glass and amber of the shape he described, inclined me to suppose them of a coeval date; but by the same kind of *beads* in your possession of the "pully" fashion and the verditer opaque glass which I saw, I have no doubt now, of their British period, of a high date, and which the bronze spear head found in the same barrow ought to have convinced me of. You thus perceive, my dear Sir, that error is the common fate of short-sighted man."

[The beads of "pully" fashion, mentioned above, are the long notched glass beads of which we have several in the Museum.—Ed.]

Stonehenge. Excavations at, 1801. The following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Cunnington to Mr. Leman, of Bath, dated Heytesbury, 1801:—"I have this summer dug in several places in the area and neighbourhood of Stonehenge and particularly at the foot of the 'altar,' where I dug to the depth of five feet or more, and found charred wood, *animal* bones and pottery, of the latter there were several pieces similar to the rude urns found in the Barrows, also some pieces of Roman pottery. In several places I found stag's horns."

W. Cunnington.

Stonehenge. It appears that the mystery which has so long surrounded Stonehenge has been solved at last! So at least says "Dr. Berks Hutchinson, of Cape Town, S. Africa," who advertises in the *Southampton Observer* of April 3rd, 1897, a Stonehenge Exhibition at 65, Waterloo Place, Southampton, admission one shilling, in which all "Archæologists, Freemasons, Master Mariners, Astronomers, &c., will find food for reflection." "Stonehenge is a veritable relic of an ancient British Royal Arch (Israelitish)

[1] Mr. Cunnington's answer to this part of the letter is printed in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiv., 129.

Masonic Temple, B.C. 1500." "The Doctor, we understand," says the *Southampton Observer*, "is a veteran and enthusiastic Freemason, and considers that the key to ancient Masonry which had been lost for so many centuries, has veritably been discovered by himself in England's greatest archæological gem; the wonder and mystery of past ages—Stonehenge."

Pre-Roman Interment at Tilshead. As a man named Rolfe Kyte was, in March, 1897, enlarging a pit near the village of Tilshead, he struck his pick into a human skull, and on trying to remove the earth and stones brought up the leg bones. I visited the place soon after the discovery of the skeleton, and found that it had lain in a pit about 1ft. 6in. deep by 2ft. 6in. long and 1ft. 6in. wide. I could find no trace of pottery or worked flints or anything else accompanying the interment, which, from what the finder told me, appears to have been in the contracted posture—the legs drawn up over the body, and an arm across it, the whole covered with very large flints. The skull and the bones were small, and the sutures of the former had come apart.

C. V. Goddard.

Bronze Torques from the Duke Collection. In the note on the sale of the Duke Collection of Antiquities, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 261, the larger of the bronze torques then sold was erroneously said to have been bought by "Mr. Graves." In reality both of the torques were purchased by Gen. Pitt-Rivers.

Romano-British Settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill. Mr. W. Stratton has presented to the Museum two or three more objects obtained from the surface of the tumulus, or rubbish-heap (?), on Cold Kitchen Hill, found during 1896. They include an extremely perfect bronze Roman fibula with hinged pin, a pair of bronze toilet tweezers, and a portion of a light iron chain of seven or eight links—the links being of figure-of-eight shape. At the same time a bronze coin of Crispus, of a common type, was found, showing that the site was inhabited about A.D. 325.

Curious Deed at Avebury. The document, a copy of which follows, speaks for itself. It is lodged in our parish chest, where it may have been originally placed for safety. It is engrossed on thick Government paper, and bears three sixpenny stamps. The same seal is impressed against each signature. It is embossed with the figure of a lion on a coronet. It will be observed that there is a blank left for the first name of this Farmers' federation. There is no signature, too, against the first seal. It is impossible to say who was intended to be named here, or why—probably at the last moment—he held back. May he have been the one employer of labour whose leniency in the past had given cause for the federation? And was it to bring him to their standard of a master's duty that the others suggested this mutual obligation? Anyhow the document is curious and deserves to be recorded.

"Know all Men by these presents that we of

Avebury in the County of Wilts Gentleman and John Grant of the same place Gentleman and John Nalder of West Kennett in the Parish of Avebury and County aforesaid Yeoman and Robert Nalder William Thrush Francis Piper Stephen Browning and William Harbert of Avebury aforesaid Yeomen and William Wooldridge and William Philpot of Beckhampton in the said Parish of Avebury Yeomen, are held and firmly do stand bound to each other in the sum of Ten pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid unto each and either of us or our certain Attorney To the which payment well and truly to be made we do hereby bind ourselves firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals Dated the Twelfth Day of January in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord 1756 Whereas the Threshers and other Daily Workmen and Servants of us the above bounded John Grant, John Nalder, Robert Nalder, William Thrush, Francis Piper, Stephen Browning, William Harbert, William Wooldridge, and William Philpot, have long established that very bad custom of going out of their business two Hours every day at their Breakfast-time, and one Hour at their Dinner-time for the space of nine Months in the year, and two Hours every Day all the other part of the year to our great detriment. We do therefore unanimously agree to order and oblige all and every our Threshers and other Daily Servants to be in their Work and Service from Six of the Clock in the Morning untill Ten and from Eleven untill Three and from four untill Six, and so to continue from the Middle of February untill the middle of November, And from the middle of November untill the middle of February they shall continue in their said Work and Service from Daylight until Eleven of the Clock and from Twelve untill Night. Now The Condition of this Obligation is such that if any Servant or Servants of us or any or either of us refusing to work pursuant to the above Order, and thereupon his Master turns him off and each and every of us refuseth, and doth not by any means or ways howsoever countenance employ or set to work any such Servant or Servants so refusing to work as above said Then this Obligation to be void or else to remain in full force.

"*Signed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of Jno Clements.*

Francis Piper

"Jno Griffin Grant Stephen Browning

"John Nalder William Harbert

"Robert Nalder William Wooldridge

"Will. Thrush Wm. Philpot
X
his mark."

W. H. Davis.

The Place of Burial of Col. John Penruddocke.

A series of letters on this subject appeared in the *Wiltshire County Mirror*, January and February, 1896. Mr. T. J. Northy, in his "*Popular History of Old and New Sarum*," which has been coming out in that paper, says (chap. xxix.) :—"The remains of Penruddocke were interred at the Church of St. Lawrence, Exeter," following, as Mr. Harry Hems pointed out, the well-known tradition in Exeter itself, which is doubtless responsible for the definite statements made on the subject by various authorities. Thus, Jenkins, in his "*History of the City of Exeter*" (1806), says that Penruddock was buried in St. Lawrence's ; Dr. Oliver, in his "*History of the City of Exeter*" (1861), after narrating the facts of the execution, says :—"In the appendix we give the parting letters between Colonel Penruddock and his wife. His execution took place at the Castle on Wednesday, 16th May, 1655, and he was privately interred in St. Lawrence's Church. His fellow-sufferer, Mr. Groves (*sic*) was privileged to be decently interred in St. Sidwell's Church and was thither attended by some thousand persons of a depressed party. The brass plate to his memory there was erected after the restoration of monarchy." (This brass still exists at the east end of the north aisle.) Cotton & Woolcombe, in "*Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records of the City of Exeter*," 1877, say :—"Penruddock and two others were condemned to death and suffered the extreme penalty on Heavitree gallows tree." (This is a mistake—Penruddocke and Grove were beheaded at the Castle, seven others were hanged at Heavitree.) Isacke, in his "*History of Exeter*," 1677, though he gives the dying speeches of both Grove and Penruddocke in full, does not say where the latter was buried. The Rev. W. Everitt, Rector of St. Sidwell's, writes :—"There is not the slightest reference to Colonel Penruddocke in my parish books, there is a tradition that he was buried in St. Lawrence Church. The sexton's family here have often told me that a few years ago the body was exhumed, by order in council, by the representatives of the Penruddocke family, and taken away to the family burial-place, and this quite recently, in Mr. Davis's incumbency." [This, in the light of Mr. C. Penruddocke's evidence, given below, is a curious example of the modern growth of a legend.] The incumbent of St. Lawrence states that Col. Penruddocke's name does not occur in the registers of that Church. Lysons, "*Magna Britannia*," II., p. 448 (1822), says :—"John Penruddocke, Esq., beheaded at the same time, was buried in Wiltshire." And Mr. Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlaine, conclusively proves (*Wilts County Mirror*, July 24th, 1896) that this was so, from the parish register of that place, in which is the following entry :—"John Penruddocke, Esq., died at Exeter May 16th (1655), and buried at Compton the 19th of the same month." He also gives the following extracts from an account book preserved at Compton :—

"For bringing home Mr. Penruddocke's body from Exon to Compton	£07	09	00
For a tombstone the mason's work about it	00	07	06
More for ribbands and gloves	00	19	11."

Mr. Penruddocke continues :—"In the autumn of 1858 some repairs were made to the floor of the Penruddocke family pew in the chancel of Compton Church, when, in a small brick vault beneath, a large coffin was discovered almost entirely decayed, the bottom only just holding to the sides. No doubt it was that of John Penruddocke. It appeared on examination that a body had been enclosed, first in a ½-inch elm shell, and that again in a mahogany coffin having an outer covering of oak, with large thick pieces of wood screwed on the outside as if to protect it and form a packing-case for travelling to the whole, a large extra lid being fastened on the top of all. The nails were of brass thickly gilt. No inscription survived. Cloth had been used as a covering of the coffin, but it was totally decayed. The inner coffin contained bones, apparently those of a middle-aged man, and portions of a substance supposed to be skin with short high-coloured or red hairs on it. No part of a skull or teeth could be discovered, so that most probably the head was never placed with the body. If it was exposed on the scaffold or on the castle gate at Exeter, it may easily have disappeared." Mr. Northy, in acknowledging the conclusiveness of the testimony of the Compton register, suggests that possibly the tradition of burial at St. Lawrence's may have arisen from its having been so given out at the time in order to divert attention from the removal of the body to Wiltshire.

The Murder of Sir William Estcourt, 1684.[1]

Dec. 13, 1684.

"The evidence against Mr. St. John was that he calling Sr Wm Estcourt 'Asse' and S^r^ W^m^ replying 'You are a fool,' Sr John threw a bottle at S^r^ W^m^. and immediately followed it with his sword (as Sir W^m^ sat in his chair unarmed) and after he had wounded him, cuft his face with his fist saying 'Beg my pardon' several times; wh. S^r^ W^m^. took patiently; and replied nothing, being mortally wounded in the belly, by one wound wh. fitted Mr. St. John's little sword & in the groin by a large wound wh. fitted Col. Web's broad sword as the Chirurgeons (which probed them both) attested; & also that both those wounds or either of them were mortal, & that both their swords were bloody & greisy, so they were both found guilty of murder. The Drawer of the tavern where this murder was done for mincing his evidence and denying what he swore at the coroner's Inquest is comitted to Newgate; and also Mr. Higden is comitted for the like in the case between Montgomery[2] & Narborne. This morning judgement was pronounced ag^st^ the malefactors at the Sessions, where Mr. St. John, Web &c. received sentence of Death & two others to be hanged for clipping and coyning & 1 woman to be burnt for the same. It is not yet said whether there will be any pardons granted."

[The above is from a MS. news letter at Longleat.]

[1] See *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, IV., 275, Oct., 1869.

[2] See *Jackson's Aubrey*, p. 35, where the name Montgomery is not given.

Dec. 30, 1684.

"Yesterday His Majesty's warrants for the pardon of Mr. St. John & Coll Webb; were sent to Mr. Solicitor Finch, who is to draw up their pardon."

Jan. 13, 1684-5.

"This day St. Johns & Web's pardons were sealed." [MS. news letter at Longleat.]

"The Pardon of Mr. St. John & Col. Webb are not passed the Sealers, but since the signing the warrant they have been granted their liberty on bail." [*Muddiman's MS. Journal*, p. 63.]

"Jan. 20, 1684. Sessions at Old Bailey on 16th. Nothing remarkable than that Mr. St. John and Coll Webbs pardons were pleaded and allowed & Mr. John Brampston for killing Mr. Wiseman at a Tavern was brought in guilty of manslaughter." [*Ibid*, p. 66.]

Bp. Thos. Barlow, of Lincoln, 1692, writing on cases of conscience in No. 2, discusses "whether it be lawful for His Sacred Maj^{y} King Ch. II. to reprieve or pardon a person convicted and legally condemned for murder—Written upon occasion of Mr. St. John being unfortunately convicted for the unhappy death of Sir W^{m}. Estcourt Bart."

[All the above are from extracts made by Canon Jackson.]

Mr. G. A. Hansard, writing on the matter to Mr. Cunnington in 1869, says:—"Bp. Burnet mentions the affair, vol. 2., p. 600—but not with perfect correctness; oral tradition supplies a different version. The circumstances are as follows: on the morning of the 20th Dec., 1684, Mr. Henry St. John, son of Sir Walter St. John, of Battersea [and Lydiard Tregoze], and father of Lord Bolingbroke, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, being at a Wiltshire County Club with Edmond Webb, Sir William Estcourt, Roland St. John, and Michael Styles, a quarrel arose about the drinking a Republican health proposed by one of the company but declined by Sir William Estcourt—eventually, tradition says, the whole party sallied out into the street and a melée combat ensued, in which Sir William was mortally stabbed, either by St. John or Webb. They were arrested and intended to plead not guilty, but on the night before the trial a messenger came secretly to them from the court, saying that 'two great ladies' [Mrs. Nell Gwyn and Lady Castlemaine] had heard of their mishap, pitied and would intercede with the King for a pardon, provided they pleaded to the indictment of murder. Knowing that Jefferies was to be their judge they caught at this chance for life, and were condemned accordingly. Then the agent reappeared with a message that £16,000 was the price of the ladies' interference, and unless that were promptly paid the utmost rigour of the law awaited them. The men, being both of wealthy Wiltshire families, procured the sum and a long reprieve of fifty years was granted—the King took £8000 and gave the remainder to the ladies.

"There is a patent roll in which Charles, about three weeks after the duel, restores to Henry St. John and Edmond Webb and Rowland St. John all

their lands, tenements, farms, cattle, personals, &c., escheated to the Crown by the killing of the above-named gentleman.

"The tradition further says that a fifth man, Bedingfield Paston, was present, but incontinently fled to the West Indies, where he changed his name to Pogson, became captain of the Independent Company of St. Kits, married, and his descendants held high rank in the army under that *alias*."

The Diary of Narcissus Luttrell places the affair at the Globe Tavern, otherwise called the Devil's Tavern, in Fleet Street, and says that it arose primarily out of Edward Fitzharris's recent condemnation for treason, 33rd Charles II. In November Edward Noseworthy was tried for saying he hoped he might live to see the judges hanged who had sentenced Fitzharris. In the indictment the words were laid to have been uttered in Wilts, but witnesses proving that it was in Dorsetshire, the prisoner escaped. Sir William Estcourt, who had been one of Noseworthy's jury, sitting soon after in the Globe Tavern in company with some of his fellow jurymen and divers friends from the country, a quarrel arose; and swords being drawn, Estcourt was stabbed in five places by St. John and Webb.

Will. Richmond, of Draycott Foliatt. = Alice, d. of Thomas Webb, of Draycott.

Will. Richmond, *alias* Webb, of Draycot Foliatt. = Joan, d. of John Ewen, of Draycott.

[*Then, after two descents,*]

Edmond Richmond, *alias* Webb, of Rodbourn, or Rodboro'. = Catherine, d. of Nicholas St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze.

John Webb. = Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Nicholas.

Edmond Webb, the "duellist."

Sir William Estcourt, Bart., of Newnton and Salisbury, was the son of Sir Giles. He was Sheriff of Wilts in 1626. On his death the baronetcy became extinct, and the estates, passing through cousins, eventually fell to that branch of the Estcourts who in modern times have represented Devizes and North Wilts in Parliament.

W. Cunnington.

The Furniture and Contents of an Inn in the year 1726.

(Communicated by Mr. P. Pinchin, great-great-great grandson of John Baily.)

"The Inventory of John Bayly late of Box in the County of Wiltes, Inholder deceased taken and appraised the 8th Septemb^{r} 1726.

"A True and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattles,

Rights and Credits of John Bayly late of Box in the County of Wiltes Inholder Deceased, taken and appraised the Eighth day of September Anno Dom. 1726 By William Lewis of Box aforesaid Yeoman, John Brown of the Chappell of Plaister Innholder and John Little of Whitly in the county aforesaid Carpenter, as followeth, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
"The Deceased his Wearing Apparell	010	00	00
"Ready Money by him Left in house	120	10	00
"In the Kitchen.			
"Nineteen pewter Dishes, four Duzen and a Halfe of pewter plates, six pewter chamber pots pewter cheese plate, six pewter quart potts, one pint, one halfe pint, one nogging, and halfe nogging, to candle sticks of pewter.	05	00	00
"Three Bellemettle potts, two Brass potts, one Skillett and Sawspann Two Settles, Tenn Brass Candlesticks, one Copper pott, one Copper Tea pott	04	00	00
"One Iron Grate, and paire of Doggs, and Fire Henges, fire Shovell and Tonges, fire pick Frying pann, Greed Iron, Cheafing Dish &c.	00	15	00
"One Long Table Board, one Round Table, one Settle, one Foarm, and Joint Stooll, and Choyors, and other Lumber, with the Tyn [?]	00	17	00
"In the Hall.			
"Four Spitts of Iron, three Iron Candle Sticks, one Jack for Rosting; one Iron Driping pann, two paire of Iron pott hookes, one fire Grate, and Sliders, one paire of Doggs, and one Hetter, one Fender; one Fire Shovell and Tonges, one fire pick, two paire of Fire Henges, Two Iron Boxes for Smoothing; and Clamps &c. one paire of Bellows two Cleavers, Knives and Forkes	02	15	00
"One Settle, two Framed Chayors, one Foarme, one Looking Glass, other Cheyors, and other Lumber	01	10	00
"In the Parlor.			
"One Large Ovell table, one Long table, one smale Round table one Large press for Cloaths, Four Joinstools, one Framed Cheyor, Six Leather Cheyors, Six twegged Bottum Cheyors; one Large paire of Bellowes, one Fire Shovell and tonges, one Grated Fire Shovell, and Fire pick; and one Fire Grate; Eight pictors, and other Lumber	05	02	00
"In the Best Chamber.			
"One Feather Bed and Bowlster, one Rugg, one Quilte, one paire of Blanketts, Curtains and Vallans Bed Steed &c.	06	00	00
"Two paire of andirons with Brass A paire of tonges and fire Shovell with Brass, one Long Table, one Large Round Table, one Side Table, Six old Ceane (?) Cheyors, and Stand, Earthen ware; pictors and Lumber with Eight Joynt Stools	03	07	00
"In the Hall Chamber.			
"One Feather Bedd and Bowlster, one paire of Blanketts, one Bedd-Stead and Bedd Matt &c, wth ye Rugg Curtains and Vallins	04	00	00

"One paire of Chest of Drawers one Large Looking Glass, one Round Table Six Cheyors, a paire of Bellows, two Mapps, one paire of Iron Doggs and Close Stool and pann, pillows	02	00	00
"In the next Chamber.			
"One Flock Bedd, and Bedd Stead and Rugg, and Quilt and Bedd Matt &c.	03	00	00
"Two Leather Trunks, one Iron Trunk, two Cheasts, one Joyn Stool, one Quoffer, one Leather Cheyor, one Cheese Rack, one large Press, &c.	02	02	06
"In the Cellar Chamber.			
"One Feather Bed and Boulster, one paire of Blanketts, one Green Rugg, one Low Bed Stead, and Bed Matt, one Flock Bedd and Rugg, Blanketts Bedd Stead and Bead Matt and pillows	04	10	00
"One Table Board, Three Boxes ; one Coffer ; Flasket and other Lumber	00	11	06
"In the Little Garrett.			
"One Flock Bedd and Bedd Stead, Rugg, and Matt, Curtains and Vallaines, one Foarm and four Coockumber Glasses	02	04	06
"In the Middle Garrett.			
"Two Flock Bedds and three Bedsteads Two Coverletts, Two Blanketts, two Matts, one foarm, Beanes, pease, and other Lumber	03	10	00
"In the Upper Garrett.			
"One Flock Bedd and Bed Stead, one paire of Blanketts, Bedd Matt and Cover Lett and other Lumber	02	02	06
With curtains and Vallains not put upp	01	10	00
"In the Stayers of the Second Story.			
"One Clock and Clock Cease	01	10	00
"Wheate in House	04	10	00
"In the First Cellar.			
"Three Butts of old Drinke at	21	00	00
"Two Hogs Heads of old Drinke at	08	00	00
"Four Barrells of forty Gallans each and one Halfe Hogs Head of Ale	08	10	00
"Two Butts, Two Large Hogs Heads empty	02	10	00
"Two Forty Gallon Barrolls two five Gallon Barrells, three two Gallon Bottles, one Six Quart Bottle, one Gallon, all Wooden Bottles	01	05	00
"Five Duzen of Good old Drinke	01	05	00
"Four Duzen Bottles of ale, Tobacco and other Lumber wth the Hosses	01	10	00
"In the Second Cellar.			
"Six Hogs Head of old Drinke	24	00	00
"Three Forty Gallon Barrells of old Drinke	08	00	00
"One Cagg of Wine Vinegar	00	10	00
"One Empty Caske of Twelve Gallons	00	04	00

"The Hosses for to sett the Barrells on, Two Cubbards Hopps and other Lumber	01	09	00
"In the Clossett.			
"Ten Duzen Bottles of Old Drinke	02	10	00
"Two Cheese plates, and Bowls and other Lumber with a Morter and pestle	00	07	06
"In the Third Cellar.			
"Five Barrells of Old Drinke	13	06	8
"One Butt of old Drinke	07	00	0
"Four Duzen Bottles of Cyder	01	04	0
"Eight Duzen Bottles of old Drinke	02	00	0
"Two Duzen Bottles of Wine	02	00	0
"In the Lower Malthouse.			
"Three Hundred of Thick old Cheese	04	10	0
"Two Hundred of Thin Cheese	02	08	0
"One Cheese Frame and Cheese Tacks &c.	01	05	0
"Hosses for Barrells and Table Board	00	09	0
"In the Lower Malthouse Chamber.			
"Seaven Hundred of New Cheese	06	06	0
"One Cheese Frame and Eleven Cheese Tacks	00	15	0
"One Long Table, and Frame, Three other Short Table Boards, Three Long Foarms, one Long Ladder; Tressles and other Lumber	01	10	0
"In the Dairy.			
"One Cheese Press, Seventeen Cheese Vates, Three Cheese Tubbs, Two Whey Tubbs, Two Milke Tubbs Earthen Ware, and other Goods Belonging to the Dairy with the Churme &c.	03	16	0
"In the Pantry.			
"One Dow or Neading Trough "One Salting or powdering Tubb "One Meale Tubb, and Renges and Lumber	00	10	00
"Muggs and Glasses	01	00	00
"In the Brewhouse.			
"Two Meashing Tubbs, one Cive Tubb, Five Coollers, five Washing Tubbs, Five other Little Tubbs, one Strainer, six pailes	03	19	00
"One Large Furnace and Little Furnace	09	00	0
"One Little Barrell, one Large Hoss, one Bottle Rack, Sawd Quartered Aish, and other Lumber wth ye Beanches Tables &c.	01	13	0
"In the Middle Malthouse.			
"Four Quarters of Green Malt	05	00	00
"Dry Barley	03	07	06
"In the Malt Chamber and Ciln.			
"One Large Cheese Rack	00	04	00
"One Large Haire Cloath	00	10	06

"In the Smale Beer Buttery.			
"Three Twenty Gallon Barrells	00	15	00
"One Twelve Gallon; wth Smale Beer	00	05	00
"Five and Twenty Duzen of Bottled Beer in a place in the Garrett	06	05	00
"Thirty Duzen Bottles of Old Beer in a Clossett under the Stayors	07	10	00
"In the Malt Chamber over the Stable.			
"Fourteen Quarters of old Malt 3^{s}. 6^{d}.	19	12	00
"One Side and a Halfe of Bacon	02	00	00
"Two Bittles and Wedges, Saw, Axe, Hatchet "Two Wood Hoocks; two Spade Shovells, one Iron Stoop; one Cutting Knife	01	00	00
"Four picks and six Rakes and five Duz. of Bissums	00	10	00
"One Skreen for Malt and Mill	02	00	00
"One Large Corne Been; Oates and Beanes; Bushell, halfe Bushell, peck, halfe peck Quartern, with three Basketts	01	12	00
"Twelve sacks	01	01	06
"In the Stable.			
"A Large Mare	05	05	00
"Two saddles and Gambadoes, and two Bridles	01	10	00
"One Side Sadle and Cover; one pillin and pillin cloath	00	15	00
"One wheel Barrow	00	05	00
"In the Orchard and Backside.			
"Three large plock piles, and plocks, about the yard and Faggetts &c.	100	00	00
"In the woodhouse and Tallett a Large Stock of Elming Board, and Quartered Sawed Oake and Aish &c.	005	00	00
"An old Stack of Hay and som new Hay	005	00	00
"Two fat piggs	06	10	00
"In the Lower Court.			
"Coles, Faggett Wood; piggs Troughs, and other Lumber	011	10	00
"Hay in rick at Aishly Lane Ground, one Rick at the Leigh, Tinening; one Rick at the Lay, one Rick at the Barryetts Grounds	030	00	00
"In the Pigg Sty.			
"Four young Store piggs, and an old Sow pigg	05	10	00
"In the Cow Barton.			
"Ten Milked Cows	30	00	00
"Att the Tennement called the Blew Vaine.			
"Wheate in the Straw	03	00	00
"Barley in the Straw in the Barne	10	00	00
"The Leasehold estate called the Blew Vaine and two peeces of Ground called Chipleases with a Barne Stable Orchard and Garden, and Appurtences thereunto belonging	56	00	00

"The Leasehold estate called Barryetts and Layes	108	00	00
"The Tenem^{t} called Maishes Tenem^{t}	018	00	00
"One Silver Tankard, one Silver Cupp, Three Silver Salts, Six silver Spoons	009	10	00
"Table Linen Bedd Linen &c	010	00	00
"Bonds and Notes	106	00	00
"Book Debts due	100	00	00
"Total of the whole Inventory	1008	06	08

"Appraised by us W^{m}. Lewis. John Brown. John Little."

[The above is interesting as showing in detail the furniture and appurtenances of a country inn at the beginning of the eighteenth century.—Ed.]

The Derivation of the name Warminster. Mr. Daniell, in his *History of Warminster* (p. 12—14), inclines to the view that there is preserved in the name that of a British chief, Worgemyn, or Guermin, who is otherwise unknown, and this view was accepted by Canon Jones. Mr. Daniell, however, says, in a letter to me, that he never felt quite satisfied with it. It is based upon the statement in a document given in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, xi., p. 328, that "the King was at Worgemynster." This document is given in Earle's *Land Charters*, p. 165. He dates it about 907, and this is the earliest date at which any place is named which might be identified with Warminster. Birch, in his edition of *Codex Diplomaticus*, has not yet got as far. I venture to suggest another derivation, viz., that the original form of the name was "Waermund's-tre." The evidence is as follows:—D. H. Haigh, in his *Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain*, p. 151—3, notices that the name of Waermund, an ancestor of the Kings of Mercia, is often preserved in names of places, especially in Mercia—*i.e.*, roughly, the Midlands north of the Thames valley — as at Warmley, in Warwickshire; Warmlow, in Worcestershire; Warmscomb, in Oxfordshire; and many other possible examples. He finds the name also in other districts connected with the memory of Hengist and Horsa and their house. These two names are found in various parts of England, and there are many instances in the southern and western counties. In this neighbourhood, for instance, are to be found Henstridge, in Dorset (Hengesteshricg); Hengestbury Head, on the coast of Hants; perhaps Hursley (Horsanleah), in Hants. (See also Isaac Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 209). So at Orcheston is preserved the name of Oeric, a son of Hengest; at Ebbesborne the name of Ebissa, a nephew; at Swanborough and Swanage, the name of Swane, a sister. Waermund survives at Warmwell, in Dorset; and Waermundstrew in Wilts. (These are some of Haigh's examples. Kemble, in his index to *Cod. Dip.*, mentions "Warmstree" in Wilts, but I have never heard of this place.) Now this name "Waermundstrew" occurs in a document in Kemble's *Cod. Dip.*, vol. 3,

p. 201, No. 641, which is also given in a corrected form in Earle's *Land Charters*, p. 429. Its date is 983, and it gives the boundaries of certain lands near Tisbury, in Wilts; observe, not far from Henstridge (Hengist's-ricgh). Some of the boundary names we can identify, as Cigel marc (Chilmark), Nodre (the river Nadder), Funtgeal (Fonthill); others no doubt might be recognised by anyone who knew the locality well, as Sapcombe, Rodelee, Gificancombe, Gofsdene; and the Waermund'strew is one of these boundaries. Of course it is not Warminster, but I should conjecture that at Warminster, as near Tisbury, stood a Waermund's-tree, which gave the place its name. It will thus be an English, and not a British, name. The tree would be a mark tree, dedicated to a hero or a god, just as the special god of borders, Woden, has given his name to Wanstrow; or, it might be the "sacred tree where the village with its elders met in the Tun-moot which gave order to their social and industrial life." (See Green's *Making of England*, p. 181, 183, 193.) And inasmuch as boundary marks were sacred, and were also places of assembly, it may not be rash to conjecture that the tree may have stood where the Church stands now; just as "near Chertsey is an ancient and venerable oak said by tradition to have been a boundary of Windsor Forest, and called the Crouch, *i.e.*, Crux, or Cross Oak." (Kemble, *Saxons*, vol. i., p. 53.) Compare the name Bishopstrow, though the explanation is slightly different. (See Jones, *Hist. of the Diocese of Salisbury*, p. 54.) Whether Haigh means to identify "Waermundstrew in Wiltshire" with Warminster, or whether he simply takes the name from the Saxon document, without identifying it with any place, does not appear; but we may notice one further fact, that the document quoted above gives us the earliest form (putting Worgemynster aside) of the termination of the word, which is *tre*—not *ter*. In Domesday it is still Guermins*tre*, and continues so till the fifteenth century. Mr. Daniell gives no instance of the termination *ter* till the fifteenth century; then it became fixed and regular, and thus the last syllable, read with the second syllable, made an existing English word and so the etymology was obscured.

Mr. Daniell thinks that the derivation suggested above is safer than his own, and accepts it as the most probable.

JOHN U. POWELL, M.A.

Wootton Bassett Notes.

(Reprinted from the Wootton Bassett Almanack, 1897.) "It may perhaps not be generally known that the tower of the Parish Church which was taken down at the restoration was not more than 40ft. in height. It was, however, of exactly the same size as the present one, and contained four large pieces of oak timber in the corners of the belfry. The windows in it were of the Decorated period. On the east side could be seen the mark of the roof of the Church to which it belonged, which must have been a small, low edifice, supposed to have been built about A.D. 1300.

"A portion of the Church of 1300 still exists, viz.: the window in which the stained glass to the memory of the late Earl of Clarendon is placed. In the chancel taken down at the restoration of which this window formed

part, it was placed at the east end in the north aisle. It is considered to be a good specimen of the style (Decorated) to which it belongs, and has now formed part of three or perhaps four different Churches, as the chancel which was taken down was of a kind of debased architecture and inferior workmanship, and may have been erected by Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, at the same time as the Town Hall, as the columns or pillars were apparently about the same pattern and size.

"On the left-hand side of the south door on entering the Church was the remarkable fresco or mural painting representing the assassination of Thomas à Becket. About 1856 this interesting relic of antiquity was destroyed by a monument being placed over it, the place being between the large doorway and the staircase leading to the parvise. It is thus described in a newspaper of the date of the discovery, viz., 1823:—'The curious discovery of an ancient painting in the Church at Wootton Bassett.—On clearing the south wall, which is a more ancient part of the Church than the rest of the structure with which it is now united, the workmen here accidentally brought to light a very curious painting, executed in the rudest style, but evidently illustrating the subject which it represented. In the act of brushing, a piece of plaster fell off and discovered underneath the armed foot of a man with a spear. Gradually removing the plaster away, the workmen found a painting in water colours (red) of the murder of Archbishop Becket. The four knights in armour are nearly perfect, the two foremost are pressing on him with their swords drawn, the latter in the act of drawing. The archbishop is kneeling before the altar; between his hands, which are raised in a pious attitude, is the wafer. The cup and the book are placed on the table before him, the crucifix and the mitre are by his side. The cardinal's red robe with golden bands is distinct. His features are a good deal obliterated, but there is sufficient to distinguish that his head is turned in sudden surprise. The picture is evidently painted on the first coating, as the bare stone is immediately underneath; and below is sketched what was intended as the Cathedral itself. The picture is highly worth the inspection of the curious.' The writer can remember seeing this on the very day on which it was discovered. It was in the first year he went to school, and on going home past the Church he went inside to see it.

"On the north wall of the nave, just opposite the large door was the royal coat of arms placed by law in every Church at the Restoration. It was painted on the wall in red colours, and there were these words on the upper part, 'God save King Charles,' and at the bottom, 'God save his Grace.'

"The handsome chandelier was presented about 1780 by Mrs. (or Miss, for she was never married) Jane Hollister, daughter of Mr. Charles Hollister, who was then steward or bailiff to Lord Clarendon.

"In a Terrier dated 28th July, 1783, the furniture of the Church is thus described:—'five large and one small bells, a clock, one silver chalice and cover gilt, the gift of Mr. William Joburn to the Church at Wootton Bassett in the year 1631, on the cover is engraved the letters W.J.; one small ditto & cover weight 11 ozs., one silver salver weight 11½ ozs., one ditto 10 ozs., one chandelier and two scones, one in the minister's desk and one on the clerk's, the gift of Mrs. (or Miss) Jane Hollister of Wootton Bassett; and

the glebe land, Wootton Fields, formerly called Rudhills (53½ acres).'

'At the time of the restoration of the Church the lead coffin of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester was found. He must have been a very tall man, and the coffin was singularly narrow where the shoulders would be. The inscription, of which the writer has a tracing, was 'The Right Honble. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, Died 10th December, 1753, in ye 83rd year of his age.' There was also the coat of arms and the motto 'Soyez Ferme.'

"In a Terrier dated 28th July, 1783, the Old Vicarage—which stood on a site some distance below the present one—is thus described:—'The Vicarage House Built with stone, and covered with thatch, a hall on the first floor with stone pavement, pantry with earth floor, scullery with stone pavement, on the first floor; a dining room wainscotted chair high, a drawing room, and three bed rooms, all ceiled, on the second floor; three garrets; brewhouse 29ft. by 24ft. Stable, 19ft. by 17ft., stone walls, and covered with thatch. Barn, 47ft. by 19ft. weather boarded, and covered with thatch.'

"The parish was formerly divided into two tythings, Woodshaw and Greenhill. Each appointed its own tythingman or constable until 1839, when the rural police took over their duties. When the new Highway Act was adopted in the Swindon Division, in 1864, surveyors of highways ceased to be appointed. The Borough of Wootton Bassett appointed its own surveyor. The amount levied was to the full extent of that authorised by law, namely, three ten-penny rates in a year, and there was always much squabbling among the inhabitants. Once a year the road scrapings were sold, about Christmas time, at one or other of the inns, and the money was spent in jollification. This was called the 'Dirt Supper.'

"The rates in Woodshaw tything seldom exceeded sixteen pence in the pound, and those levied in Greenhill were about sixpence, but—as may be expected—the roads were in a wretched state.

"The area of the parish in which the tything of Woodshaw was comprised was the north and east side of the stream, the correct name of which is the 'Lower Avon,' and the Greenhill tything the south and west sides of the same. Among the roads which have ceased to exist in the parish may be mentioned one called 'Pudding Lane,' which led out of the Chippenham Road to Dunnington Common, and now forms part—at the west side—of an arable field called Muxon Close, on Dunnington Farm. Those people from Brinkworth and elsewhere who came up Whitehill Lane, could, if they wished, go to Marlborough without passing through the borough, thus avoiding the two hills by which it is approached. There was also another road which was abolished when the enclosure (about 1820 or 1821) of the common land within the parish took place. It led from Dunnington Common by a bridge built over the canal, down to the brook into a large field called Ford Close, or Cruse's Field (now belonging to Mr. George Twine), and went over, up under the hedge, into what was Greenhill Common, thence to Calne, Chippenham, &c. It was only used for a bridle road, but it is quite evident from the quantity of earth in the track—which has vanished, the ground being much lower—that it must have been used to a great extent in ancient times. By going from Dunnington Common

by Nore-Marsh, up Stoneover Lane, and thence by a road which is said to have existed by Midgehall Farm to Shaw, there appears to have been a way to Highworth. There was also another lane which is now disused, called Vowley Lane. This was between Wootton Fields Farm and Taylor's Field on Nore-Marsh Farm. The correct name, however, is Fowl Hill. There were several pieces of land of this name to which the lane led, and instead of 'Bishop's Fowley' the farm ought to be called 'Bushey Fowlhill,' that being the name in old documents. There is another bridle road, the knowledge of which has probably almost passed away. It commenced at Upper Greenhill, and passed along the south side of the parish, from thence to Bushey Vowley, or Fowlhill, by Wootton Fields Farm, and between the glebe (called Rudlands) and Goldborough in Broad Town parish. The footpath from Tockenham and Lyneham originally crossed the brook on the lower or north side of the canal aqueduct by means of some very large stones, which formed a bridge. One of them was dragged out by four horses in 1842 and utilised on a neighbouring farm. It is probable that the field named the Wores (there were three of that name) was so called from being close to the mill pond. A wear, or weir, is a dam or stank, so that it is probable that 'The Weirs' is the proper name. The Weir at Broad Hinton, and Whyr Farm, are probably derived from the same source. About 1793 the turnpike road from Swindon to Christian Malford Bridge was in use, and that part between Hunt's Mill Bridge and the Red Lion at Hillocks, Lyneham, was entirely new. The old road leading from Wootton Bassett to Chippenham went up where the canal bridge now is, up the hill on the right a little way beyond it, thence through the upper part of Little Park Farm, by Woodyates (or Wood Gate) and along towards Tockenham, passing at the bottom of the Cowleaze at Queen's Court Farm, where there are several pollard sycamore trees which were once in the hedge belonging to the road. It then passed the village of Tockenham on the north side, went by Shaw House Farm, and thence to the Red Lion. The turnpike house in Wootton Bassett parish at Coped Hall would seem to have been used as such, according to the census, in 1793, but that at the west end of the town at Whitehill Lane was not built then. There was a date on the beam (1797) when it was pulled down in 1879. From where Whitehill Lane widens below the cottages, or rather did, for it has recently been enclosed and added to the adjoining fields, it was called Broadway. What is now Hooker's Gate in ancient times was called Faafe Gate, and was where the 'Duke went forth.' There was an enclosure of oak trees there, called Woakhay (or Oak Hay), and a 'Woak Hay mead.' This must have been corrupted into Hooker's.

"There was formerly a wood called Calo Wood, consisting of a hundred acres, about where Mr. Tuck's farm is at Highate. After the Agricultural Riots of 1830 a large piece of land on the north of the road was broken up there, and used as allotments by the labourers of the parish, which was christened by them 'New Zealand,' and another piece of land on the south side was used for the same purpose, and called 'High Beggars.'

"The Act of Parliament for enclosing the common land in this parish was obtained in 1819, and the commissioner appointed was Mr. Decimus

Godson, who also in the next year surveyed and valued the parish of Lyneham. He afterwards became manager of a bank at Croydon, where some of his descendants are now in business.

"Greenhill Common consisted of about forty acres, and everyone in the parish had a right to depasture stock there, and a hayward was appointed by the manor court. The cottagers also kept many geese. It was a favourite resort of gipsies, whose 'pitch' was generally on the west side of the hedge on the left-hand side of the Bushton and Clyffe Road, just over the canal bridge called in the ordnance map 'Greenhill Bridge.' On Sunday the lads and lasses of the lower orders in Wootton Bassett were accustomed to congregate there, the former for football and the latter to have their fortunes told by these dusky sybils.

"The late Mr. Abraham Woodward, of Wood Street, Wootton Bassett, declared that he had seen in print somewhere that Lady Englefield, on her departure from Vastern in 1667, assigned this common to the inhabitants for pasturage in lieu of the Lawn (or Lawnd). Of this there is scarcely a doubt.

"The Cripps family had a field in the middle of Greenhill Common, which they held as lifehold for many generations. It was popularly supposed to have been at some time 'grabbed' from the common, and was called 'Pinchgut Close.'

"The last time any court of the Manor of Wootton Bassett was held was in March, 1834. The writer, whose father was tything-man and hayward, remembers summoning some of the inhabitants of Greenhill tything to attend. The manor courts were always held in the Town Hall.

"When the common was enclosed it was apportioned to the owners of the adjoining land, according to the quantity in their possession."

W. F. Parsons.

Natural History.

White-tailed Eagle at Salisbury. The Rev. A. P. Morres, in an interesting letter to the *Salisbury Journal*, February 6th, 1897, describes an enormous bird which was seen by several people flying slowly N.W. over the Close, and quite low down, on January 31st, mobbed by all the rooks and jackdaws in the neighbourhood. From the description given him he feels sure that the bird was an immature specimen of the Sea Eagle, *Haliætus albicilla*, which has been not unfrequently killed in the neighbourhood of Christchurch.

Potterne Bird Notes—Kingfisher, Peregrine, Greater Spotted Woodpecker, &c. There was an interesting nest of Kingfishers last summer at Eastwell. It was in a hole in the sandstone at the side of a small cave, near the pond, and about 25yds. from the house. The curious part about this choice of a nesting-place was that the children of the house had built a small stove within a few yards of the cave and were continually

lighting fires at it, and amusing themselves for hours together. The young birds were duly hatched and reared, and I believe that there is going to be another nest in the same hole this spring, as a pair of old birds have been seen more than once lately near the place.

I saw a Greater Spotted Woodpecker on the 1st of February, but have not been able to find him again; and in the course of the winter I have seen a pair of Peregrines on two occasions, a single bird repeatedly; a Sheldrake (a very fine male); and a Coot, a bird which I have never seen in the brooks near here before.

There was what I may call a complete absence of Fieldfares and Redwings from the fields in this immediate neighbourhood after November. The Redwings arrived in the third week of October, but in small numbers, the Fieldfares later, and they were more numerous—good flocks of them were with us for about a fortnight, then they disappeared, but in the first week of February came back, and are still (April 8th) about. A very few Redwings also came back.

A. B. Fisher.

Omosaurus or Stegosaurus, from the Kimmeridge Clay of Swindon. Some years ago a number of Saurian bones (now to be seen in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington) were found at the Swindon Brick and Tile Works. They were regarded at the time as belonging to a new genus of Saurians, to which the name "*Omosaurus*" was assigned. It appears, however, that amongst the astounding series of monsters whose bones have been found and described by Professor Marsh in the Western States of America (see "*Extinct Monsters*," by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson) one of the most astonishing, the "*Stegosaurus*," is really identical with the creature to which the Swindon bones belonged. This monster, whose length was about 30ft., either walked on all fours or sat up on end on his hind legs and tail—the latter member being of enormous dimensions and armed with four pairs of great spines. All down his back he had a cresting of great erect bony plates, and, whilst he had but a small set of brains in his head, he seems to have had a second set of larger dimensions in his haunches, to control the movements of his gigantic hind quarters.

Swallows roosting in osier beds. A letter appeared in *The Times* of Sept. 18th, 1896, describing a remarkable flight of swallows observed on the evening of Sept. 15th at Chiswick, in the following words:—"It was a dark, dripping evening, and the thick osier bed on Chiswick Eyot was covered with wet leaf. Between 5 and 6 o'clock immense flights of swallows and martins suddenly appeared above the eyot, arriving, not in hundreds, but in thousands and tens of thousands. The air was thick with them, and their numbers increased from minute to minute. Part drifted above, in clouds, twisting round like soot in a smoke-wreath. Thousands kept sweeping just over the tops of the willows, skimming so thickly that the sky-line was almost blotted out for the height of from 3ft to 4ft. In time I discovered whence they came. They were literally 'dropping from

the sky.' The flocks were travelling at a height at which they were quite invisible in the cloudy air, and from minute to minute they kept dropping down into sight, and so perpendicularly to the very surface of the river or of the eyot. One of these flocks dropped from the invisible regions to the lawn on the river bank on which I stood. Without exaggeration I may say that I saw them fall from the sky, for I was looking upwards, and saw them when first visible as descending specks. The plunge was perpendicular, till within ten yards of the ground. Soon the high-flying crowds of birds drew down, and swept for a few minutes low over the willows, from end to end of the eyot, with a sound like the rush of water in a hydraulic pipe. Then by a common impulse the whole mass settled down from end to end of the island, upon the osiers. Those in the centre of the eyot were black with swallows—like the black blight on beans. Next morning, at 6.30, a.m., every swallow was gone. In half an hour's watching not a bird was seen. Whether they went on during the night, or started at dawn, I know not."

This letter was followed, in the issue of Sept. 22nd, by another, from Mr. E. F. Catford, dated Swindon, Sept. 19th, describing a precisely similar scene at Coate, near Swindon:—"A few days ago, at Coate, near Swindon, within a stone's-throw of the house where Richard Jefferies was born, the swallows gathered one evening in thousands—the sky seemed black with them—and settled in an osier bed, quite near the public highway. They descended in precisely the same manner as at Chiswick—as it were, 'they fell from the sky,' or, as an eye-witness put it, came 'like bullets from a gun.' A like scene, too, has been witnessed this week at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, the birds here again choosing an osier bed. The gathering at Coate is specially remarkable because of its annual recurrence; it has happened every year for thirty years at the same osier bed. Can such unfailing regularity be explained? And can Mr. Cornish or any other naturalist tell us why the birds seem always to prefer osiers?"

Recent Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c., on Wiltshire Matters.

The Cathedral Church of Salisbury; a Description of its Fabric, and a brief History of the See of Sarum. With 32 illustrations. Edited by Gleeson White. London: George Bell & Sons. 1896. Cloth. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 115, Price 1/6. Bell's Cathedral Series.

This little book, with its tastefully-designed cover, its many illustrations, and its concise scholarly letterpress, undoubtedly supplies a want. Hitherto

there has been no guide to the Cathedral which is at once cheap and good—but now the visitor to Salisbury can buy for one shilling and sixpence a guide book in which he will find the information contained in the large and expensive works of Hatcher, Britton, Dodsworth, Price, and others most carefully boiled down for his consumption. It is, in fact, an admirable little book. The casual tourist will find in it just as much as he wants to know of the history of the Building and the Bishops and the See, and may rest secure, as he takes it for his guide round the Cathedral, the Cloisters, and the Chapter House, that no feature of interest—whether ancient or modern in its origin—will escape his notice, and that the information which he derives from its pages is thoroughly accurate and up to the level of modern architectural and antiquarian knowledge. Even the professed student of architecture will find very little indeed that is not accurately described and commented on with knowledge, and in cases of doubt—such as the attribution of the various monuments—the views *pro* and *con* are shortly and carefully stated and the authorities by which they are supported are given. The title on the cover, "The Cathedral and *City*," is somewhat misleading, for Old Sarum has to be content with four pages and New Sarum with only one. A singular slip, too, occurs on p. 35, where "the grey colour of the *stone* roof" is spoken of; and the present great work of repair on the spire is not mentioned: but otherwise the book is a model of what such books should be, and the visitor to Salisbury cannot do better than arm himself with it forthwith.

It contains the following illustrations:—Salisbury from an old print, the Cathedral from the South, Cathedral and Bell Tower, West Front, one Bay of Nave, Corbel, Plan, Nave, Interior Bay of Nave, N. Aisle, Nave Transept, Choir looking East, Portion of Old Organ Screen, Piscina, S. Choir Aisle, Chantry of Bp. Bridport, Bay of Chapter House, Interior of Chapter House, Carvings of Chapter House, Cloisters, One Bay of Cloisters, Doorway in East Cloister, Cloisters looking North, Old Rings, Hanging Parapet on Close Wall, Death and the Gallant, Hungerford Chapel, Stained Glass, Bishop Poore's Monument, Bishop Bingham's Monument.

Noticed in *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 23rd, and *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Salisbury Cathedral, by the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A., Dean of Salisbury. Illustrated by Alexander Ansted. London: Isbister & Co. MDCCCXCVII. 12mo. Pp. 65. [Price 1/-]

This dainty little booklet, dressed in white, does not enter into competition with the handbook noticed above. It is really a reprint of two articles written by the Dean for *The Sunday Magazine*, in which he discourses pleasantly of the history of the Cathedral and its main characteristics, merely touching here and there on the architectural details of the structure and the monuments, dwelling rather on the constitution and work of the Chapter, the various worthies connected with it, the parts which the successive Bishops took in the events of the times in which they lived, and their influence on the work of the Cathedral body. The illustrations are from charming pen drawings, and altogether, without pretending in any way to

be a guide book to the Cathedral, it is a memento which many who visit the great Church will be glad to carry away with them. Noticed in *Devizes Advertiser*, May 13th, 1897.

The illustrations are as follows :—Cathedral from the N.E. ; W. Front ; S. Aisle, looking W. ; Turret of the W. Front ; N. Porch ; Longespee Tomb ; View from the Meadows ; Inverted Arch ; Audley Chantry ; Cloister and S. Transept ; Great Transept ; Chapter House ; view through Grille to the Bridport Tomb ; Lady Chapel ; Consecration Cross on Chapter House.

Old Wiltshire Market Towns and Villages, by M. K. Dowding. Illustrated by M. E. Sargent. London : Houlston & Sons. Chippenham and Bath. 1896. Sm. 4to. Pp. vi., 92. Cloth. Price 5/- nett. With frontispiece and 35 illustrations in the text from pen drawings.

This is a nicely-printed and well-got-up little book, written in an easy and not unpleasant style, and illustrated with numerous sketchy pen drawings which here and there—as in the case of the old Shambles, now destroyed, at Chippenham—illustrate some point of interest, but for the most part are but too vague "impressions" of buildings, or picturesque "bits," of little value from a topographical point of view. The letterpress contains outlines of the history of the places treated of, and of their prominent characteristics in modern times. As far as the history is concerned, this seems taken as a rule from the recognised authorities—though even here there are too many slips. The people of Wilts were hardly called "Wilsœtas" in Cæsar's time —the Saxon Archbishop's name was Theodore, not "Theodosias"—and the great castle-building bishop, Roger of Salisbury, did *not* bear the surname of "Poore," by which he is mentioned three times in this book. In the matter of architecture the authoress has apparently the vaguest ideas, as is sufficiently evident from such statements as that the bell-cots of Biddeston, Leigh Delamere, and Acton Turville are "considered to be Saxon"—that the outside of Box Church displays the Norman style—that the "massive Blind House on the Bridge at Trowbridge" is connected with the ancient castle—and that the existing chancel of the old Church at Swindon is about eleven hundred years old. The derivations of place names given in the book, as for instance, the identification of Warminster with Westminster, are in several cases not convincing—and where the authoress (as at Swindon and Box) ventures on a remark on the local geology it is but too evident that she is out of her depth. It is a pity that so pretty a book should be marred by such mistakes as these.

The following is a list of the illustrations :—Salisbury Cathedral, E. Gate of the Close, Butter Cross ; Warminster from New Road, The Minster ; Trowbridge Parish Church, Almshouses ; Bradford-on-Avon Bridge, Saxon Church, View of from Railway Station ; Melksham Church, Old Houses ; Devizes—St. John's, Virgin and Child at St. Mary's, Old Town Hall ; Calne Church, Green with School-houses ; Marlborough High Street ; King Oak Savernake Forest ; Swindon View from, Chancel of Old Church ; Chippenham Parish Church, the Old Shambles, Old Town Hall ; Corsham Church Porch, Hungerford Alms Houses ; Box Church, Bridge and Blind House ; Biddestone St. Nicholas, Belfry of St. Peter's ; Malmesbury Abbey Porch,

Market Cross, Town from Railway Station ; Castle Combe Church, Cross. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 12th, 1896 ; *St. James' Budget*, March 5th, 1897.

A Parish on Wheels, by Rev. J. Howard Swinstead, M.A., of the Society of St. Andrew, Salisbury; with Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. London : Gardner, Darton, & Co. 1st and 2nd editions. 1897. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. xviii., 233. 30 illustrations.

Mr. Swinstead was for some time Itinerant Missioner for the Diocese of Salisbury, a part of his duty being to visit as far as possible all the chief fairs in the counties of Wilts and Dorset and to minister to the floating population of "Van-dwellers" assembled thereat, living amongst them during the fair like one of themselves in his own van. He speaks therefore with authority on the life and characteristics of a class, numbering about two thousand in the Diocese of Salisbury, which is too often assumed to be composed of social Ishmaels unworthy of an honest man's acquaintance. Mr. Swinstead has much to say in their favour, and gives many instances of conscientiousness and fair dealing that would be rather astonishing even in people who do *not* dwell in vans or own roundabouts or swing-boats. In fact he stands up manfully both for the fairs themselves and for the fair people. His illustrations, from photos of incidents in the lives of his "parishioners," are most of them good and characteristic, and he has a power of observation and a keen sense of humour which enable him not only to tell a good story but to tell it with strict regard to local colouring—a not too common accomplishment. He writes the van-dwellers' language well, the language, that is to say, of the South Wilts and Dorset "Travellers," with whom he came most in contact. His chapter on superstitions mentions several interesting points, *e.g.*, a baby may be as clean as a new pin elsewhere but the palms of its hands should not be washed, in order that the marking of the "birth lines" may remain clear and distinct; again, you must on no account point at a rainbow—and if you can find a filbert with two points preserve it carefully in your waistcoat pocket and you will never suffer from toothache. Altogether the book is both entertaining and interesting. The least satisfactory thing about it is the cover, which quite unnecessarily suggests that the book is of the Sunday school prize order. Noticed favourably in *Salisbury Times*, Jan. 22nd, *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 23rd, *Devizes Gazette*, March 4th, *Spectator*, May 15th, 1897.

Wilton Garden. Hortus Penbrochianus. Le Jardin de Vuilton. Construit par le très noble et très puissant Seigneur Philippe Compte de Penbrooke et Mongomeri Baron harbert de Cardif Seigneur parr et Ralle de Candall, Marmion St. Quentin et Churland, gardien de lestanerie aux Contez de Cornvall et devon Chamberlain de la Maison du Roy, Chevalier du très noble ordre de la Jartiere, Lieutenant-general pour le Roy auz provinces de Vuilts, Somersett et Kent, Conseiller du Conceill

Privé de sa Majesté. Isaac de Caus inv. Oblong 4to. N.D. Price £1 1*s*.

This is a *fac-simile* reproduction by Quaritch (?) of the rare set of etchings by Isaac de Caus published *c*. 1640, the title being taken from that of the large folding plate, and a list of the 26 plates added, including the title page and advertisement. The other plates are .—A Bird's Eye View of the Garden, folded; Plan of the Garden, folded; 5 Plates of Embroydered Flower Plats; 4 Fountains with Statues; the two Groves, with Statues of Bacchus and Flora; a Fountain surmounted with a Crown; 2 Elevations of the Covered Arbours; 2 Plates of the Gladiator; Elevation of the Front of the Portico; Plan of Portico; Perspective Views of Interior of Grotto with Figures; a Platt with two Statues, fountain, &c.; the Raised Terrace.

These etchings, of which the originals are so rare as to be practically unattainable, are admirably reproduced and give a good idea of what must have been in its day one of the most extensive and elaborate gardens of the Italian sort, with clipped hedges, arbours, statues, fountains, grottoes, formal "platts," and geometrical walks, ever devised. It was doubtless a fine thing of its kind—but, when one thinks of the beauties of Wilton as it is, it is hard to regret its disappearance.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 16, Dec., 1896. Mr. Elyard concludes his "Annals of Purton" with a description of the Church, illustrated by a plate of architectural details, and the charities of the parish. Then follow ten pages of the valuable records for the History of Cholderton. The sufferings of Quakers in Wilts for non-payment of tithes and Church rates and non-attendance at public worship in the "Steeple House," taken from a MS. book of "*Sufferings from* 1653—1756," afford many interesting points. The parish clergyman is always spoken of as "ye prist." The sufferers themselves seem to have come chiefly from the neighbourhood of Salisbury, Bradford, Chippenham, Calne, Bishops Cannings, and Lavington. After this Mr. Tompkins returns to the charge on the subject of the whereabouts of the Swinbeorg of Alfred's will, and adduces some ingenious evidence in favour of its being "Swanborough Ashes," or "Tump," in the parish of Manningford Abbots—of which he gives a sketch. Nonsuch House, Bromham, is illustrated by a drawing, and notes on the Norris family, to whom (with many other small properties in Wilts) it belonged during the whole of the eighteenth century. There is also a nice drawing of Ivy House, Chippenham. Altogether the number is quite one of the best yet published.

Ditto, No. 17, March, 1897. This number—the first issued under the editorship of Mr. Arthur Schomberg—contains an unusually large number of queries and short notes. Of the latter perhaps the most interesting is the information given as to the holding of a Court Leet for the Hundred of Swanborough in 1764 at "Swanborough Ash," and also another in 1763 at Foxley Corner, in the parish of Urchfont, for the same Hundred. The writer suggests that, as the ancient Hundred of Stodfolde was incorporated in the Hundred of Swanborough, Swanborough Tump doubtless represents

the site of the Swanborough Hundred court, and Foxley Corner that of the court of the Hundred of Stodfolde. The Rev. A. P. Morres gives a long and interesting note on the large Sea Eagle lately seen at Salisbury, from which it appears that this specimen, or another of the same species, was seen by Mr. Bennett Stanford on Jan. 22nd, at "Great Ridge," on the Fonthill estate, whilst Mr. Morres supposes that the Salisbury bird was also the one seen later on in Devonshire. The Wiltshire extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* are continued—Mr. Kite begins an account of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury—and the first part of an account of the Child family and their connection with Heddington also appears, illustrated by a reduced reproduction of Stukeley's view of the place.

"Stonehenge and its Earthworks." In a 4to pamphlet of 11 pp., dated April, 1897, Mr. Edgar Barclay, the author of the work bearing the above title, published in 1895, prints a series of replies to the criticisms passed on his theories and conclusions, under the somewhat enigmatic motto "Veritas Tempora Filia." He argues that his theory that the cursus was the camping ground of the strangers who came to take part in the Stonehenge solemnities is more plausible than any other. So far, however, as one can see the only arguments that he adduces in its favour are, that there are only two barrows within the cursus, that it is near the River Avon, and that the fortified positions of Durrington Walls and Vespasian's Camp command the path from the cursus to the water, and would, therefore, serve to keep the crowds of strangers, whom he pictures as camping in the cursus, in order. Again, he argues that his theory that the erection of Stonehenge was the work of a "brief transitional period" in the time of Agricola, is supported by the analogy of the trilithons with similar erections in Tripoli, some of which have Roman ruins connected with them, because "southern ideas and innovations in temple building could only have spread northwards with the advance of Roman dominion." If this is so it seems to follow that all dolmens, circles, and other megalithic remains must also belong to the Roman age, inasmuch as they exist both in the North and South—in Northern Africa and Syria, as well as in France, Britain, and Denmark. He relies also on the "presence of foreign stones" as "telling of foreign assistance," and says "without assistance these same tribesmen could never have obtained the foreign blue stones; are we to presume that the rude Celtic shepherds and herdsmen of Salisbury Plain had ships at their command?" Here again, as in his book, he ignores the geological evidence lately adduced on the highest authority that all the "foreign" stones may very well have come from Devonshire, and never crossed the sea at all. Moreover, on page 7 he himself speaks of the existence of a regular coasting trade in pre-Roman times between Cornwall and the Isle of Thanet. As to the Durrington interment with a flint "spear head," &c., under a sarsen stone, which one of his critics appears to have brought forward as evidence of the Neolithic date of Stonehenge, Mr. Barclay is at much pains to argue that this interment itself must have been of the same date as the Romano-British Durrington settlement, close to which it was found. There seems, however, no reason why it should not have belonged to a far earlier age, but

it is difficult to see what bearing the question of its age can have in any way upon the date of Stonehenge, if the general mass of the barrows are ruled out of court, as Mr. Barclay rules them out, as having nothing to do with "the Temple," and as being themselves of "unknown age." Altogether we do not seem to get much forwarder from the study of Mr. Barclay's answers to his critics.

Establishment of a Village Council and a Small Freehold Colony at Winterslow. The Landholders' Court. Price Sixpence. Printed and published by the *Salisbury Times* Co. 8vo. N.D. [1894.] Pp. 12. This pamphlet gives an account of the extremely interesting experiment of Major Poore at Winterslow, in the formation of a representative Parish Council—*before* the passing of the Local Government Act—and the establishment of a colony of freeholders cultivating their own land and governed by a "Landholders' Court."

Gleams of Sunshine in Dark Corners of Dorset and Wilts. What can Dorset and Wilts do in regard to Darkest England? 8vo pamphlet. Salisbury. 1896. Pp. 15. 2nd thousand. [By Rathmell G. Wilson.] With three process illustrations:—"Our Toy Makers at Work," "Toys made in Dorset and Wilts," and "Spare Time Exhibition at Dorchester, 1896." This pamphlet, by the Secretary of the C.E.T.S. in the Diocese of Salisbury, sets forth the objects aimed at and the work done by that society, with special reference to the "Spare Time Movement," which proposes to give employment in the evenings to the men and boys of agricultural districts in making home-made toys.

The Sarum Office Book. Primes and Hours (with other Services) for the use of Sarum Theological College). London: John Hodges. 1897. 3/- nett. Pp. xxii., 132. Preface by the Bishop.

Life and Work of Bishop Richard Poore. A valuable lecture at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, by Mr. A. R. Malden, reported in *Wiltshire County Mirror*, April 2nd, 1897, in which he makes the interesting suggestion that the old quarries of Downshay, in the parish of Worth Maltravers, in the Isle of Purbeck, are those which furnished the Purbeck marble for Salisbury Cathedral, the manor of Worth Maltravers having then belonged to Alice Bruer, the donor of the marble.

The Stourhead Collection in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes. Article by the Rev. E. H. Goddard describing the principal objects in the collection, with 52 illustrations (from the Stourhead Catalogue). *Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*, Jan., 1897, pp. 20—36.

Malmesbury, the Old Corporation. An interesting account of the ancient system of municipal government, from the "Report on the Municipal

Corporations of England," published 1821, is given in an article on "Malmesbury" in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

Wilts and Berks Canal. An account of the history and origin of this canal is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, April 29th, 1897.

Wilts Pedigrees, &c. *The Genealogist*, New Series, XIII., pp. 145—152, contains "The Samborne Ancestry," by V. C. Samborne, and "Additional Wiltshire Pedigrees," by W. C. Metcalfe (pp. 183—188), including Ashley, Aubrey, Bennett, Button, Darrell, Davenport, Grobham, and Jacob.

Miscellanea Gen. & Herald. 3rd Series, II., has notes on Priaulx pedigree, 125—132; notes on D'Aranda of Calne and Bremhill, Stokes of Seend, pp. 134, 135, and pedigree of Pincke, p. 105.

Knevett of Charlton, Lambert of Maiden Bradley, Richmond *alias* Webb of Rodborne, and Sadler of Everley, are given in *The Genealogist*, April, 1897.

Richard Jefferies. *Swindon Advertiser*, Dec. 12th, 1896. A long article on R. Jefferies as a first notice of "*Jefferies' Land.*"

Wiltshire Stories. A column-and-a-half of these is contained in *Anecdotes*, Dec. 5th, 1896, of which one is in a sort of north country dialect!

A Tobacco Business of Two Centuries. In the *Tobacco Trade Review*, Nov., 1896, is an account of the tobacco and snuff works of Messrs. Anstie, at Devizes, with process illustrations of the New Offices in the Market Place, the Old Snuff Mills, and the New Snuff Mills.

"Pleasant Memories of Angling," by Alfred Jardine, in *Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 23rd, pp. 53, 54, and Jan. 30th, 1897, p. 71: an account of a few days' fishing with Francis Francis twelve years ago over the waters from Wilton Park to Downton.

Aldborne Church Bells. Article in *Marlborough Times*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Salisbury Bell Founders. A lecture on Church bells by Mr. J. R. Jerram, *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 27th, 1896.

St. Thomas, Salisbury. An interesting lecture by Mr. E. Doran Webb, at the Blackmore Museum, describing the history and architecture of the Church. Fully reported in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

Crown Hotel, Salisbury. Article on "An Ancient Wiltshire Hostelry" in *The Caterer and Hotel Keepers' Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, April 1st, 1897.

Salisbury Parliament. *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 2nd, 1897, pp. 1, 2, contains an article by Hamilton Hall on "The Parliamentary Writ of 25 Edward I.," for a Parliament to meet at Salisbury.

"Salisbury" is the subject of a special edition of "Views and Reviews," published by W. T. Pike & Co., Brighton. Demy 4to. Sewn. pp. 5—48. Of these, thirteen pages are devoted to a sketch of the history of the city and its principal institutions and buildings—the remainder is practically a trade directory or advertisement, with process views of shops and portraits of their owners. Altogether there are sixty-one photo-process illustrations. Amongst the most interesting are:—The Church House, The Training College, The Market Square, The Firing of the *Feu de Joie* at the Jubilee in 1887, A Group of Morris Dancers with the Giant, A View of Old Sarum, and Crane Bridge. Some of the illustrations are quite good.

Salisbury Plain. A child's story of how the fairies made a famous smith of an old shepherd of the Plain, by Vida Briss, in *The Sunday Mag.*, May, 1897, pp. 339-340, entitled "Horse Shoe!"

George Herbert. Short notice in *Daily Mail*, Feb. 4th, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Wiltshire Orchards. "The Wasted Orchards of England: some Truths about British Fruit Growing." By the *Gardener's Magazine* Special Commissioner. London: W. H. & L. Collingridge. [1897.] 6*d*.

The Wiltshire section is at pp. 106—110. It says Wilts ought to be noted for apple orchards, but has very few at present. "Nowhere do apples lay on more colour, and where good culture is practised the weight of the individual fruit is also remarkable." Very good orchards noted about Bradford-on-Avon, and very bad ones about Wootton Bassett. Bromham, Bratton, and Heddington are commended.

The Wool-weavers of Winterslow. *Chambers' Journal*, part 158, March, 1897, pp. 126-7. A brief sketch of what promises to be a successful experiment.

The Road Murder. "Famous Trials: The Road Mystery," by J. B. Atlay, pp. 80—94 of *Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1897.

Diogenes' Sandals, by Mrs. Arthur Kennard. Remingtons. 1893. The scene is laid at "Summerslow," *i.e.*, Winterslow. Two friends rent shooting there, and camp out in an old railway carriage converted into a hut on the downs. The local colouring in the story is not bad, and there are a good many Wiltshire words and phrases.

Devizes Fifty Years Ago—and Now. An interesting article in *The Devizes Advertiser*, May 20th, 1897, contrasting the condition of the town

in 1847 and in 1897, and giving a large amount of information as to the principal buildings and inhabitants at the earlier date, and as to the changes which have taken place in the last fifty years. It is stated that in only eight instances are business premises occupied now by the same families who occupied them in 1847.

Stonehenge. A leading article in *The Standard*, May 14th, 1897, dealing with the danger to the structure likely to arise if the Great Western Railway makes a station near it on the light railway up the Avon valley, and the necessity of providing for its protection.

On Southern English Roads. By James John Hissey. London; Bentley & Son. 1896. Price 16/- In this volume Mr. Hissey describes his journeyings through Wiltshire from west to east—passing Trowbridge, Seend, Devizes, Upavon, Everley, Ludgershall, and other villages. Noticed, *Wilts Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1896.

The Saints and Missionaries of the Anglo-Saxon Era. First Series. By the Rev. D. C. O. Adams . . . . Mowbray & Co. Oxford and London. Cr. 8vo. 1897. The Kingdom of Wessex has only five saints to show, of whom Birinus and Aldhelm alone concern us in Wilts. To the life of the latter eleven pages are given, and the Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon is illustrated.

Books and Articles by Wiltshiremen.

The Principle of the Incarnation with especial reference to the Relation between Our Lord's Divine Omniscience and His Human Consciousness. By the Rev. H. C. Powell, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral and Rector of Wylye, Wilts. Longmans. 8vo. London. 1897. Price 16/-. Pp. xxxi., 483. Noticed in *Guardian* and *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1897.

English and Dutch Dairy Farming. Article by E. C. Trepplin and H. Herbert Smith in *Nineteenth Century Mag.*, Nov., 1896.

The Evils of Gambling. A forcible article by Mrs. Whytehead (wife of the Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough), in *Mothers in Council*, Jan., 1897, pp. 18—25.

Mrs. H. R. Whytehead. "Queen and Mother. A Keepsake for Mothers for 1897." Sewn. Oblong 24mo. London. Pp. 11. Price 1*d.* A useful little booklet.

Chilbury Folk. By C. E. M. [Margaret E. Clarke, daughter of the late Rector of Compton Bassett]. Pub. by S. P. C. K. Sm. cr. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 92. A well-written little story, dealing with the belief in the evil eye in the down country of Dorset (?).

Sworn Allies. A story, by the same authoress ("M.E. Le Clerc"). Favourably noticed in *Guardian*, May 26th, 1897.

The House of Cromwell, by James Waylen. A new and revised edition; with an introductory chapter on the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell by Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A. Pub. by Elliot Stock. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 1897. Price 8/6.

Insects and Insect Life. Lecture by Mr. C. R. Straton, at the Blackmore Museum. Reported at length, *Salisbury Journal*, March 27th, 1897.

Sir J. Dickson Poynder. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 11th and 18th, 1897, reports at length an interesting lecture, at Chippenham, on Sir John's recent travels on the N.W. frontier of India.

Tobacco and Pipes. A very interesting lecture, at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, by Dr. H. P. Blackmore. Reported in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 5th, 1896. Dr. Blackmore dwelt on the fine collection of prehistoric pipes from the North American mounds, in the Museum, and the interesting fact that the Toucan and the Manatee are represented amongst their carvings, though these creatures were only found thousands of miles away in South America. These pipes were carved by people of the Bronze Age. The lecturer then traced the growth and variation of pipes in England, from the original silver pipes first used, through the small "fairy pipes" of Stuart days, to the Gauntlett Pipes of Amesbury and Salisbury, of which the Museum possesses a large number; and touched on the modern Red Indian pipes of North America, and those of Eastern nations—mentioning amongst other matters of much interest the fact that the original idea of the tobacco stopper was to put the pipe out after the smoker had taken two or three whiffs, so that the same pipeful might be re-lighted when desired.

Migration of Birds. A lecture, at the Blackmore Museum, by the Rev. A. P. Morres, touching on the partial migration of the "resident" species of birds, and on the causes which govern migration. *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 18th, 1896.

Emma Marie Caillard has a paper on "Force" in the May (1897) number of *Good Words*, pp. 314—318.

The Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, writes on "Some Recollections of 1870"—when he happened to be travelling abroad in the early days of the Franco-German War—in *Good Words*, May, 1897, pp. 306—308.

Richard Jefferies. "T. T. T." Pub. by A. Young, Wells. 1896. Brown paper covers. Price 1/- nett. Pp. 26. Only one hundred copies printed. A reprint of a story from the *North Wilts Herald*, 1866, to complete the "Early Fiction" volume. Probably the title means "Tea and Toast Tyranny," as the squiress therein insists on her domestics and others living thereon.

Richard Jefferies. The Pageant of Summer. Brought out as a booklet on Japan vellum. 1896. Limited edition. By Mosher, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

W. H. Hammond Jones. Nursery Rhymes and Rigmarolia with tunes. First Series. London and New York. Novello, Ewer & Co. 1896. 2/6. Royal 8vo. Sewn. Pp. 42. Noticed favourably in *Western Times*, March 9th, *Lloyd's Weekly*, Jan. 24th, *The Strad*, March, and *Musical Standard*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

—— 194 Old Nursery Rhymes and Songs with New Tunes. Second Series. London and New York. Novello. 1896. 2/6. Royal 8vo. Sewn. Pp. 42.

Dr. Charles W. Pearce (native of Salisbury). A Whitsuntide Anthem; "The Comforter which is the Holy Ghost," in Musical Supplement to *The Organist and Choirmaster*, April, 1897.

Rev. A. P. Morres [A. P. M., *Sarum*]. Hymn for the Sixtieth Commemoration of the Queen's Accession.

Personal Notices.

His Honour Judge Cammille F. Desire Caillard. Notices of his career on his resignation of the County Court Judgeship. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 7th, *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 9th, 1897.

The Marquis of Bath. A short notice of the present Marquis, as a text for an article on the family of Thynne and their descent from the Botevilles of Church Stretton. *Echo,* Jan. 21st, 1897.

Mr. John Fuller. As candidate for Salisbury. Notice of his career. *Salisbury and Wilton Times,* Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Mr. Edward Henry Hulse. A sketch of his connection with Salisbury as M.P. *Wilts County Mirror,* Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allhusen (Unionist candidate for Salisbury). Notice. *Wilts County Mirror,* Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Duchess of Somerset. Notice by Mrs. Darling Baker in *Madame.* Quoted by *Devizes Gazette,* Nov. 26th, 1896.

Earl Nelson. An interview, with portraits of Earl and Countess. *Church Bells,* Dec., quoted *Wilts County Mirror,* Dec. 11th, 1896.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The *Spectator,* Feb. 13th, 1897, has an article on "the evolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach into a statesman of the first class."

Rt. Hon. Walter Long. *Truth,* April 22nd, 1897, has a really funny parody of Goldsmith's "Elegy on the death of a bad Dog," *apropos* of the muzzling order, beginning

> "Good people all of every sort
> Give ear unto my song,
> Which I engage shall be but short
> Though 'tis of Walter Long."

Portraits.

The Marquis of Bath, and Viscount Folkestone, M.P., as movers of the address in the Houses of Parliament. Woodcuts. *Illustrated London News,* Jan. 16th, 1897.

Mr. Henry Allhusen and Mrs. Henry Allhusen. Photo-process. *Supplement to Wilts County Mirror and Express,* Jan. 19th. Pub. Edward Roe & Co., Salisbury. *Black and White,* Jan. 30th, 1897.

Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Excellent photo-process. *Country Life Illustrated,* Jan. 8th, 1897.

Sir Isaac Pitman. Good photo-process. *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 30th. Woodcut. *Christian Herald*, Feb, 4th. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Earl and Countess Nelson. Process portraits, *Church Bells*, Dec., 1896.

Mr. John Fuller. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Miss Louise B. Poore, d. of Major R. Poore, of Old Lodge, Salisbury. Process. *Lady*, Dec. 10th, 1896.

Duke and Duchess of Somerset, in hunting costume in the Far West, with notice of the Duchess as a traveller. *Lady's Realm*, March, 1897.

Mr. John Mullins, the late water-finder of Colerne. A portrait is included amongst the illustrations of an article on "The Divining Rod," in *Pearson's Mag.*, March, 1897.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley. Cartoon portrait in *Vanity Fair*, Dec. 17th, 1896, entitled "Papworth."

Illustrations.

Milston Church. An illustration of "Flooded floor in Milston Church, near Amesbury," occurs in an article on "Floods" in *Strand Mag.*, April, 1897.

"The Halliday Pew in Warminster Church," and "The Pew thrown out into the adjoining field." Two photo-process illustrations in *The Sketch*, April 14th, 1897.

Warminster Church. Exterior, illustrated as an example of Sir Arthur Blomfield's work, in *Church Bells*, May 14th, 1897.

Swindon, Clarence Street Board Schools. Illustration, *North Wilts Herald*, April 9th, 1897.

Wiltshire Regiment. Polo Centrepiece for Officers' Mess of the 2nd Battalion. Process Illustration. *Illustrated London News*, May 1st, 1897.

Salisbury, House in the Close. A good folio plate of the front elevation. Photo-litho, from drawing by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

Steeple Ashton Manor House—The Granary. Folio plate, containing south and west elevations and plan. Photo-litho, from drawings by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

Edington Church—Pulpit. Folio plate—elevation and details. Ink photo, from drawings by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

Wilts Obituary.

Sir Isaac Pitman. Died January 22nd, 1897, at Bath, cremated at Woking. Born January 4th, 1813. Son of Samuel Pitman, then manager of the cloth factory of Mr. James Edgell, at Trowbridge, afterwards owner of a factory, at first at Trowbridge, later on removed to Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon. Isaac was educated at the Trowbridge Grammar School, and, after serving a while as clerk in the cloth factory, went to the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, after leaving which he became master of the British School at Burton-on-Humber (1832), and subsequently at Wootton-under-Edge (1836). He married, first, Mary, widow of Mr. George Holgate, of Barton, who died 1857; and secondly Isabella, daughter of Mr. James Masters. In 1837 he joined the "New Church" (Swedenborgian), and was accordingly dismissed from the service of the B. & F. School Society. He was also a strict teetotaller, vegetarian, non-smoker, and anti-vaccinationist. In 1837 he took up the study of shorthand, and issued a little book containing the cardinal principles of the system that he afterwards perfected—the writing of sounds instead of letters, *Stenographic Sound-hand, by Isaac Pitman. London: Samuel Bagster. Price Fourpence.* Royal 32mo. Pp. 12. The first edition of three thousand copies were sold by 1839, when he removed to Bath, where for a time he kept a private school. The second edition, "*Phonography, or Writing by Sound, being also a New and Natural System of Shorthand,*" was issued as a penny plate in 1840; and in 1842 the first number of his monthly *Phonographic Journal* appeared. From 1843 he gave himself up entirely to the development and propagation of Phonography and Phonetic spelling, writing and lecturing all over England in the most indefatigable way. In 1845 he established a printing press in his own house, from which the *Phonotypic Journal* and other works were issued. *Phonography* reached a sixth edition in 1844, and a seventh in 1845. The *Fonetic Niuz*,

a paper started in 1849 in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, advocating phonetic spelling reform, expired within a year. In 1850 he published *The Bible* in phonetic spelling. *The Phonographic Teacher*, *The Phonographic Reporter's Companion* (1846), *The Vocabulary*, *The Phonographic Instructor*—of which fifteen thousand copies were sold in 1852-3—*The Manual*, *The Phrase Book*, and the *1st*, *2nd*, *and 3rd Phonetic Reading Books* contained the full development of the shorthand system begun in his earlier works. By 1862 one hundred and seventy thousand copies of *The Manual*, two hundred and eighty-five thousand of *The Teacher*, and twenty-five thousand of *The Reporter* had been issued. In 1867 he published a large work, *The Reporter's Assistant*, the first edition of which was lithographed, the second printed. "*Phonography*" reached its seventeenth edition in 1888, and an immense number of standard works printed in shorthand were issued from the Phonetic Institute. In 1887 the Jubilee of Phonography was celebrated by a gathering of phonographers from all parts of the British Empire, and gold medals and a marble bust were presented to Mr. Pitman. In 1894, at the instance of Lord Roseberry, he received the honour of knighthood. He lived to see his system of shorthand in use by 95 per cent. of the reporters in the English-speaking world; whilst, on the other hand, the system of phonetic spelling which he so long laboured to advance—in spite of its advocacy by Professor Max Müller and others—has made no practical impression. *The Times* (leading article and obit. notice, Jan. 23rd, 1897) says of him: "His death closes a useful and unpretentious life. It may fairly be said of him that many a more famous man has done less good in his generation. He worked with remarkable success in an industrial bye-path of his own, and will be remembered, not as the advocate of a futile attempt to change the spelling of our language, but as the inventor of an admirable system of shorthand which has had a considerable though indirect influence on our newspapers and our politics." "The single-minded earnestness with which Sir Isaac Pitman followed out his chosen course during a long and laborious life deserves all praise." A good sketch of his life and character, by T. A. Reed, appeared in the *New-Church Mag.*, March, 1897: the same writer having published in 1890 "*A Biography of Isaac Pitman* (*Inventor of Phonography*), illustrated; London: Griffith, Farran, &c.; cloth, post 8vo, pp. vii., 191; with two portraits and process of the bust by Brock. Portraits also appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, January 30th, and *Christian Herald*, Feb. 4th; and full obit. notices in *Times*, *Daily Chronicle*, and *Standard*, Jan. 23rd, and *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 28th, 1897.

Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart. Died Jan. 14th, 1897. Buried at Berwick St. John. Son of Dr. John Grove, of Ferne, and the Wardrobe, in the Close, Salisbury, by Jean Helen, d. of Sir William Fraser, Bart. Born Nov. 27th, 1821. Joined Inniskilling Dragoons, 1842; Capt., 1847; retired, 1859. He was many years connected with the Wilts Yeomanry, joining as Cornet in 1852, becoming Honorary Lt.-Col. in 1881, and retiring in 1888. M.P. for South Wilts, 1865—1874, and for the Wilton Division, 1885—1892. Succeeded to the Ferne estates on the death of his father in

1858. Created baronet, 1874. Member of the County Council, Deputy Lieutenant, J.P., and High Sheriff of Wilts, 1863. Also J.P. for Dorset. Married, first, 1847, Katherine Grace, second d. of Hon. Walter O'Grady, Q.C., of Castle Garde, Co. Limerick, who died in 1879; and secondly, 1882, Frances Hinton, d. of Henry Northcote, of Oakfield, Crediton, and widow, successively, of Capt. Herbert Crosse and the Hon. Fred. Barnewall Best. Succeeded by his son, Walter John, born 1852. As a politician his career was marked by more than one change of sides—the result of his sturdy independence and complete indifference to other people's opinions. He sat as a Liberal from 1865 to 1874, and again in 1885, opposed the Home Rule Bill and was returned unopposed as a Unionist in 1886, but afterwards rejoined the Gladstonian Liberals, and was defeated by the Conservative candidate in 1892. He was essentially a robust and manly country gentleman, taking great interest in all country and county business—and a Churchman of distinctly Protestant type. The *Mark Lane Express* says of him: "He was a politician who cared more for agriculture than all the other interests that enamoured constituencies." The *Agricultural Economist*, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 12th, 1897, says: "His natural mental courage made him a singularly attractive man. He was as popular amongst his opponents as with his friends." Obit. Notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 21st; *Salisbury and Wilton Times*, Jan. 22nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1897.

Rt. Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell. Died Sept. 3rd, 1896, aged 83. Born 1814. Son of Mr. John Charles Tufnell, of Walcot, Somerset. Educated at Eton and Wadham College, Oxon. Fellow of Wadham College. B.A., 1837; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1859. Deacon (Oxford), 1837; priest (Sarum), 1839. Curate of Broadwindsor, Dorset, 1837—40; Broad Hinton, Wilts, 1840—46; Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, 1846—57; Preb. of Sarum, 1850—59; Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1857-59; first Bishop of Brisbane, 1859—75, when he resigned and returned to England; Curate of Charing, 1877—79; Vicar and Rural Dean of Croydon, 1879—82; Vicar of Felpham and Canon Residentiary of Chichester, 1882 until his death. Obit. notices, *Morning Post, Sussex Daily News, Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 5th, *Guardian*, Dec. 16th; with portraits, in *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 11th, and *Church Bells*, Dec. 11th, 1896.

Rev. Skinner Chart Mason. Died Dec. 19th, aged 74. Scholar of St. Cath. Coll., Camb. B.A., 1845; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1845; priest, 1846. Curate of Winkfield, Berks, 1846—49; Sherborne, 1849—53; Rector of Magdalen Laver, Essex, 1853—55; Rector of St. Clement Danes, 1855—60; Vicar of Urchfont, 1860—96. Rural Dean of Enford Portion of Deanery of Potterne, 1891. He resigned the living of Urchfont a few months before his death.

Rev. George Ellis Cleather. Died Jan. 2nd, 1897. Exeter Coll., Oxford. B.A., 1846; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1847; priest, 1848 (Sarum). Curate of Baydon, Wilts, 1847—50; Alton Barnes and Alton Priors, 1850—52;

Chirton, 1853—62; Vicar of Chirton, 1862—88; Rector of Brixton Deverill, 1888 until his death. Rural Dean of Potterne, Enford Portion, 1885—88. A conscientious parish priest, well skilled in Church music. Obit. notices. *Warminster Journal, Devizes Gazette,* Jan. 14th, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette,* Feb., 1897.

James Luckett Jefferies, father of Richard Jefferies, died at Bath, where he had resided for some years, on Dec. 24th, 1896, aged 80.

Thomas Browne Anstie. Died Jan. 3rd, 1897. Buried at the New Baptist Chapel, Devizes. Practised at Devizes as surgeon for over fifty years. Senior deacon of the New Baptist Chapel. J.P., 1892. A pronounced Liberal in politics, in which he took an active part. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette,* Jan. 7th, 1897.

Rev. Samuel Henry Pemberton Whittuck. Died at Bath, Dec., 1896, aged 53. After serving in the 8th Hussars he was ordained deacon, 1879, priest, 1880, by the Bishop of Durham. Curate of Alnwick, 1879—82; Eglingham, Northumb., 1882; Felton, Northumb., 1882—85; Bath Abbey, 1885—89; Vicar of Heywood, Wilts, 1889.

William Perkins Clark, J.P., of the firm of J. & T. Clark, woollen cloth manufacturers, of Trowbridge, died Feb. 20th, 1897, aged 76. He was one of the first to identify himself with the Volunteer movement, and in 1860 joined the Trowbridge corps, in which he afterwards held the rank of major. He held the office of churchwarden for nearly forty years, and was chairman of the Local Board, and afterwards of the Urban District Council. A staunch Conservative in politics. Greatly respected in Trowbridge. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette,* Feb. 25th, 1897.

Rev. Horace Meyer. Died March 14th, 1897. Buried at North Mimms, Herts. St. Cath. Coll. Camb. B.A., 1855; M.A., 1859. Deacon, 1855; priest, 1856, by Bp. of Worcester. Curate of Ch. Ch., Birmingham, 1855-56; Vicar of North Mimms, Herts, 1856—64; Rector of Tisted, Hants, 1864—69; Trowbridge, 1869—81; Ch. Ch., Clifton, 1881—93. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette,* March 18th, 1897.

Lord Charles William Brudenell Bruce. Born June 9th, 1834; died April 16th, 1897. Buried at St. Katherine's, Savernake. Third son of the first Marquis of Ailesbury by his second wife, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Hon. Charles Tollemache. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A., 1855. Married, 1860, Augusta Georgiana Sophia, third daughter of Mr. F. C. W. Seymour. He was Liberal M.P. for North Wilts, 1865—1874; M.P. for Marlborough, 1878—85. Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, 1880—85, when he was made a Privy Councillor. Served for a short time in the 1st Life Guards, and held a commission in the Wilts Yeomanry. Obit. notices, *Guardian,* April 28th, *Standard,* April 21st, 1897.

Lady Victoria Catherine Mary Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley. Died March 29th, 1897. Buried at Draycot Cerne. Born 1818. Her mother, who married the fourth Earl of Mornington, was the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot. She resided at West Stoke, in Sussex, where she was well known for her munificent charity. Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, April 9th, *Salisbury Journal*, April 10th.

James Rew Shopland, C.E. Died April 22nd, aged 55. Buried at Purton. Born at Exeter he came to Swindon in 1870, removing to Purton a year or so later—from which place he migrated again to Swindon three years ago. As a civil engineer he carried out important works in many parts of England. He was consulting engineer to the Midland and S.W. Junction Railway, and for some years had acted as Local Secretary to the Wilts Archæological Society. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, April 29th, 1897.

Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide, Marchioness of Waterford, d. of the 8th Duke of Beaufort. Born 1856. Married, 1874, John Henry, fifth Marquis of Waterford. Died, 1897. A long and very interesting obituary notice, by M.M., in the *Observer*, and another, by J.G.T., in the *Guardian*, are quoted in the *Devizes Gazette*, March 11th, 1897. Both bear witness to the very remarkable character of the life so early ended. Her beauty, her wonderful charm, her great accomplishments, her piety—above all, her "unique unselfishness"—are dwelt upon by those who knew her as the characteristics which made her "undoubtedly one of the most potent influences for good in London society." "Many qualities were combined in Lady Waterford's irresistible influence, but the bond of them all was undoubtedly the singular charm of her utterly unconscious unselfishness." "A singularly noble and beautiful life."

Henrietta Louisa Lear, daughter of J. W. Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorks, Master in Chancery. Born July 7th, 1824. Married, 1859, the Rev. Sidney H. Lear, brother-in-law and chaplain of Bishop Hamilton. Died at Salisbury Nov. 8th, 1896, aged 73. Buried in the Cloisters. Left a widow in 1867 she lived since 1871 in the Close at Salisbury, closely identifying herself with Church work of divers kinds in the diocese and beyond it, and ever ready to give generously of her means for its support. Keenly interested in women's work her name was well known in connection with sisterhoods in the North and South of England. The Salisbury Theological College owed much to her, the chapel especially being entirely her gift. The screen in the Cathedral was erected by her to the memory of her husband, and the beautiful altar cloths—fine examples of modern needlework—were given and worked by her. A working men's club in Salisbury also owes its existence to her generosity. Obit. notices, *Guardian*, Nov. 18th, *Standard*, Nov. 17th, *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 13th, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec., 1896.

Her literary powers, which were very considerable, were also devoted to the service of the Church, and amongst others she published the following

works, several of them well-known books of devotion, which have been translated into French, German, and Italian :—

ROUGH LIST OF WORKS BY MRS. SIDNEY LEAR.

Aunt Atta. [Anonymous. 1851 or earlier.]
Aunt Atta again, or, The Long Vacation. London. J. F. Hayes. N.D.
Memoir of Rev. Sidney H. Lear. *Privately printed.* 1868.
A Dominican Artist, a Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Père Besson of the Order of St. Dominic. Cr. 8vo. 1870.
Ditto new edition. Cr. 8vo. 1879.
The Revival of Priestly Life in the 17th Century in France. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 9*s*. 1873.
Ditto new edition. Rivingtons. Cr. 8vo. 1877. 3/6.
Ditto new edition. Rivingtons. Cr. 8vo. 1883. 3/6.
Fathers of the Church, edited by Rev. W. J. E. Bennett (containing Lives of St. Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin, Irenæus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyprian, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, Athanasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, Cyril, and Ephrem). Three vols. Fcap. 8vo. J. F. Hayes. 1873 and 1875.
The Light of the Conscience, with Introduction by T. T. Carter. Post 8vo. 1876.
Ditto new edition. 32mo. 1892. 1/-, and 6*d*.
Life of Madame Louise de France, daughter of Louis XV. Cr. 8vo. 1877.
Bossuet and his Contemporaries. Cr. 8vo. 12/-, 1874; 1880; 12mo, 3/6, 1882.
Henrique Dominique Lacordaire, a Biographical Sketch. Cr. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1882. 7/6.
A Christian Painter of the 19th Century, being the Life of Hippolyte Flandrin. Cr. 8vo. 1875. 7/6
St. Francis de Sales. (*Biography*). Cr. 8vo.
Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai. (*Biography.*) Cr. 8vo.
Henri Perreyve, by Père Gratry. (*Biography.*)
Weariness : a Book for Languid and Lonely. Fcap. 8vo. 1885. 5/-. New editions, fcap. 8vo., 5/-, Rivingtons, 1881—5.
For Days and Years. (Containing text, short reading, and hymn for every day in the Church's year). 16mo. Rivingtons. 1882—6. New editions, 32mo, 2/6, 1/6, 1/-. 14th edition, 1895, 2/6. Longmans.
Five Minutes. Daily Readings of Poetry. 16mo. 3/6. Rivingtons. 1877. New editions, 1881—5, 3/6, 1/6, and 1/.
Maigre Cookery. 16mo. Rivingtons. 1884. 2/-.

She also edited the following works :—

Fenelon's Spiritual Letters to Men. 16mo.
Fenelon's Spiritual Letters to Women. 16mo.
A Selection from the Spiritual Letters of St. Francis de Sales. 16mo.
Ditto cheap edition. 32mo.
A Selection from Pascal's "Thoughts." 16mo.
The Hidden Life of the Soul. 16mo.

The Spirit of St Francis de Sales. 16mo.

Of the Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales.

Self-Renunciation. From the French, with an introduction by the Rev. T. T. Carter.

Here and there: Quaint Quotations, a Book of Wit. Post 8vo. Rivingtons. 1881. 5/-.

Precious Stones. Three vols. 48mo. 1/- each.

Sunrise, Noon, Sunset. Selections from various Authors. Three vols. Rivingtons. 1882. 3/-, 2/-, 1/- each.

Tales of Kirkbeck. Three vols. 12mo. Griffiths. 1894.

Toy: a Fragment by the late Mrs. Sidney Lear. Prefaced by a slight Sketch of the Author's Life. Fcap. 8vo. London. Longmans. 1897. 2/6.

Rev. George Edward Gardiner. Died May 20th, 1897. B.N.C., Oxford. B.A., 1864; M.A., 1867. Deacon, 1866; priest, 1867. Curate of Farnham, 1866–68; Batheaston, 1868–70; Cole Orton, 1870–73; Buxton (Norf.), 1873–4; Vicar of Box, 1874 until his resignation two years ago.

Rev. Tupper Carey. Died April 27th, 1897, aged 73. Buried in Guernsey. Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A., 1846; M.A., 1842. Deacon, 1847; priest, 1848. Curate of Longbridge Deverill, 1847–59; East Harnham, 1859–61; Rector of Fifield Bavant and Vicar of Ebbesborne Wake, 1861; Rural Dean of Chalke and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1862. He restored the Church and built the vicarage at Ebbesborne Wake.

Additions to Museum.

Presented by Mr. W. Brown: Coin, Hen. VIII., found at Potterne.

„ Mr. C. H. Talbot: Example of the lead dowels used in the chimneys of Lacock Abbey, *temp.* Ed. VI.

„ Mr. W. Willimot: Shells.

„ Mr. W. Stratton: Fine Bronze Fibula, pair of Tweezers, Iron Chain, &c., from the Romano-British Settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill.

„ Mr. A. Harris: Brass Finger Ring, found in the churchyard (?) of Winterbourne Bassett

Bequeathed by the late Rev. G. E. Cleather : Case of British Birds from the collection of Mr. Ernle Warriner.

Purchased :—Wilts Token :—

THOMAS . WALKER=HIS HALFE PENNY
IN . BRADFORD . MERCER=T.B.W.

This token is unpublished.

Additions to Library.

Presented by Mr. H. E. Medlicott : Massinger's Plays, four vols.

„ "Salisbury Times" Company : "Establishment of a Village Council and a Small Freehold Colony at Winterslow."

„ Mrs. Eyre Matcham : Eleven Wilts Pamphlets.

„ Mr. A. Dawes : Paper on Stonehenge, and plate, in *The Astrologer.*

„ Mr. G. W. Rose : Wilts Pamphlet.

„ Mr. A. Schomberg : Two Wilts Pamphlets, and Newspaper Cuttings.

„ The Author : Salisbury Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Boyle.

„ Mr. G. E. Dartnell : Izaac Walton's Lives, and Hobbes' Leviathan, with Morley's Introductions. 1888.—Original Poems (Salisbury.)—Wilts Pamphlets.

„ Mr. J. Harding : Coloured Drawings of Wall Paintings in Sub-Chantry House, Salisbury.

„ Rev. G. S. Master : Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time, two vols., folio.—Armfield's Legend of Christian Art.—Hore and Hoare ; Early History and Genealogy.

„ The Authoress : Old Wiltshire Market Towns and Villages, by M. K. Dowding. 1896.

„ The Author : A Parish on Wheels, by the Rev. J. H. Swinstead. 1896.

„ The Publishers (Messrs. G. Bell & Sons) : The Cathedral Church of Salisbury. 1896.

Presented by Mr. B. H. Cunnington : Cuttings.
„ Mr. W. F. Parsons : Wootton Bassett Almanack.
„ Mr. A. D. Passmore : Vathek, by W. Beckford.
„ The Author : A History of Freemasonry in Wiltshire, by F. H. Goldney.——Portrait of Sir G. Goldney, Bart.
„ The Etcher, Mr. W. Brown : Thirteen Etchings of Salisbury.
„ Mr. R. Shekleton Balfour : Plates, from Drawings, of Granary at Steeple Ashton, Pulpit at Edington, and House in the Close at Salisbury.
„ Miss Feilding : Paper by Canon Jackson on the Execution of Ankarette Twynyho.
„ Mr. C. H. Talbot : Set of Photographs of Old Furniture at Lacock Abbey.
„ The Architect, Mr. H. Brakspear : Print of Proposed New Chancel, Lacock Church.

HURRY & PEARSON, Printers and Publishers, Devizes.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE

FOR PROMOTING THE

TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION

OF

PARISH REGISTERS,

WITH CALENDAR OF REGISTERS

Printed and transcribed since the first Report of 1892.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1896

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Report of the Parish Register Committee, 1896.

The Committee in issuing the present supplement to their Report and Lists of 1892 have great pleasure in calling attention to the large increase in the number of Transcripts made; many of these, there is reason to believe, owe their existence to the help and stimulus given by the former report.

It is to be noted that a large number of the Transcripts have been made for the use of the various Parishes, and will therefore be accessible to the public.

It appears to the Committee that the evidence supplied by this supplemental List shows that the supposed impossibility of ever transcribing the whole of the Parish Registers of the Kingdom is imaginary, and that by enlisting and encouraging local effort, the very desirable object may be obtained at no great distance of time.

The list of Transcribers' names shows how much may be done by individual workers, and much more might easily be done by some organised effort by Diocesan authorities.

The Committee hail with satisfaction the successful formation of a Society for printing Parish Registers, under the patronage of the Archbishops and many of the Bishops. The Hon. Sec. is E. A. Fry, Esq., of 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, who will be happy to give any information on the subject. The Society has already issued five Registers in return for the annual guinea subscription, and in the event of an increase in the number of subscribers will be able to print more Registers annually. In cases where some local help can be guaranteed, special arrangements can be made for printing Registers.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (124, Chancery Lane) is also printing a series of complete Marriage Registers of Counties. Those of Gloucestershire are now being printed, and others for Hants, Kent, Northants, Notts, and Somerset are in active preparation. It is intended to arrange for other Counties.

Mr. Wm. Brigg, B.A. (Harpenden, Herts.), is printing in the "Herts. Genealogist" a useful series of Bishops' Transcripts for the periods for which the Parish Registers are lost.

It is gratifying to find that, at the instance of the Diocesan Conferences of St. Alban's and Worcester, Committees have been formed to obtain from all Incumbents in the Dioceses returns of the Registers existing in their Parishes, their exact dates and condition.

An effort will then be made to get the books put into proper repair.

The Rev. O. W. Tancock, of Little Waltham Rectory, Chelmsford, is Hon. Sec. of the St. Alban's Committee, and E. A. Fry, Esq., of the Worcester, and either of these gentlemen will be glad to answer enquiries as to their method of work, so that a uniform plan may be adopted in other Dioceses.

The St. Alban's "Diocesan Quarterly" for the past quarter (No. 15, price 3*d.* post free, W. Root, Halstead, Essex) contains an account of what has been done in the St. Alban's Diocese.*

It is to be hoped that an effort will afterwards be made to get all the Registers transcribed and indexed, and copies kept in the Parish for reference. A small fee should be agreed upon as to be charged for consultation of the Transcript for purposes of Genealogical research, the charge for certified extracts from the original Registers remaining, of course, as at present.

The Committee are again indebted to Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. (Rouge Croix) for his revision of the list of Printed Registers. The somewhat arduous labour of compiling and editing the Calendar has been undertaken by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, and E. A. Fry, the Hon. Sec. of the Parish Register Society.

All who may publish to transcribe Registers in future are invited to send particulars to either of the above named gentlemen, who have undertaken to compile the next List.

RALPH NEVILL, *Hon. Sec.*
13, *Addison Cresent,*
Kensington.

The particulars obtained of the Registers of Herts. will be printed in Middlesex and Herts. Notes and Queries, commencing January, 1897 (*Messrs. Hardy & Page*, 44, *Chancery Lane, W.C.*).

* *The Worcester Diocesan Mag. for December*, 1896 (*Midland Education Co., Corporation Street, Birmingham, price* 2½*d. post free*), *contains a similar Report for the Worcester Diocese.*

The First Report of the Committee, issued in 1892, contains advice as to the transcription and publication of Registers, and a specimen alphabet of the characters chiefly used.

There are also Calendars of all Registers known to have been transcribed or printed up to the date of issue. The Calendars here given are supplementary to those in the First Report.

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„ No. 5.—Sundry Records of allied character.

No. 1.—List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.

BERKS.	READING, St. Giles, 1518–1546, Walter L. Nash.	
CHESHIRE.	BIDSTONE, 1581–1700, W. F. Irvine.	
	STOCKPORT, St. Mary, 1584–1620, E. W. Bulkely	1889
CORNWALL.	REDRUTH, 1560–1716, J. C. Peter, Redruth	1894, 4to
CUMBERLAND.	DALSTON, vol. i. 1570–1678, vol. ii. 1679–1812, Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., 1893 and 1896. Indexed, with corrections from Bishops' transcripts.	
	KIRK OSWALD, 1577–1609, Canon Thornley	1895, 8vo
	PENRITH, 1556–1601, G. Watson	1893, 8vo
DORSETS.	BERE HACKETT, 1549–1745, E. A. Fry, Par. Reg. Soc.	1896, 8vo
	CAUNDLE BISHOP, 1570–1814, Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo (Dorset Records)	1895, 8vo
	HOLNEST, 1589–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)	1894, 8vo
	LONG BURTON, 1580–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)	1894, 8vo
DURHAM.	DURHAM CATHEDRAL, 1609–1896, Harl. Soc. (in press).	
ESSEX.	FYFIELD, 1538–1700, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr.	1896, fol.
GLO'STERS.	MARSHFIELD, 1558–1793, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr.	
KENT.	BEAKESBOURNE, 1558–1812, Rev. C. H. Wilkie, pr.	dmy. 8vo
	ORPINGTON, 1560–1754, H. C. Kirby	Lond. 1895, 8vo
LANCS.	HAWKSHEAD, 1568–1794, H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.	dmy. 8vo
LINCOLNS.	HORBLING, 1653–1837, H. Peet	Liverpool, 1895, 8vo

LONDON. Charterhouse Chapel, Bap. 1696–1836, Mar. 1671–1754 and 1837–1890, Bur. 1695–1854, Francis Collins, M.D., Harl. Soc., vol. xviii.
Christchurch, Newgate Street, 1538–1754, W. A. Littledale, M.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xxi.
St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, Bap. 1740– and Mar. 1735–1754 (wrongly entered in last list), George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xv.
St. George's, Hanover Square, Mar. 1810–1836 (in press), Harl. Soc.
St. James', Clerkenwell, Bur. 1551–1754, Robt. Hovenden, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xvii., xix., and xx.

NORFOLK. Norwich, St. George's Tombland, 1538–1707.

NORTHANTS. Maxey, 1538–1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. (Mitchell & Hughes) 1892, 8vo

NOTTS. Wellow, 1703–1812, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Exeter, 1896, 8vo
Worksop, 1558–1771, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Guildford, 1894, 8vo

RUTLAND. North Luffenham, 1572–1812, Rev. P. J. Dennis, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

SOMERSET. Bruton, 1826–1890, Rev. T. A. Strong.

SUFFOLK. Bardwell, 1538–1650, Rev. F. E. Warren, F.S.A. (Mitchell & Hughes).
Bramfield, 1539–1889, Rev. T. S. Hill (Mitchell & Hughes).

SURREY. Banstead, 1547–1789, F. H. Lambert, F.S.A., Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

WARWICKS. Fillongley, 1538–1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.

WESTMORELAND. Asby, 1657–1798, T. R. Rivington 1894, 8vo
Ravenstonedale, 1570–1812, Rev. R. W. Metcalfe 1893, 8vo

WORCESTERS. Knightwick with Doddenham, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, F.S.A. 1891, small fol.
Worcester, St. Alban's, 1630–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

YORKS. Batley, 1559–1800, M. Sheard.
Bolton Abbey, 1689–1812, Rev. A. P. Howes, M.A. Skipton, 1895, 8vo
Burnsall, vol. i. 1559–1700, vol. ii. 1701–1739 and 1783–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1893, 8vo
Conistone, 1567–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1894, 8vo
Felkirk, 1701–1812, A. N. J. Royds, Rochdale, 1894, 8vo
Monk Fryston, 1538–1678, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

YORKS. (*continued*)
Rylstone, vol. i. 1559–1723, vol. ii. 1724–1812, Rev. C. H. Lowe, M.A. Leeds, 1895-6, 8vo
Saddleworth, 1613–1751, J. Radcliffe 1887, 8vo
Skipton-in-Craven, vol. i. 1592–1680, vol. ii. 1680–1745, vol. iii. 1745–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1894–6, 8vo
York, Holy Trinity, 1586–1760, Rev. E. Bulmer (in progress).
York, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1538–1745, Rev. E. Bulmer (in progress).

No. 2.—List of Parish Registers printed in books and periodicals.

BERKS. Didcot, Bap. 1562–1647, Berks Notes and Queries, Oct. 1890, to April 1891.

CAMBRIDGES. Cambridge, St. Michael, 1538–1837, J. Venn, Camb. Antiqu. Soc., vol. xxv. (complete part) 1891, 8vo

CHESHIRE. Stockport, Cheshire Notes and Queries.

DURHAM. Esh, 1566– Pro. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*GLO'STERS. Forthampton, Mar. 1678–1812, Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, Glouc. Mar. Reg.
Frocester, Mar. 1559–1799, Rev. W. Symonds, Glouc. Notes and Queries.
King Stanley, Mar. 1573–1812, Rev. T. W. Cattell and Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, G. M. R.
Maisemore, Bap. 1600–1663, Mar. 1557–1590, Bur. 1538–1599, G. N. & Q.
Nympsfield, Mar. 1679-1812, Rev. J. Silvester, G. M. R.
Owlpen, Mar. 1677–1895, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. W. B. Benison, G. M. R.
Pebworth, Mar. 1595–1700, Rev. T. P. Wadley, G. N. & Q.
Quedgely, Mar. 1559–1836, Rev. E. L. Bryan and Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.
Rendcombe, Mar. 1566–1812, Rev. G. E. A. Kempson, G. M. R.
Slimbridge, Mar. 1635–1812, Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.
Swindon, Mar. 1638–1838, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S., G. M. R.
Whaddon, Mar. 1674–1711, G. N. & Q.

* The Glo'ster Marriage Registers are being printed in Glo'ster Notes and Queries, and will be issued in volumes, the first of which is now complete. *See* Preface.

HANTS. ASHE, Rev. J. Thoyts, Par. Hist. of Ashe, Clowes & Sons 1888

HERTS. CHIPPING BARNET, Bishops' Transcripts for sundry years, missing from Par. Reg., 1569–1682, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist, vol. ii.
NORTHAW, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1564–1748, Herts. Geneal., vols. i. and ii.
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 1558–1689, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Geneal. Supplement.
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Michael's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years 1572–1630, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Stephen's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1561–1600, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
WIGGINTON, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1609–1670, Herts. Geneal., vol. ii.

LINCOLNS. KINGERBY, 1562–1760 (in progress in Northern Genealogist), Bishop's Transcript.

MIDDLESEX. CHISWICK, Mar. 1678–1800 (in "Chiswick"), W. P. W. Phillimore.

NORTHANTS. CLAY COTON, 1541– (in progress, Northern Genealogist).
MAXEY, 1538–1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., Mis. Gen. et Herald. (*See* also List 1.)

NORTHUMBERLAND. ELSDON, 1672– , Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).
WARKWORTH, Bap. and Mar. 1688, Bur. 1674, J. C. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).

NOTTS. NEWARK, Mar. 1650–1662, Northern Genealogist.
OLLERTON, 1592–1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.
WELLOW, 1703–1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.

SOMERSET. STREET, 1599– (in progress in The Genealogist).

SUFFOLK. FRESTON, 1538–1894, Rev. C. R. Durrant, "Life in a Suffolk village," 1887–91.

WARWICKS. SOUTHAM, 1539—Bap. 1633, Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647, W. Gardner, Hist. Notices of Southam 1895, 4to

WORCESTERS. INKBERROW, 1675–1778, Rev. T. N. Leeke, Par. Mag.
NORTHFIELD, 1560–1576, W. F. Carter, Par. Mag.
ROUS LENCH, 1538– , Rev. Dr. Chafy Chafy, Par. Mag.

YORKS. LEEDS, St. Peter's, 1572–1612, Rev. E. Cookson, Thoresby Society.
STARTFORTH, 1661–1691 (in progress in Northern Genealogist).
WHITKIRK, 1603–1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Records of Whitkirk Leeds, 1892

No. 3.—List of MS. Transcripts.

Those marked " Par." are in the custody of the Clergy for Parish use.

BEDFORDS. Biggleswade, 1562–1598, John Powell.

BERKS. Bisham, 1560–1845, Edgar Powell.
Didcot, Bap. 1562–1678, Mar. 1571–1674, Bur. 1568–1681, G. Tudor Sherwood.
Upton-near-Blewbury, &c., 1588–1741, J. F. Fry.

CAMBRIDGES. Babraham, 1561– , Rev. T. D. Gray (in progress).
Cambridge, All Saints', 1538–1702, C. L. Acland (in progress).

CHESHIRE. Barrow-by-Tarvin, Bap. 1572–1623, Mar. 1590–1619, Bur. 1572–1622, mixed 1629–1679, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
Chester Cathedral, 1687–1871, T. Hughes, F.S.A.
Chester, St. John's, Bap. and Mar. 1599–1626, Bur. 1661–1723, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
,, St. Oswald's, 1580–1650, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
,, St. Peter's, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
Northenden, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
Overchurch, *i.e.*, Upton, 1660–1812, W. F. Irvine.
Swettenham, 1570–1820, Cyril Lockett.
Warburton, 1611–1752, Rev. G. Egerton-Warburton, M.A.

CUMBERLAND. Brampton, 1663–1702, Rev. H. Whitehead.
Newton Reigny, 1571–1812, Rev. H. Whitehead.
Penrith, 1602–1812, Geo. Watson.

DENBIGHS. Gresford, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.

DERBYS. Repton, 1580–1670, Rev. F. C. Hipkins.
Somershall-Herbert, 1537–1812, Rev. H. C. Fitzherbert (Indexed, &c.).
Staveley, Bap. 1558–1665, Mar. 1587–1666, Bur. 1538–1693, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

DEVON. *Alwington, Mar., Bap. and Bur. 1550–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
Anstey, East, Mar. 1674, Bap. and Bur. 1596–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
,, West, 1653–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

* Transcripts of those Parishes thus marked were entered in the first Report as among the Chester MSS. These were copied from the Transcripts here entered.

DEVON. (*continued*)

Atherington, Mar. 1548, Bap. 1538, Bur. 1570–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Berry Narbor, Bap. 1550, Mar. and Bur. 1540–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Bideford, 1561–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Bradford, Mar. 1558–1754, Bap. 1558 and Bur. 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Brawnton, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Chittlehampton, a fragment, Mar. and Bur. 1576–78, Bap. 1575–79, Mar., Bap. Bur. 1637–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Clyst St. George, 1567–1748, Rev. J. L. Gibbs.

Dolton, Mar. 1610, Bap. and Bur. 1608–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Fremington, Mar. 1602–1837, Bap. and Bur. 1602–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Hartland, 1558—Mar. 1837, Bap. 1812, Bur. 1866, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Heanton Punchardon, Mar. 1559, Bap. 1656, Bur. 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

High Bickington, Mar. 1754–1837, Bap. and Bur. 1707–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Hollacombe, 1638–1739, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Huish, Mar. 1600–1789, Bap. and Bur. 1595–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Huntshaw, Mar. 1755, Bap. and Bur. 1746–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Littleham (Bideford), 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Little Torrington, 1672–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Marwood, 1602—Mar. 1812, Bap. 1784, Bur. 1800, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Meeth, Mar. 1656, Bap. and Bur. 1653-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Merton, Mar. 1688, Bap. and Bur. 1687–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Newton St. Petrock, Mar. and Bap. 157 Bur. 1723–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Parkham, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Plymtree, 1538–1800, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.

Pulford, West, Mar. 1670—Bap. and Bur. 1668–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Roborough, 1549–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Rockbeare, 1645—Bap. and Bur. 1676, Mar. 1672, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.

Roseash, 1591–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Mar. and Bap. 1555–1743, Bur. 1556–1746, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*Shebbear, 1576–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

Stoke Rivers, 1553—Bap. and Mar. 1744, Bur. 1707, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

DEVON. (*continued*)
Wear Gifford, 1583–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
West Down, –1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
Westleigh, Mar. 1561–1757, Bap. 1560–1776, Bur. 1559–1776, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
Winkleigh, Mar. 1569–1791, Bap. 1585, Bur. 1569–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
Woolfardisworthy, 1723–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
Yarnscombe, 1653–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

DORSET.
Chideock, 1654–1812, Rev. C. V. Goddard.
Lydlinch, 1559–1812, Rev. C. H. Mayo.
Sturminster Marshall, 1562–1694, Rev. J. Cross.
Tarrant Hinton, 1545–1812, Rev. A. S. Newman.
Thornford, 1677–1812, E. A. Fry.
Whitechurch Canonicorum, Bap. 1558–1680, index form, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.

DURHAM.
Denton, 1714–1812 (*continuation*), Rev. J. Edleston.
Dimsdale, Bap. 1556–1806, Mar. 1564–1754, Bur. 1562–1812, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
Ebchester, Bap. and Bur. 1619–1731, Mar. 1621–1731, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
Whitburn, Mar. 1579– , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in progress).
Wilton, Bap. 1571– , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in progress).
Wilton-le-Wear, 1558–1745, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.

ESSEX.
Aythorpe Roding, 1559–1636, Par.
Boreham, 1559–1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
Braintree, 1660–1812, R. H. Browne, Vicar.
Broomfield, 1546–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Chelmsford, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne.
Chignall, S. James', 1724–1812 (earlier lost), Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Chigwell, 1653–1812, R. H. Browne.
Earl's Colne, 1560–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
East Ham, Bap. and Bur. 1700–1803, Mar. 1695–1804, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Lamborne, 1582–1812, R. H. Browne (*see* also 1st Report).
Leighs, Great, 1556–1812, The Rector.
,, Little, 1679–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Maldon, All Saints', 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library, Maldon.
,, St. Mary, 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
,, St. Peter's, 1556–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
Mashbury, 1539–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Navestock, 1538–1812, Par.
Pleshey, 1656–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Rainham, 1570–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
Roxwell, 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.

ESSEX. (*continued*)
Springfield, 1570–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
Stapleford Abbots, 1653–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
Thaxted, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne (in progress).
Thurrock, West, 1668–1712 (made 1805), Par.
Totternhoe, 1558–1670, Rev. S. A. Woolward (Indexed).
Waltham Parva, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
West Ham, Mar. 1653–1801, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
White Colne, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
Widford, 1619–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
Woodham Walter, 1558–1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
Writtle, 1634–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.

GLO'STERS.
Aston-sub-Edge, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ Mar. only 1539–1719, S. G. Hamilton. To be printed in Gloucester Marriage Registers.
Bishops Cleeve, Mar. 1563–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
Cam, Mar. 1569–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R. (in progress).
Campden, Mar. 1616-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Charlton Kings, Mar. 1538–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
Chedworth, Mar. 1653–1817, Rev. S. Hope, for G. M. R.
Cheltenham, 1558–1812, Sidney Madge, for G. M. R.
Clifford Chambers, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
Coaley, Mar. 1625–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev W. Symons, for G. M. R.
Dorsington, 1593–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Dursley, Mar. 1639–1676, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.
Ebrington, 1567–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Hawkesbury, Mar. 1603–1728, W. P. W. Phillimore, and Rev. E. R. Mosley, for G. M. R.
Kemerton, Mar. 1575–1716, and in progress, Rev. J. J. Mercier, for G. M. R.
Lemington, 1685–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Leonard Stanley, Mar. 1570–1806, T. W. Cattell and R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.
Lidmington, 1691–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Marston Sicca, Mar. only 1680–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Matson, Bap. 1553–1812, Mar. 1563–1879, Bur. 1555–1812, Rev. W. Bazeley.
Mickleton, 1594–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ Mar. 1594–1812, S. G. Hamilton, for G. M. R.
Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Mar. , Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Nether Swell, Mar. 1686–1812, Rev. D. Royce, for G. M. R.

GLO'STERS. (*continued*)
Painswick, Mar. 1562–1627, 1653–1705, 1710–1812, Cecil T. Davis, for G. M. R.
Pebworth, 1597–1784, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Preston-on-Stour, 1540–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Quinton, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Sainsbury, Bap. 1563–1569, Mar. 1585–1590, Bur. 1786–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Stinchcombe, Mar. 1583–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. P. Lynch Blosse, for G. M. R.
Stone, Mar. 1594–1812, Rev. C. Cripps, for G. M. R.
Stonehouse, Mar. 1558–1812, R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.
Swindon, Bap. 1606—Mar. 1638–1838, Bur. 1638–1700, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
Todenham, 1721–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Uley, Mar. only 1668–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.
Upper Slaughter, 1538–1812, J. E. K. Cutts.
Welford-on-Avon, Bap. and Bur. 1561–1768, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Weston-on-Avon, 1685–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Weston-sub-Edge, 1626–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Willersey, 1721–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

HANTS.
Faccombe, Mar. 1546–1754, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. F. H. Harding, for Hants. Mar Reg.
Headley, 1537–1895, Rev. W. H. Laverty.
Hurstbourne Tarrant, Mar. 1546–1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.
Knight's Enham, Mar. 1683–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
Linkenholt, Mar. 1585–1738, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.
Monkston, Mar. 1716–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
Penton Mewsey, Mar. 1642–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
Vernham, Mar. 1607–1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.

HEREFORDS.
Stoke Bliss, 1571–1717, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
Thornbury, 1538–1735, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.

HERTS.
Aldenham, 1559–1659, Rev. K. F. Gibbs (in progress).
Flamstead, 1548—Bap. 1726, Mar. 1736, Bur. 1724, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Hertford, St. Andrew, 1566–1653, Par.
Hertingfordbury, 1679–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Pelham Brent, 1539–1773, Par.
Redbourn, 1617–1701, J. E. K. Cutts.

KENT. Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Bap. 1538–1697, Mar. 1622–1698, Bur. 1538–1657, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Newendon, 1559–1850, Rev. E. Jermyn (Indexed).
Reston, Bap. 1541–1684, Mar. 1540–1683, Bur. 1542–1685, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Wickhambreux, Bap. 1563–1612, Mar. 1558–1652, Bur. 1558–1661, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Wingham, Bap. 1568—Bur. 1569–1778, Mar. 1569–1770, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

LANCS. Burnley, 1562–1722, W. Ecroyd.
Hawkshead, 1568–1704, H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A.

LINCOLNS. Doddington, 1690–1812, Rev. R. E. G. Cole.
Epworth, Bap. 1538–1602, Mar. 1564—Bur. 1538–1593, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Scrivelsby, 1565–1812, Rev. Canon Lodge, Par.

LONDON. Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen, 1609–1643, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Holy Trinity, Minories, Bap. 1563–1813, Mar. 1579–1664, Bur. 1566–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

MIDDLESEX. Willesden, 1568–1865, Fred. A. Wood (Indexed).

NORFOLK. Bawsey, 1537–1773, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Blo' Norton, 1562—Bap. 1713, Mar. 1712, Bur. 1714, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
Guest, Bap. 1557–1707, Mar. 1560–1706, Bur. 1558–1723, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
Newton-by-Castle Acre, 1558–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
West Acre, 1665–1748, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

NORTHANTS. Aldwinkle, All Saints', 1653–1726, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Aldwinkle, St. Peter's, Bap. 1563–1689 and 1701–1711, Mar. 1654–1711, Bur. 1653–1679, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Lilford, Bap. 1559–1779, Mar. 1564–1770, Bur. 1568–1778, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Moulton, 1565–1895, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
Wadenhoe, 1559–1684, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Warkton, 1559–1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

NOTTS. Cotham, 1587–1811, J. E. K. Cutts.
Flawborough, Mar. 1681–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for Notts. Mar. Reg.
Orston, Mar 1590–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for N. M. R.
Scarrington, Mar. 1571–1812, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.
Screveton, Mar. 1640–1780, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.

NOTTS. (*continued*) THOROTON, Mar. 1583–1606, W. P. W. Phillimore, for N. M. R.

OXFORDS. WIGGINTON, 1558–1813, Rev. A. D. Mozley.

RUTLAND. CALDECOT, 1605–1783, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
LIDDINGTON, Bap. 1562—Mar. 1604, Bur. 1561–1725, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE. ALVELEY, 1561–1721, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
BATTLEFIELD, 1662–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER, 1574–1847, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
HANWOOD, 1559–1763, Shrewsbury Free Library (Original since burnt).
KINLET, 1657—Bap. 1868, Mar. 1841, Bur. 1860, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
NEEN SAVAGE, 1575–1700, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
SHAWBURY, 1561–1595 and 1618–1646 (1595–1618 lost), Rev. F. Vernon, Par.
SHRAWADINE, 1645–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
WESTBURY, 1637–1743, — Morris, Shrewsbury Free Library.

SOMERSET. BATH, Abbey Church, 1569—Bap. and Mar. 1754, Bur. 1800, Harl. Soc.
CHRISTOW, 1553-1812, E. F. Wade.
COMPTON BISHOP, 1641–1807, E. F. Wade.
CUCKLINGTON, 1558–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates (Indexed).
GOATHURST, St. David Kemeys Tynte.
ST. MICHAEL CHURCH, 1697–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.
STOKE TRISTER, 1751–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates, Par. (Indexed).
THURLOXTON, 1558–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett (Indexed). Another copy by St. David Kemeys Tynte.
TICKENHAM, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Byrchmore.

STAFFORDS. CHECKLEY, 1625–1825, W. Morton Philips, J.P., D.L.
LEIGH, nr. Stoke-on-Trent, 1541–1700, Archdeacon Lane.

SUFFOLK. BURSTALL, 1540– , Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., and Par. (Indexed).
COMBS, Bap. 1558—Mar. 1568, Bur. 1569–1732, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
EASTON, Mixed 1561–1742, Bap. 1742—Mar. and Bur. 1745–1777, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
ICKWORTH, 1566–1890, Rev. S. H. A. Hervey.
IPSWICH, St. Clement's, Bap. and Bur. 1563–1666, Mar. 1564–1666, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Lawrence, 1539—Bap. 1812, Mar. 1754, Bur. 1811, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Mary-atte-Key, 1559– , Rev. E. Cookson, and Par. (Indexed).
,, St. Mary Elms, Bap. and Bur. 1557–1812, Mar. 1554–1753, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A.

SUFFOLK. (*continued*)
Ipswich, St. Matthew's, 1559—Bap. 1695, Mar. 1702, Bur. 1701, Rev. E. Cookson (Indexed). Index with parish.
„ St. Nicholas, Bap. and Mar. 1539–1728, Bur. 1552–1731, Rev. E. Cookson, Par. (Indexed).
„ St. Peter's, Bap. 1657–1790, Mar. 1662–1786, Bur. 1658–1789 (older books lost), Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
„ St. Stephen's, Bap. 1585–1690, Mar. 1586–1678, Bur. 1586–1679, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
Kirkley, 1700–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
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Southwold, 1602–1802, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Woolpit, 1558–1895, P. H. Page.

SURREY.
Battersea, St. Mary's, 1559–1700.
Cranleigh, 1566–1790, W. Welch.
Haslemere, Bap. 1594—Mar. and Bur. 1573–1812, J. W. Penfold.
Weybridge, 1625—Bap. 1797, Mar. 1812, Bur. 1820 (names only from 1797), Miss E. Lloyd.
Woodmansterne, 1568–1710 (to 1750 in progress), F. H. Lambert, F.S.A.

SUSSEX.
Grinstead, East, 1558–1760, R. Payne Crawford.
Lavant, East, 1653—Bap. and Bur. 1810, Mar. 1753, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
„ Mid., 1567–1748, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
Southwick, 1670–1837, H. Hall.
Stopham, 1543–1694, Mrs. Vernon L. Guise (*to be continued*).
Treyford, 1728–1811, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Westbourne, 1550–1769, E. A. Fry.

WARWICKS.
Alveston, 1539–1769, R. Savage.
Atherstone-on-Stour, 1654–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Barcheston, 1589–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Barford, Mar. 1539–1721, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
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Burmington, 1582–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
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Honnington, 1571–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Kineton, 1538–1639, R. Savage.

WARWICKS. (*continued*) Lighthorne, Mar. 1539–1734, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom (in progress).
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„ Priors, 1604–1629, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Preston-on-Stour, 1540–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Southam, Bap. 1633—Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647–1812, W. Gardner. (*See* also List 2.)
Stratford-on-Avon, 1553–1733, R. Savage.
Wellesbourne, 1560–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Whatcott, Bap. and Mar. 1572–1617, and Bap. and Bur. 1746–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Whitchurch, 1561–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WESTMORELAND. Bampton, 1637–1812 (in progress), Miss Noble.

WILTS. Amesbury, Rev. C. Ruddle.
Baverstocke, Bap. 1557—Mar. and Bur. 1561–1715, Chas. Penruddocke.
Chitterne, All Saints', Bishops' Transcripts to 1672 by Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Par. (originals lost).
Compton Chamberlayne, 1747–1812, Chas. Penruddocke.
Dinton, 1558–1812, Chas. Penruddocke.
Great Bedwyn, Bap. 1553—Mar. 1539, Bur. 1538–1717, Rev. J. Ward, Par.
Maddington, 1611–1812, Canon Bennett and Rev. G. Bartlett, Par.
Milston-cum-Brigmerston, 1540–1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy and Par.
Orcheston St. Mary, Bishops' Transcripts to 1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett (original registers lost).
Preshute, 1607–1707, E. Ll. Gwillim.
Rollestone. 1652–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy.
Shrewton, 1548–1812, Canon Bennett.
„ 1548–1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index form, Par.

WORCESTERS. Alderminster, 1628–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Cleeve-Prior,1557–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Clent, 1562–1812, J. Amphlett (wrongly inserted in first Report under Staffordshire).
Evesham, All Saints', Bap. and Mar. 1539–1784, Bur. 1538–1546 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ St. Laurence, Bur. 1556 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Hartlebury, 1540–1579, Rev. R. A. Wilson (*to be continued*).
Honeybourne, 1673–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Kyre Wyard, 1694–1812, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.

WORCESTERS (*continued*)

Little Cumberton, Mar. 1540–1627, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

Littleton, North and Middle, 1661–1787, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

„ South, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

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Shipston-on-Stour, 1572–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

Stretton-on-the-Foss, 1538—Bap. and Bur. 1733, Mar. 1754, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom

Tredington, Mar. 1560–1615, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom (in progress).

Worcester, St. Helen's, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead Wilson, F.S.A.

„ St. John-in-Bedwardine, Mrs. W. R. Carr.

YORKS.

Almondbury, 1557–1652, R. C. Oldfield.

Bradfield, 1559–1670, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Burghwallis, 1596–1693 (with gaps), A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Ganton, Bap. 1556—Bur. 1552–1794, Mar. 1653–1737, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Harthill, 1586–1697, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Hatfield, Bap. 1566—Bur. 1565-1679, Mar. 1566–1681, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Hemsworth, 1553–1688, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

Hooton Roberts, Bap. and Mar. 1702–1803, Bur. 1703–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Hovingham, 1642–1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Kirk Ella, 1588–1812, A. B. Wilson Barkworth.

Linton-in-Craven, 1562–1896, Rev. F. A. C. Share, M.A., Par.

Old Malton, Bap. and Mar. 1606—Bur. 1609–1765, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Saddleworth, St. Chad's, 1571–1800, John Radcliffe. (From 1613–1751 are printed.)

Slingsby, 1687–1737, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Tankersley, Bap. 1593–1742, Mar. 1599–1754, Bur. 1598–1755, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Thorne, 1565–1698, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Whitkirk, 1603–1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Par. (*See* also List 2.)

Wintringham, 1558–1700, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

No. 4.—Registers of Other Churches.

Printed Registers.

LONDON. French Church, Threadneedle Street, 1600–1639, Huguenot Soc. Lymington, 1896, 4to

WESTMORELAND. Ravenstonedale, Presbyterian, 1775–1809, Congregational, 1811–1837, Soc. of Friends, 1655 1834, Rev. R. W. Metcalf 1894, fol.

MS. Transcript.

KENT. Rochester, (Presbyterian) 1706–1806 (some entries from 1700), Humphrey Wood, F.S.A. (original deposited with Registrar-General).

No. 5.—Sundry Records (printed).

CAMBRIDGE. Ely, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1582–1591, A. Gibbons, F.S.A.

HANTS. Mar. Licences by Bp. of Winchester, allegations for, W. T. C. Moens, F.S.A. Harl. Soc., vols. xxxv. and xxxvi.

HERTS. Huntingdon Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts, W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.

St. Alban's Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts, W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.

KENT. Canterbury, Mar. Licences, 1568–1618 (First Series), J. M. Cowper. 1892 pr.

,, Mar. Licences, 1619–1660 (Second Series), J. M. Cowper.

,, Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen. of Archp., 1660–1679. Extracts by Col. Chester. Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii. and complement to do., vols. xxxiii. and xxxiv.

,, Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen., &c., 1679–1687 and 1687–1694, Harl. Soc., vols. xxx. and xxxi.

,, Mar. Licences, Faculty Office of Archbp., 1543–1869, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiv.

LINCOLNS. Lincoln, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1560–1670, A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

LONDON. London, Mar. Licences, 1520–1610 and 1611–1828, Harl. Soc., vols. xxv. and xxvi.
Westminster, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, 1558–1699, Col. Chester, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii.

YORKS. York, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

SOMERSET. Commonwealth Mar., 1653–1656, Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries II. 73, 104.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Index to Mar., 1731–1868, H. Farrar, Swan Sonnenschein (in press). dmy. 8vo

[Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.

NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photographs the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Bradford-on-Avon, *July 27th—29th*.

July 27th.—General Meeting of the Society. Parish Church; Saxon Church; Barton Barn; The Hall (Kingston House).

July 28th.—Excursion to Westwood Manor and Church; Farleigh Hungerford Castle, &c.; Hinton Charterhouse; and Norton St. Philip.

July 29th.—Broughton Gifford Church; Monkton House; Beanacre; Melksham Church; Keevil Church, Manor, and Old Timber Mansion; Seend Church; Steeple Ashton Church.

*** For particulars apply to Rev. W. N. C. Wheeler, Bradford-on-Avon.

THE BIRDS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 613 pp., Extra Cloth. By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. Price reduced to 10*s.* 6*d.*

Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.

Will any Member give any of them?

Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscenses, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.
Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.
Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II., Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Broad Chalke Registers. Moore, 1881.
Akerman's Archæological Index.
Hobbes (T). Leviathan. Old Edition.
Oliver (Dr. G). Collections illustrating a History of Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Wilts, &c.
Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Price. Series of Observations on the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.
Addison (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.
Beasant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.
Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Collison's Beauties of British Antiquity.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.
History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861—1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.
Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, will also be acceptable.

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Published under the Direction

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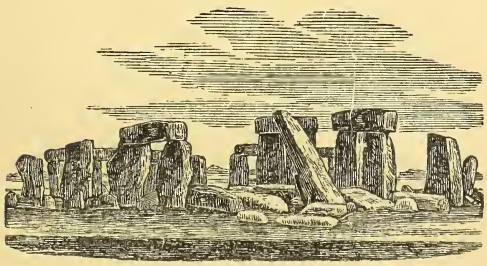
A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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Wilts Inquisitions Post Mortem, Charles I., Part V., issued with this

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1897.

Report of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society

For the Year July, 1896——July, 1897.

[*Read at the General Meeting at Bradford-on-Avon, July 27th,* 1897.]

"THE Committee has to report the following changes in the list of Members during the year which has elapsed since the last Annual Meeting:—

"1. The Society has lost sixteen annual Members and three exchange Members by resignation, one life, and thirteen annual Members by death. Twenty-four new Members have joined us, viz., one life, twenty-two annual, and one exchange. This leaves us at the 30th June last with twenty-one life Members, three hundred and thirty-three annual Members, and nineteen exchange Members—a total of three hundred and seventy-three, a decrease from the numbers last year.

"2. Amongst those whose loss by death we have had to deplore are:—Mr. T. B. Anstie, an original Member of the Society, and of the Committee; the Marquess of Bath, a distinguished Member of many years' standing, who more than once welcomed the Society to Longleat; the Rev. G. E. Cleather, also an original Member, and the donor of some cases of birds, alluded to below; the Rev. Tupper Carey, who frequently joined our annual gatherings; and Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart.

"3. The accounts for the year 1896 will be printed with the next number of the *Magazine*, after they have been audited. They show an increase in the amount received from subscriptions during the year, and in entrance and contributions to the Museum; a decrease in the amounts paid for printing and stationery, for the printing of the *Magazines*, for additions to the contents of the Museum, and for miscellaneous charges; and an increase of a few pounds in the funds of the Society.

"4. The additions to the Library and Museum have again been considerable. They are described in the *Magazine* with the donors' names. Within the past few days Mr. Grant Meek has presented to the Society the Ernle Warriner collection of British birds which was deposited in the Museum some years ago, and a good copy, in two volumes, of Bewick's Birds. With the two cases of birds recently presented by Mr. Cleather, the Ernle Warriner collection is now complete.

"5. Numbers 86 and 87 of the *Magazine* have been issued since the last Meeting. Also the Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection, and Appendix II. of the Library Catalogue. Information as to all publications of the Society is always given on the cover of the *Magazine*, which is made use of for various notices connected with the Society. It is hoped that the list of "Wiltshire Books wanted" does not escape the attention of readers.

"6. The Society is entitled to appoint a trustee of the Wootton Bassett Town Trust. The Committee suggests the re-election of Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, Vice-President. Mr. Kinneir resigns the post of Local Secretary for the Swindon Division, and by the death of Mr. Shopland the Purton District is deprived of its Local Secretary. The Committee recommends the appointment of Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon, as Local Secretary for Swindon. It recommends the appointment of the Rev. Cecil V. Goddard, of Shrewton, as Local Secretary for Shrewton and Salisbury Plain. It also recommends the appointment of Mr. Toone, of the Capital and Counties Bank, Devizes, as Hon. Auditor in place of Mr. Wilshin, resigned.

"7. The appointment of at least one vigilant Local Secretary

in the Stonehenge district seems very desirable. The railway line proposed to be constructed by the Great Western Company from Pewsey to Salisbury will pass very near to many of the barrows, earthworks, and more important relics, of which solitude and remoteness from any lines of communication have for centuries past been the best protectors. In the near future, with a station close by Stonehenge, and forty thousand acres or more of land about to be acquired for military manœuvres, solitude and remoteness are at an end, and "'Arry at Stonehenge," as depicted by *Punch* (in August, 1886), is only too likely to become a very melancholy reality, even before our next meeting. The matter has attracted the attention of some of the leading journals, but no suggestion that can be made will prevent the realisation of the materialistic schemes alluded to. Education and improved tastes must be relied upon for the due preservation of the relics of Salisbury Plain, so valuable and so full of interest to archæologists.

"The cutting and levelling in connection with no less than four new short lines of railway in the county at almost one time ought to give the geologist many opportunities for further research.

"The Rev. E. H. Goddard attended the Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House in July, 1896, as the representative of the Society.

"The excavation of a disused Roman well by Mr. B. H. Cunnington and Mr. J. W. Brooke, near Silbury Hill, has recently been recorded in the *Magazine*. The various relics found are described in the article, and they have been placed in the Museum.

"The Committee hopes that the Local Secretaries and all Members of the Society will do all in their power to keep up the numbers and maintain the reputation of the Society which for upwards of forty years has done much to throw light upon the antiquities of our county."

Notes on the History of Mere.

By T. H. Baker.

THE following collection of items relating to Mere, though far from being a history of the place, may yet—being here gathered together—assist some future historian in writing a more detailed account of noteworthy occurrences and persons connected with the parish.

There is but little of original matter in this paper. It is simply a collection of details extracted from parish books, documents, and other available sources. It is moreover by no means exhaustive, for space will not permit the mention of many minor occurrences, which, although of interest to the local topographer, are not of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the general public. The writer has, therefore, endeavoured to record such matters as he considers most worthy of being handed down to posterity. Those conversant with Wiltshire lore will find that many extracts have been made from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, but a connected history of any place must necessarily contain much matter that has been transcribed from one author by another; he trusts, therefore, that with all its defects the following feeble attempt to save from oblivion many almost forgotten events will be looked upon as an endeavour to fill a gap in local history; a course which, had our ancestors adopted it, we should not now be so much at a loss to account for facts which have only come down to us by tradition and which many receive with suspicion.

The parish of Mere[1] is situated in the extreme south-west corner

[1] The parish of Mere must be understood to include the tithing of Zeals, which has now been formed into a separate parish for both ecclesiastical and civil purposes. It was severed for the latter by an order of the County Council in 1896, and it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1846, when a new Church was built and endowed, the patronage being in the Vicar of Mere. It has received an additional endowment since.

of the county of Wilts, bordering on Somerset and Dorset, whence possibly it takes its name—*mere* signifying a boundary. A stone in the middle of a millpond attached to Bourton Foundry marks the junction of the three counties.

It is bounded on the west by Penselwood, in Somerset, and Stourton, in Wilts; on the north by Stourton and Kilmington; on the east by Maiden Bradley, Kingston Deverill, West Knoyle, East Knoyle, and Sedghill, in Wilts; and on the south by Motcombe, Gillingham, and Bourton, in Dorset.

Population.

The population in 1801 was 2091; in 1811, 2211; in 1821, 2422; in 1831, 2708; in 1841, 3139; in 1861, 2929; in 1871, 3161; in 1881, 2930; and in 1891, 2749.

Geology.

The eastern portion of the parish is on the chalk formation, about two thousand acres being down land from 600ft. to 750ft. above the sea-level. The town, with a considerable quantity of land to the east and north, is on the lower or grey chalk. South of the town the soil is Kimmeridge clay with occasional veins of "white earth."[1] The hamlets of Zeals and Wolverton (now part of Zeals) are chiefly sand land. The Market Place is 344ft. above sea-level.

Mills.

At the foot of the chalk hills are numerous springs, which unite near the town and are of sufficient volume to drive a moderate-sized mill for grinding corn night and day without intermission; and further down the stream are two more mills in the parish, formerly used for the same purpose but latterly giving motive power to two factories, one for manufacturing flax, the other for spinning silk, though both these industries are now dormant. Fifty years ago

[1] "White earth" is a chalky loam with an admixture of flint, apparently denuded from the hills at a remote period. It was formerly generally used for floors of cottages, etc.; the Church was floored with it.

this was the seat of the flax trade, nearly every house possessing a loom. Another mill, called "Tucking Mill," has recently been destroyed, but it had ceased to be used as such for many years, having been converted into a cottage. It stood at the south-west corner of the sewage farm.

The Hundred of Mere,

as at present constituted, comprises the parishes of Mere (four tithings, viz., The Town, Woodlands, Chadenwyche, and Zeals), Kingston Deverill (a portion of), Maiden Bradley, Stourton, and West Knoyle. It was formerly more extensive. In "Exon Domesday" East Knoyle and Monkton Deverell are included, thus making the complete number of ten tithings, but the two latter parishes have been transferred to other hundreds—the former to Downton, by the Bishop of Winchester, in 1330, the latter to South Damerham. Annexed is the description given in Exon Domesday:

"In the hundred of Mere are 86 hides and a half and 1 virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 34 hides and a half and half a virgate. Of them the King has in Knoyle 17 hides and a half in demesne. The Abbot of Glastonbury 5 hides. The Abbess of Wilton 4 hides and 1 virgate. Walter Gifard 4 hides. Gilbert Maminot 3 hides and a half and half a virgate. Godric the huntsman one virgate. And for 51 hides are paid to the King 15 pounds and 6 shillings. But of this money there were not paid 74 shillings from Knoyle Regis, the land of Earl William, at any of the usual terms, but for it the 4 collectors of the tax retained 12 pence. Saulf however retained the tax of 1 hide and 1 virgate which he holds of Gozelin de Reveire, to wit seven shillings and six pence."

Now, although the hundred has lost two parishes, viz., East Knoyle, 5352 acres, and Monkton Deverill, 1735 acres, the present extent is much greater than that here recorded. If we take a hide as being say 120 acres and a virgate 30 acres, the area would be 10,410 acres, whilst the parishes still forming the hundred have an acreage of nearly 19,000, after deducting a certain portion of Kingston Deverill (undefined, but still considered to be in the hundred of Amesbury). The present hundred consists of:—Mere, 7313 acres; West Knoyle, 1906; Kingston Deverill (the whole parish), 2651; Maiden Bradley, 4550; and Stourton, 3386; total,

19,806 acres. Therefore a considerable area of down land, wastes, and woods could not have been included, and, as we shall see hereafter in mentioning the account given in the "Exchequer Domesday," only a very small portion of the parish of Mere is included in that return.

British Antiquities.

That a considerable population inhabited this district in remote ages is evident from the numerous works of British origin still existing. The Pen Pits extended far into the parish of Mere till within the memory of man, and for whatever purpose they were excavated their antiquity is undoubted. The downs still retain traces of ancient cultivation; banks, ditches, covered ways, and barrows abound, in addition to the camp on Whitesheet Hill, locally called "Old Castles," which is partly within this parish and partly in Stourton. Sir R. C. Hoare has minutely described most of these works in "*Ancient Wiltshire*," and he also is of opinion that the old trackway over the downs from Chadenwyche Hill to Long Lane—now almost disused, but till within the last few years the high road from Sarum to the West of England—is of British origin. A gold British coin of the type Fig. 6, Pl. I., in "*The Coins of the Ancient Britons*," by John Evans, F.S.A., was found about thirty years ago at Brewham Forest, near Stourton Tower, and came into the possession of the late Mrs. Mathews, of Mere.

Roman Antiquities.

Although no indications of a Roman settlement have been discovered in the parish, yet the number of coins found testify to the occupation of the district in that period. In 1856 an urn was dug up by men engaged in draining a piece of land immediately adjoining the town for the purpose of forming a new cemetery. It contained about two hundred and seventy denarii, ranging from A.D. 65 to A.D. 166 (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 177). Most of the coins found in this locality are of the Constantine age, and a large percentage are of Carausius.

Saxon Remains.

Of Saxon remains there are none, if we except a portion of the east wall of the tower of the Parish Church, which was discovered in 1895 hidden behind the plaster, and described by Mr. Ponting in his paper on Mere Church, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 22.

Domesday Book.

The earliest authentic details of the parish are to be found in Domesday Book, and it is remarkable that in the case of so large a parish as Mere such a scanty report is given, unless we assume that it was in consequence of its being a royal manor, which manors, we are told, "never paid geld, neither were assessed in hides." In the Exchequer Domesday there are three entries under the heading of Mere, and these represent very small occupations, so the probability is that the remainder of the manor was in demesne. There are two entries relating to Seles, and one to Chedelwich.

"Godric the huntsman holds 1 virgate of land which pays geld in Mera. The land is a half carucate. He has there 1 coscet and a half acre of meadow. It is worth 5 shillings."

"Uluric holds Mera. Allic held it in the time of King Edward and it paid geld for 1 virgate and a half of land. The land is a half carucate which is there with 4 bordars and half an acre of meadow and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 7 shillings and sixpence."

"Ulnod holds 1 hide in Mere and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 6 cottars and 4 acres of meadow and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings."

So that probably these three holdings, about 200 acres, contained at that time all the assessable land in the parish, excluding Zeals and Chadenwyche, the remainder being in the hands of the King.

The Manor.

The manor has from time immemorial been attached to the crown, and although there are some documents relating to the Church of Mere of an earlier date in the muniment room of Salisbury Cathedral, which will be noticed hereafter, the earliest mention of the manor I have seen is in Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities*:—

"Anno 1245. Richard Earl of Cornwall sent one thousand pounds by the knights hospitalers, for the relief and assistance of travellers and pilgrims to the Holy Land; and at Christmas entertained at Wallingford the King (Henry III.), the Queen, and nobility. And April 22nd, the same year, the King granted to him the manor of Meere with all appurtenances, that he may there found a religious house of what order he pleased."

This was eight years before permission was granted to the same earl to build the castle, but there is no existing evidence as to what religious house he built. Sir R. C. Hoare mentions the site of the monastery of Sealys Aylesbury, and as this was within the ancient parish of Mere, and was part of the possessions of the Earl of Cornwall, it may have been there, but there is no tradition as to its situation.

In 1253 permission was granted to Richard Earl of Cornwall to build a castle on a hill situated in his manor of Mere, and afterwards to fortify it; a grant of materials for this work was made from the forest of Blackmore. Also allowing him to hold it during his own life and entailing it upon his heirs male by Sanchia, his wife, but in failure of such issue the castle was to devolve again to the crown. His eldest son, Edmund, succeeded him in the earldom of Cornwall. He died without issue and this lordship reverted to the crown and was granted by Edward I. as dower to his second wife, Margaret of France. Edward II. bestowed the Earldom of Cornwall on his favourite, Piers Gaveston, who was beheaded in 1312; the manor of Mere was then seized by the King and remained in his hands till 1332, when Edward III. created his brother, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and granted to him the manor of Mere with all the other possessions of the Earldom of Cornwall. He died in 1337; his property reverted to the crown; the Earldom of Cornwall was created a Duchy, and it was granted to Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Edward III. From this period the manor of Mere with all its appurtenances descended with, and as part and parcel of, the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Castle.

As we have shown before, this was built about 1253, and must have been a grand and conspicuous object. It consisted of six

towers, which were covered with lead, a hall, an outer and an inner gate, a deep well, a chapel, with a priest who was paid 50*s.* a year to say mass for the soul of the Earl's mother, Sanchia Berenger. Its officers were a constable, a warder for day, and a watchman for night. In the reign of Edward I. the Abbot of Scone, in Scotland, was imprisoned here. He was conducted as a rebel and traitor by the Sheriff of Wilts from Winchester, and delivered over to be kept in chains by Richard de Chiselden, Seneschal of Mere.

Edward Plantagenet, who was Earl of Cornwall, 1296, lived at Berkhampstead, Herts, he married Margaret, the heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, from whom he was separated, and she was decreed to lead an unmarried life. She probably lived here, as one of the towers was called the "Countess's Tower." Other towers were called the Northern and Eastern. The castle does not appear to have been very substantially built, as in 1300 there is an entry in the Rolls of the Duchy of Cornwall, given by Sir R. C. Hoare, *Modern Wilts*, Hund. of Mere:—

"The Wages of Master William le Maras, plaisterer, making this year the wall of the Castle on the North side of the Great Eastern Tower, fallen to the ground, with 2 new buttresses joined to the said wall, and in making an arch beyond the inner gate, by task work, together with buying and carriage of freestones for all the aforesaid things, 40*s.* In digging, fetching and squaring for the same work, 8*s.* 8*d.* In collecting in the waters 20 cartloads of moist sand, and in carrying it to the castle, 4*s.* 2*d.* In collecting dry sand and mixing it with old mortar from the said wall which had fallen, 16*d.* In making and burning 40 quarters of lime for the same work, together with the carriage of bavins 13*s.* In boards together with nails bought 6*d.* In alder bought and making hurdles at Clayfot 17*d.* In the hire of the aforesaid Master William, new building by task work 1 garret in the high North Tower, with free-stone, and in carrying it to the same, and for fetching and working the stone for the same 25*s.* 9½*d.* In the hire of 1 plumber with his man six weeks repairing the lead over 5 of the towers of the Castle, and of the defects there and repairing the sixth tower 30*s.*; viz. for himself and his man per week, 5*s.* In 55 lbs. of tin bought to solder with 6*s.* 10½*d.*; for each pound 1½*d.* In sawing boards to place under the lead, with nails bought to fasten the said boards 2*s.* 8*d.* In 3lbs. of tallow bought for soldering with 3*d.* In the hire of 1 carpenter making 2 new joists in the tower of the Countess 12*d.* In repairing and mending cross-bows and darts for the engines this year 3*s.* 1*d.* In hemp for cord, wax, pitch and tallow for the same, 9½*d.* In the hire of 1 armourer mending and repairing the arms of the castle 3*s.* 6d. In a white skin bought for the same 4*d.* In 10 bushels of bran bought for the same 15*d.* In rubbing and polishing the same by the year 20*d.* In cutting and carrying stakes into the castle for store, and

in carrying great stones for the engines into the castle this year in autumn 6*s*. In mending the roof of the hall with 12 coping or ridge stones bought for the same 21*d*. In mending the water bucket this year with seeking the same twice in the well 17*d*. In 1 new iron chain with iron bought for the same to lengthen the cord of the said well 2*s*. In 31lbs of wax bought for the chapel 14*d*. In livery to 1 constable by the year 60*s*. 8*d*. In the salary of the same by the year 13*s*. 4*d*. In livery to 1 warder and 1 watchman by the year £4 11*s*. In salary to the same by the year 13*s*. 4*d*. In livery to 1 chaplain celebrating mass for the soul of Queen Schenchie by the year 50*s*. Sum £19 : 9 : 0½, and the total of all expenses £68 9*s*. 0½*d*."

In the year in which this account was taken some trouble was expected, the barons, headed by Bohun and Bigod, having refused to serve the King in any war beyond sea unless under the command of the King in person; consequently the arms and engines for casting missiles were put in repair. There is no record in existence stating how the castle was destroyed, probably it gradually fell to decay. Aubrey writes that "Mr. Francis Potter, Rector, sayes here was anciently a castle." Aubrey wrote in 1660, so that it must have disappeared long before that time.

Mere seems to have increased in importance about this time, for we find that in 1304-5 Johannes Tony and Henricus de Horsington were returned as Members of Parliament for Mere, but to the writ issued in 1307 no return was made. Whether any writs were subsequently issued is not recorded; it is stated, however, that the town was eventually excused from sending Members to Parliament on the plea of poverty.

Woodlands House and Zeals House have traces of fourteenth century work, and probably the manorial residences (demolished within the memory of the present generation, and of which no drawings or records exist by which to identify their age,) of Mere Park, Chadenwyche, and Burton were of about the same period.

Mere was at this time a great staple for wool.

The manor of Mere at the time we are treating of (the beginning of the fourteenth century and the latter part of the thirteenth) was kept in demesne by the Earl himself, who resided at Berkhampsted, in Herts, to which place a man and horse were sent with a buck from Mere Park. It was obliged to be salted to prevent putrescence during the journey.

Mere Park was used chiefly as a place for the Earl's brood mares and for turning out his chargers. A.D. 1300 some of the land was let to tenants; as we find 1*s.* 6*d.* charged for land which did belong to Richard of Burton, and also 2*s.* 6*d.* for certain pieces of land granted to William Gomme. A fulling mill was let at 28*s.* 8*d.* per year, and two corn mills at £10 a year; £9 0*s.* 1*d.* was also paid by copyhold tenants of Mere, in lieu of manual laborious services which they were bound to perform for their lord, such as ploughing and digging his land, reaping his corn, and making his hay. Also 7*s.* was paid as the value of one ox, being the heriot of Roger Martin, deceased. The steward renders account of two oxen sold for 17*s.* 4*d.*, and of £4 13*s.* for ninety-three crone wethers sold before shearing, being 1*s.* each; and of £3 14*s.* 3*d.* for eighty-one crone ewes at 11*d.* each; also thirty cocks and ninety-seven hens, at 1*d.* each for the former, and $\frac{3}{4}d.$ for the latter. Four weys of cheese were sold for 28*s.* 8*d.*, being 7*s.* a wey for some, but less for one parcel on account of the disease of the pockes which the ewe sheep had, so that part of the cheese was made from ewes' milk. Ten stone of butter were sold at 6d. per stone. The herbage sold this year in the meadows called East Mead, West Mead on the Hills, and in Conwich Mead for 26*s.* 7*d.* No grass was made into hay on account of the dry summer. Wheat sold for 6*s.* a quarter, and oats at 3*s.* a quarter. At the Court Leet Robert Jones, John the Tanner, and Peter Brekebut, were fined 5*s.* 8*d.* for making pits and heaps to the nuisance of the King's highway. Stephen Solely was fined 6*d.* for breaking the assize of ale; Walter the Miller, 2*s.* 3*d.* for breaking it five times; Robert the Clerk, 6*d.* for the same, and William Wyking, 3*s.* for seven infractions of it.

The assize of ale, which was passed 51 Henry III., enacted that when a quarter of barley was sold for 2*s.* then four quarts of ale should be sold for a penny; when for 2*s.* 6*d.* then seven quarts for twopence; when for 3*s.* then three quarts for one penny; when for 3*s.* 6*d.* then five quarts for twopence; when it was sold for 4*s.* then two quarts for one penny, and so forth.

It may be interesting to give the names of a few of the inhabitants of Mere in the year 1300. John Cleimond (Clement),

Walter of Horsington, John of Inmere, John of Hampstede, John of Burton, John Hodel, William Winking, Adam the Taylor, Robert of the Leigh, Walter Radel, William Gomme, Roger Martin, Walter Stedman, William Hitch, Adam Henton, Julia Galye, Thomas Harding, John Harding, Robert Artur, William Smith, Walter Carpenter, John Flingere, John and Matilda Caxton, Humphrey Hatch, William Bellamy, Richard Hatchwolf, William and John at the Green, Henry in the open Field, William of the Marsh, William and Robert at the Ash Tree, Walter and Alicia of the Spring, Reginald below the Water, Roger at the Brook, John the Hunter, John the Hayward, John the Shepherd, Osbert the Tanner, Roger the Wayte, William the Potter, William the Palmer, Edith the Mercier, Adam the Tukere, Eustace of Burton, Henry of Pimperleigh, Roger Aylward, William Ingram, John Goodricke, John Derry, Robert of the Conwich, Peter Brekebut, Stephen Solely.

In 1399 the men and tenants of the castle and lordship of Mere, in the county of Wilts, being of the ancient demesne of the crown, were confirmed in the privilege of exemption from toll throughout the whole kingdom of England "as they ought and had hitherto been accustomed to be." In 1408 King Henry IV. granted to his son, Henry, Prince of Wales, that he and his heirs should have two fairs yearly in the town of Mere in the county of Wilts, one on the eve and day of St. John ante portam Latinam (May 6th), to continue for six successive days—(this was the origin of the fair now held May 17th, which would correspond to May 6th, old style; Sir Richard Hoare has, in his *Modern Wiltshire*, fallen into the error of putting St. John's Day as the day of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, and therefore concludes that this fair is abolished)—; and the other on the eve and day of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, to continue for six days successively following; and also one market weekly, to be holden on Wednesday; together with all franchises, commodities, and liberties, to the said fairs and market belonging, for ever. This second fair has ceased to exist, and the present generation has no knowledge of its ever having been kept up. There is no record stating when the market

was altered from Wednesday to Tuesday. It is certain that a market was held in Mere before this date, as it is reported in 1423 that there is a certain cross in the town of Mere, which through default of the vicar, was become defective and ruinous. Now doubtless this was a market cross. These market crosses were erected that a monk or friar, on market days, may preach to the people assembled there, when they were exhorted to be true and just in their dealings. Milner says:—"The general intent of market crosses was to excite public homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety, amidst the ordinary transactions of life." They originated in towns where there were monastic establishments, and they gave the religious house a central point to collect the tolls paid by farmers and dealers in country produce, for the privilege of selling in the limits of the town. There is a fine specimen still existing in the "Poultry Cross" at Salisbury. When this cross at Mere fell to decay probably the market house took its place, which was pulled down about thirty years since, and on its site the present clock-tower was erected. There were also boundary crosses, of which there were at least three in this parish, as we still have the names of White Cross, Long Cross, and High Cross, in remembrance of the monuments which stood at those places. We also had a cross in the churchyard, as our old churchwardens' book states, 1556-7:—

"For two lode of stones with carriage, for the new makynge of the crosse jn the churcheyarde, 4*s*. Paid for the base stone and the stemme of the same crosse 2*s*. To the masons for their labor, for the new makynge of the same crosse in the churcheyarde 17*s*. 6*d*."

This cross was probably destroyed in 1645 by the Cromwellians, when the Vicar—Dr. Thomas Chafin—was so barbarously treated (as will be shown hereafter).

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1673-4 occurs the following entry:—

"Itm paid for four doz. of pointes given at the pambulacon̄ 00 „ 01 „ 00."

which suggests the idea that the fragments of the shaft were then used as boundary stones, as in the spring of the present year (1897)

The writer of this paper noticed a stone between Mere Down Farm and Chadenwyche of a different appearance to others used for the same purpose. On examination it proved to be a portion of the shaft of a cross of Ham Hill stone, of octagonal form; and a short distance from it, at the next bend, was a similar fragment. They were removed to the churchyard (other stones having been put in their respective places), where it is intended to restore them to their original position in their mutilated condition, with a new base from designs by Mr. Ponting.

Tradition also says there existed a cross in the garden at Woodlands to the north of the chapel. An old man named Thomas Cowley, who died a few years since, 90 years of age, stated that when a boy he had assisted to carry away the stones of which this cross was built.

The fair held on October 10th owes its institution to the dedication of the Church to Saint Michael.

Surnames.

Nearly all the surnames given above as those of inhabitants of Mere in the fourteenth century have disappeared from the neighbourhood, but a few families still remain which are probably descended in a direct line from the individuals who lived here in those days, and in some instances they have retained the same Christian names, as, for instance, John Harding, John Shepherd, etc. Some have undergone a slight alteration, viz., John at the Green is now John Green, William of the Marsh is William Marsh, and so forth. The original appellation plainly shows the derivation of the name. Others, again, have become so altered as to be scarcely recognizable. Cleimond has become Clement, Solely has become Sly, etc. Some which have entirely disappeared have their names perpetuated in fields, lanes, etc. Henry of Horsington, who was M.P. for Mere in 1305, must have been a landowner here. There are fields still called Horsington's situated on the borders of the parish, between Whitehill and the boundaries of Gillingham Forest. In 1568 these fields are described as "of old time a wood now wasted and destroyed." In 1300 they are mentioned as wood.

Henry of Pimperleigh derived his name from Pimperleigh; no existing dwelling is known by that name, but we have still Pimperlease Road, which connects Wet Lane with Barrow Street, and in those days a dwelling-house was situated somewhere thereabouts. Then John Clement has his name handed down to us in "Clement's Lane," which extends from Edge Bridge to the corner of the road which leads to Woodlands. This name probably was originally John de Claymont (John of the Clay-mound, now Clay Knap), where his house stood, and which is contiguous to the present Clement's Lane. Again, Robert of the Conwich took his name from the park of Conwich, which is still known as such, although all traces of dwellings are entirely swept away, but a farmhouse stood on this site in the recollection of persons still living. We also find in the neighbourhood a Robert Curthose, now corrupted to Curtis. Curthose means short hose, or short stockings. This family still exists.

When the Earl of Cornwall ceased to keep the manor of Mere in his own occupation, it appears that it was let to a succession of stewards, who sub-let the several holdings to copyholders for terms of lives. The occupations were generally small, as was the custom in those days, consisting of a few acres of enclosed pasture near the homestead, where the dairy was kept, with a right to run a certain number of cows, etc., on the commons, which were looked after by a herdsman under the superintendence of a hayward.

In Mere the reeve was the person who had the supervision of the commons, and we are able to give a list of those who held this office in the sixteenth century for more than thirty years, thus giving the names of many of the inhabitants two centuries later than those mentioned above:—

1551 Robert Coward
1552 John Clement
1553 John Gildon
1554 Robert Bishop
1555 Robert Sheppard
1556 John King
1566 Thomas Wats
1567 Randall Bannister
1568 Alexander Bourne
1569 John Forward, Jun.
1570 William Dixe, Sen.
1571 Thomas Awbrey, Gent.
1572 John Forward
1573 Christopher Alford
1574 Robert Coward, for Charles Lord Stourton
1574 John Dodington
1575 Thomas Alford
1576 John Gildon
1577 Robert Bishop
1578 Thomas King
1579 Nicholas Clement
1580 Thomas Holbrook
1581 Christopher Alford and Leonard Dodington
1582 Edward Foord
1583 William Chafin
1584 Edward Chafin
1585 Thomas Alford
1586 ThomasAbourough
1588 Thomas Watts

Every copyholder also held a portion of arable land, and the downs were generally stocked in common, each owner having pasturage for a certain number of sheep, according to the size of his holding. These sheep were attended by a shepherd who took charge of the whole flock, but in Mere a portion of down seems to have been allotted to each farm, whose occupier stocked it as he thought fit. Those downs which were called tenantry downs were subject to certain regulations, which the farmers who held rights of pasturage on them were bound to adhere to. There was a tenantry down at Mere, in addition to those in severalty.

To form a correct idea of the state of things at the period concerning which we are writing we must banish the Mere of to-day from our thoughts, and picture to ourselves Mere as it was then. A collection of small thatched houses framed with wood and filled in with lath and plaster, with a few superior buildings in the shape of shops, formed the town. One of these fifteenth century shops, situated on the north side of the Market Place, with its original front and pretty much in the same state as it was then, has lately been taken down, and a brick building erected on its site; another, though scarcely so perfect as this, fell to decay a few years ago in Church Street, opposite the National School. In addition to these were the manorial residences, and the Deanery and Chantry houses, which were of a more substantial character. Then the streets were rough and not macadamised, contrasting strongly with the well-kept roads of the present day, and the approaches to Mere were bad in every direction. From Salisbury the town was entered by the Old Hollow, then through the water, up by Steep Street, and round by Back Lane and Bishops Corner. Mere then, as now, lay out of the direct line of communication from Salisbury to the West of England. The high road ran over the down from the top of Chadenwyche Hill to Whitesheet and Long Lane. This in pack-horse days was a very important thoroughfare. From Gillingham and Shaftesbury it must have been difficult to get to Mere at all during the winter months, except on foot or on horseback. The Shaftesbury Road is now often called "The Causeway," plainly showing that an artificial raised roadway was there made

at some period, to render Mere more accessible by this route than through the natural clayey soil of the district, which in a wet season could have been scarcely passable. To the south of Mere was the Forest of Gillingham, to the West the Forest of Selwood. It seems that the inhabitants of Mere claimed certain rights of herbage and pannage, over portions of this Forest of Gillingham, which, when the disafforestation took place in 1651, were acknowledged by the authorities by allotting eighty acres of land to be managed by trustees, for the poor of Mere for ever, and now exist in the shape of the Mere Forest Charity.

Nearly the whole of the land south of the town, except those portions immediately surrounding the several homesteads, was common, and remained as such till 1806-7, when an Act of Parliament was passed for its enclosure.

Boundary.

The boundary line between Gillingham Forest and Mere was as follows (10 Elizabeth) (*see* Hutchins' *Dorset*) :—

"From the Bridge of Huntingford and so by the water to the ground of Thomas Chaffyn Esq., called Horsington, in the county of Wilts; which Horsingtone of old time was a wood, which is now wasted and destroyed, thence Eastwards leaving the said watercourse by the hedge of the said ground called Horsingtone, as the bounds there goeth between the counties of Wilts and Dorset, unto the north-end of the purpresture now of Christopher Dodington Esq., and from thence eastward, overthwart Whitehill which was of old time called the Leighe, as the said bounds goeth between the said counties of Wilts and Dorset, unto the north side of the old Hayes ; and from thence eastward in the north part of the ground of John, Lord Stourton, called Haselholte, all wayes as the bounds goeth between the said two counties unto an oak, standing by Leigh Marsh near unto Haselholt pound; and from the said oak eastward, all the ways as the bounds goeth between the said two counties unto the south end of the lane called Barrow Street Lane, and from thence as the said bounds goeth between the said two counties unto the corner of Mere Park, adjoining to the north side of Pymperleygh hedge; and from thence along by the hedge of the said park, unto the water called Gowge Pole, of old called Horeappledore, and from thence along by the Hedge of the said Park, called Double Hedge, in the north side of Cowridge."

At an inquisition made at Mere, 18th of November, 1300, concerning lands and tenements of which Edmund, Earl of Cornwall,

died seized; John Cleimond, Walter of Horsington, John of Inmere, John of Hamstede, John of Burton, John Hodel, William Wiking, Thomas Wiking, William Yling, Adam the Taylor, Robert de la Legh, and Walter Rudel, say on their oath, that on the day the said Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died, he held the Manor of Mere, and a certain castle, the proceeds from which are nothing, and a messuage beyond the castle, with grange, cowstall, and stable, worth 2*s.* per annum. Also 324½ acres of arable land worth £7 16*s.* 2*d.* per annum; 146½ acres of which are under the hills in Wodecomb, and Chatecomb, and beyond, and are worth 8*d.* per acre; 139 acres on the hills are worth 2*d.* per acre, 116 worth 4*d.* Also 18 acres of meadow, worth £6 per annum; 33 acres in Westmead, 1*s.* 8*d.* 65 acres in Eastmead and la Brech (Breches Farm), and Conewich, 1*s.*, also 43 acres on Mapledereliulle land and pasture, and the enclosure of Conewich and Horscroft, 47 acres of pasture worth 22*s.* 6*d.*, or 3*d.* per acre. There is also a certain pasture in Swencombe, and beyond on the hills for oxen, cows, and young beasts, worth 33*s.* 4*d.* per annum. There is also a certain pasture on the hills for the keep of 700 two-tooths, with separate pasture in Wodecomb, and Chatecomb, worth 100*s.* Also a certain park called Conewich Park, in which are no wild animals, the herbage and pannage[1] of which are worth £4 per annum, save the hay and the tithe of the herbage. Also another park called Deverlingewode,[2] in which are no wild animals, and the herbage and underwood in which are worth 10*s.* per annum. There are also two water mills worth £7 save the tithe. Also one fulling mill worth 26*s.* 8*d.* Also a toll called Stanegrist, worth 6*d.* per annum. Total value of the whole, £34 11*s.* 2*d.* A house is let in the Market Place at 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

1399. A grant was made by Henry IV., as Duke of Cornwall,

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[1] Pannage is the food of swine, such as acorns, beech-nuts, etc.

[2] Deverill Longwood (the modern name) was grubbed about 1845 and attached to the Manor Farm—then newly formed—and is now cultivated as arable land, with the exception of a very small portion still retained as coppice. Before this it was a "tenantry" wood, a certain area being allotted annually to each duchy tenant to be cut for use on the respective farms.

to William Stourton, on a repairing lease for five years at 66*s.* per annum, of

"Our Lodge and the herbage of our Park of Mere; our beasts of chase to be also reasonably kept up" (ultrà rationabilem sustentationem ferarum nostrarum).

The Stourtons had also long been watching for the chance of purchasing it.

1602. The revenue of

"The Dutchie of Cornwall from the Mannor of Meere in the Countie of Wilts, the yeerely rent is £89 „ 15 „ 10 ob." (History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Dutchy of Cornwall collected out of the Records of the Tower by Sir John Dodridge, Knight. 1630.)

Mere Park.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare says "This appears to have been in former times a royal residence, and was stocked with deer." Why he considered it to have been a royal residence he does not say, neither does he give us any ancient authority which confirms his assertion, and as it is certain that a royal palace existed at Gillingham it seems altogether improbable that another should be coeval with it in the same locality. As to the fact of there being a palace at Gillingham, Hutchins, the Dorset historian, says :—

"In the forest was anciently a palace, built by the Norman or Saxon kings for their residence when they came here to hunt. It stood half a mile east from the church in the way from Gillingham to Shaftesbury, near two small rivers on a level ground encompassed by a moat, now dry. The foundations are still to be seen, though not a stone of it is left. King Henry I. passed some time here. It was repaired or re-built by King John, who made visits here each year from 1204 to 1214 inclusive, and in 1250—53 (the year that the castle was built at Mere for the King's brother), 1261—1267 much work was done at the royal palace here. King Edward I. spent his Christmas and was here also in April, 1278; after this it appears to have fallen to decay. The site is still called "King's Court."

With these facts before us we are not justified in supposing Mere Park ever to have been a royal residence, unless very strong evidence is brought forward to support such an assertion.

Doubtless the park was kept stocked with deer for the King's use, or for the Duke of Cornwall's, for many generations, and probably the mansion there was occupied by the steward of the

manor for the time being, but not by the King himself, and as the castle at Mere was built about the time the royal palace at Gillingham was allowed to fall to decay it is clear that since that period no royal personage has dwelt at Mere Park.

The tract of ground enclosed as a park consists of about 550 acres, on the borders of the parish adjoining East Knoyle and Sedgehill, whilst outside the boundary a deer leap is claimed of the width of 18½ft., and the wood upon it is the right of the possessor of the park. On the south side it is bounded by Gillingham, where is also a deer leap. The ancient residence, now destroyed, was situated at Higher Park, and was originally moated round. The modern house, at Lower Park, was built about 1726.

A curious letter dated 9th of January, 1552, was written by Sir John Zouche (who was then steward of the park and lordship of Mere, and who probably resided at the mansion in the park at the time), from which it appears that it was then intended to sell the entire manor of Mere, to which he was opposed :—

"To the right honorable the King's Maiesties Commyssioners appointed for the sale of his Highness landes."

"It may please your honoures to be advertysed, I have been enformed that there is sute made unto yowe for the purchasse of the Lordshipp of Myeare, in the countye of Wilteshyre, whereof I have the Stuardshipp and keping of the Parke, by grant of our late soverayne Lord, King Henry theight. And because I knowe the royaltie of the thing, and what number of gentlemen of great revenue dwell within it, and hold their lands of it, what a lardge circuyte of grounde it occupyethe, above XXti myles compasse, that it is parcell of the auncyent revenue of the King Maiesties Crowne of his Duchie of Cornwall: And that it is a lordshipp royall, with a faier parke belonging unto yt, I thought it my parte to advertyse your honours thereof to thintente that if any further suite be made unto yowe in the case, yowe may, for the reasonable considerations before remembred, staye from proceeding with the partie suying to entre into bargayne. In dede the late Lord Sturton, in the tyme of the late King Henry theight, was very desirous of the purchase of it; which when his maiestie understode, he did furthwith stay it, although the money were before hand paid. Thus I thought my duety to opyn unto yowe; whiche done, I shall most humbly beseche God to prosper yowe all in all your doinge. And so rest at your commaundment. Frome Wilton, the ixth of January, 1552.

"Yo^{r} hono^{rs} most humbly at commaundment,

"JOHN ZOUCHE."

1577, Mr ffrancis Zouch was keeper of the park at Mere.

Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh and Carew Raleigh for their lives the office of keeper of Her Highness's park of Mere, and thereby made them keepers of the said park, with all fees, profits, etc., to the office belonging.

1586, Sir Walter and Carew Raleigh grant the said office to Francis Souch or Zouch.

1591, Francis Souch assigns unto William Ley and Thomas South the herbage and pannage of the said park, and the keeping of it.

1592, William Ley, Thomas South, and Francis Souch grant to Jasper Moore the office of keeper of the said park, who also has the herbage and pannage granted to him. The office of keeper he assigns the same year to Henry Willoughby and John Budden. This arrangement did not last long, for in April, 1594, Henry Willoughby releases unto the said John Budden all his rights to the herbage and pannage, and in the keeperage of the said park lodge, game of deer, etc., which in October is again assigned to Edward Wood and John Rowie for thirty-one years.

1595, Meere Park was sold in fee subject to the above leases, to Matthew Ewens, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and John Strowd, Esq., by Robert, Earl of Essex, Lylly Merrick, and Henry Lydney, Esquires; but the same year, in September, it was conveyed by the above Matthew Ewens and John Strowd unto Sir Matthew Arundell, Knight, and his heirs for ever.

1603, on the accession of James I. to the throne he disputed the grants made by Queen Elizabeth, and recovered the property which had been alienated from the crown, and by the result of this trial, which is recorded in Coke's Reports, the Manor of Mere was re-annexed to the crown. Coke says :—

"In this case divers things were observed.

"1. That the eldest son of every king after the creation was Duke of Cornwall.

"2. That Richard of Bourdeaux who was son of the Black Prince was not Duke of Cornwall, although after the death of his father he was heir apparent to the crown, yet because he was not the first begotten son of any king of England (for his father died in the lifetime of King Edward III.), the said Richard was not within the limitation of 2nd Edward III., and therefore he was created Duke of Cornwall by a special charter. Nor Elizabeth the eldest daughter of King Edward IV. was not Duchess of Cornwall, for she was the first begotten daughter of the king, and the limitation is to the first begotten

son. Neither was King Henry VIII., in the life of his father after the death of Prince Arthur, his brother, by force of the said creation Duke of Cornwall; for although he was the sole son and heir apparent of Henry VII., yet forasmuch as he was not the first begotten son he was not within the said limitation; for Prince Arthur was his first begotten son."

Therefore, if the present Prince of Wales should happen to die before his mother, our Queen Victoria, his eldest son would not be Duke of Cornwall, unless created by special charter.

1624, December 1st, Mere Park was leased by the crown to Sir Matthew Arundell, and the same year the demesnes and barton were leased to Robert Goldesborough and Stephen Awbrey, Gent.

1627, May 5th, Deverill Long Wood and Knoll Wood were granted on three lives to Jasper Bannister, and the same year the demesnes, park, and residue of the manor, with the rights and appurtenances, were granted to Robert Phelips, Esq.

1650, Parliamentary survey of the hundred of Mere, dated October 4th, says of Mere Park:—

"Disparked about sixty years since; lying in the Parish of Mere, surrounded with pales, hedges, and ditches, and divided into thirty-four several closes, bounded east by Knoyle Common and the lands of Hugh Grove, west by Gillingham Marsh, etc., and containing by admeasurement 495 acres 3 roods, which, at 11*s.* per acre, is worth £272 per annum. Also a messuage within the park on the south-west, commonly called the Lodge, consisting of a kitchen, hall and two other rooms below, three chambers, etc., worth per annum 13*s.* 4*d.*; which disparked park we find in tenure of Mr. Jasper Bannister, by the indenture of the assignees of the now Thomas Lord Arundell of Warder, dated 4th August, 4 Car. for twenty-six years paying £200 per annum, and £5 every ten years for a heriot; the said Lord Arundell claiming to hold from Prince Charles by indenture, dated 22, Jac., for thirty-one years."

In the year 1649, when the estates of the Delinquents (so called) were sold, the manor of Mere was disposed of to Mr. Aubrey, of Reading, and probably held by him till the Restoration in 1660, when it reverted to the duchy. The manor, with lands and tenements belonging thereto, realised the sum of £8393 0*s.* 7*d.*

Mere Park is then described as:—

"All that parcel of disparked ground cum pert. called Meere Parke, within the parish of Meere, Com' Wilts, now divided into several closes of arable, pasture, and meadow, with the messuage called the Lodge, with another in the said

Parke, with all other the app' of the same, and all that the Manor of Meere, with its rights, rents, and app' with several grants which were possession of K. Charles."

"29th December, 1657, Order to prepare a grant to Col. Robert Phelipps of all our houses and lands, called the demesnes of the Manor of Meere, in Wilts, and the barton there, and the sheep pasture there, called the Cuppey Warren of Swaynecumbe, within the said Manor, and the park called Mere Park and all the houses and lands within the same, for thirty-one years from Lady Day next, and the residue of the said manor, rents of assize, perquisites of courts from Lady Day next, for thirty years and a half, rendering the rents formerly reserved on lease to Mr. Thomas Carey. This is in consideration of his many faithful services done to our royal Father of blessed memory, and to ourselfs against our Rebels of England, especially in his late concealing us, and helping us to escape out of their hands; and also in consideration of the continual unwearied endeavours of him, and also of his wife Agneta Phelipps, to doe us service with the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes. Given at our court at Bruges, 29th December, 1657."

"To our trusty and well beloved, our Attorney or Solicitor General, or in their absence to any other of our Counsel learned at law."

1602, Mere Park was valued at £100.

1640, Sir John Zouche was charged by rate £5 per annum for the herbage of Mere Park.

A. Zouche, whose family had been lords of Castle Cary, was holder of Mere Park, under the crown, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1670, the demesne, barton, park, etc., were granted to Henry North, Esquire.

1694, the demesnes, Deverill Long-wood, Knoll-wood, etc., were granted to Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight, and continued in his hands, together with the manor, hundred, and bailiwick, except the woods and demesnes, till 28th March, 1735, when they were granted to Augustus Schutz, Esq., till 1775, when the hundred, bailiwick, and demesnes were granted to George Schutz, Esq., and so continued till the present century.

1716, John Nuttall and Robert Pitman took the whole of Mere Park from Henry Andrews, Esq., and it was sub-let—Higher Park to Deborah Morrice, and Lower Park to Thomas Butler.

1723, Thomas Butler gave up the occupation of Mere Park and

Thomas Toogood succeeded him at Lower Park. About this time the present farm-house was built.

In 1736 Thomas Toogood renewed his lease of Mere Park.

In 1794 we find that John Mereweather was tenant, and his sons occupied the whole park till 1828, when they were succeeded by Mr. William White, who left in 1844, and the farm was taken by John Mitchell, and in his family it has since remained.

Chadenwyche.

This is a tithing mentioned in Domesday Book, where it is styled Chedelwich:—

"The same Bishop [Sarum] holds Chedelwich. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 4 hides are in demesne, and there are two carucates; and 3 villans, and 6 bordars, and 2 coscets; with 1 carucate and a half. There are 10½ acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and two furlongs broad. The wood is 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth £4."

From the above we gather that the greater portion of this manor was in the occupation of the owner at this date, but there were also resident three *villans*, who are now represented by the class termed copyholders: two *coscets*, these were cottagers who held small portions of land—generally about five acres—attached to their tenement, for which they rendered certain services to the lord; in some places the coscet worked for the lord every Monday throughout the year: six *bordars*, these were of the same social grade as the coscets; they derived their name from the fact of their paying rent in kind, that is, in provisions to supply the lord's table. In some districts there are lands called *bord lands* at the present day.

The owners of Chadenwyche have been as follows:—

Algar, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042 to 1066.

Bishop of Sarum, 1087. Hugo was under-tenant.

William de St. Martin is said to have been enfeoffed in the manor of Chadenwich by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum. "Will. de St. Martin in Chadwick, quem feoffavit Osmundus Episcopus."

Will' de St. Martino.=
|
Will'us le Seneschal=
|
Willelmus=
|
Godfredus=
|
Jordanus. 9 Hen. III. (1225). [1]

Earl of Cornwall, 1298.

John Bettesthorne, who died 1398, is described on his brass in Mere Church as "Johannes Bettesthorne quondam Dominus de Chaddenwyche." Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone, Co. Gloucester, from whom it descended by heirship to Lord Compton, first Earl of Northampton, who owned it in 1571, when he sold it to Thomas Awbrey, of Reading, gent., who died 1634.

In 1640 possession was given to John Coventry, Esq.,[2] by William Awbrey.[3] It then became the property of Sir William Wyndham, who sold it to Richard Hoare, Esq., in 1736, who was afterwards knighted. He was Lord Mayor of London, 1745. In 1892 Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare sold this farm to John White, Esq.

Many of the fields on this estate still retain in a corrupted form their ancient nomenclature, viz., "Gannage"=Saxon *gangwæg*, this being the roadway from the homestead to the arable land in demesne; "Whurr"=Saxon *oare*, the boundary of the enclosed

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[1] (MSS. Phillips). Addenda p. 6, Hoare's *Wilts*.

[2] Sir John Coventry resided in a house at Mere, which was pulled down 1711 and the Ship Inn erected on its site.

[3] In South Wraxhall Church is a monument inscribed "Here lieth the body of William Awbrey, late of Chaddenwych in the parish of Meer in the County of Wilts Esq., who dyed Jan. 8, 1664.

William Aubrey, gent., of Chadenwyche, was M.P. for Hindon, 1559, therefore the Aubreys must have lived there before they purchased it.

In Caversham Churchyard, near Reading, is a monument to the memory of Rachel, wife of Robert Awbrey, of Mere, in the County of Wilts, 1628.

portion of the estate; "Stedham"=the enclosure for horses; "Whatley," ? Wheatley=the wheat-field; "Green Hayes," "Fisher Hayes," and "Washer Hayes" all retain the old Norman word *haie*=a hedge, and respectively mean the Green enclosure, Fisher's and Washer's enclosures; "Chilpits," ? chalkpits, etc.

The churchwardens' book at Mere contains a record of a dispute between William Chafyn, gent., farmer of the parsonage of Mere, and divers of the inhabitants of Mere, concerning the tithe hay of the Ingrounds of the parish of Mere; in consequence of which a commission was appointed by the Court of Exchequer to decide the same:—

"Int^{r} Inquisicon et Expente de Anno xxvij^{o} Regnne Elizabethe Jn Sarū Remanentq ac in custodia Remen ejusdem Reginæ ibm̄ existe int^{r} alia Continet^{r}. ut sequnt^{r}. viz.:

"Wilts. Where as a Commysyon was a wardyd owet of the honorable Courte of the exchequer berynge date the xijth daye of february in the xxvijth yere of the Raigne of o^{r} sov'aigne ladye Queene Elyzabeth &c. And here unto annexed, dyrected to Willm Brouncker, lawrence Huyde & Henry Wylloughbye esquyers. And Willm Blacker gent. to heare & det^{r}myn the varyences and stryfes growen betwyne Willm. Chafyn gent. ffarmer of the psonage of Mere of that one pte And John Dodyngton, Leonard Dodyngton and Thomas Awbrey gent., And John Pryde, Xpofer Alforde, John Deverell, Robrt Coward, leonarde Cowley, John fforwarde theldr, Edwarde ffoorde. And all the Reste of the inhabitance of the pysshe of Meere on that other pte for and Consernynge the tythe hay in the Ingrounds and of the Inhabitants of the pyshe of Mere aforesaid and by them Claymed to have contynuyed tyme owet of mynde under Rates certayne By vertue of wch. Commysyon we the said Willm Bruncker, lawrence Huyde. Henry Wylloughby & Willm Blacker, called before us all the said ptys the xxist & xxij^{d} dayes of Julye in the said xxvijth yere of her mat^{s} Raigne & examyned dyus wytnysses And havinge harde what Could be said in ev^{r}y behalfe in the ende wth the assent, consent, & good lyking of all the said ptyes & wth the consente of the Deane of Sar. lorde of the said psonage. We have sette downe those Rates ffoloynge to have Contynuacon for ev^{r} yf soe it shall lyke the said honorable Courte of Exchequer to allowe thereof. W^{ch}. wee doo heare certifye undr o^{r} hands and vz., &c.

"Willm Brouncker Henry Willoughby
"lawrence Huyde Willm Blacker."

"Chadenwych. Imprimis. Thomas Awbrey gent. douthe holde the coppyhold messuadge of the mannor of Chadenw^{ch}. and dyv^{r}s lands and tenements in Chadenw^{ch}. aforesaid whereunto there doo belonge xiij^{en} Closes of Stocke medowe or ingrounde medowes called by the name of Worthmeade, balle knappe, balle medowe, peke meade, south meade, Resons, Resons ou^{r} mdow, Resons nether mdow, lyense nether mdow, lyense ou^{r} medow, marche parke & Veales parke.

ffor the wch there hayth byn paid alwayes to the pson of Mere or his ffarmer or pctr for the tythe hay dewe & payable owet of the same medowes, at lammas yerely beynge lawfully demaundyd the Rate or sum of v^{s}. vj^{d}. Also the said Thomas Awbrey douth holde one Copeyhold in Chadenw^{ch}. aforesaid wherein Adryan Cowherd douth dwell Where unto there doo belonge one close & one porke of stock medowe or Inground medowes callyd Pytte close, the porke lyeth betwyxte Mylle lane and grene lane, and one acar in the Worthe under the Rate of vj^{d}.

Peter Coleman als launder holdyth one Tenem^{t} where unto there doo douthe belong ffower medows called the greate medow, the lyttyl medowe, Wat^{r} medowe als pytte close & the lyttyl medowe by the lane under the rate of ——.

"John Cowherde holdyth one Tenem^{t}. where unto there doo belong one medowe called the Greate medowe And one other medowe called the lytyll medow under the rate of vj^{d}."

The road from Mere to Chadenwyche was, till the beginning of this century:—through the river from Mere to Burton, then up Hollow Lane, through North Field and the copse now called "Burton Lane." This is the lane mentioned in the document relating to the tithes, and there called "Mylle Lane." The present road from Chadenwych Farm to the main road, by the limekiln, was then private property, with a gate placed across it, and in the same document it is called "Green Lane." These alterations were made about the time the Mere inclosure took place.

The Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Martin, stood at the east side of the garden; a portion of the wall is still standing, and may be recognised by the plinth. A barn, built on the site, was pulled down a few years since, when part of a cross botonnée was discovered amongst the *debris*.

Burton.

This is a hamlet lying between Mere and Chadenwyche. It is now owned almost wholly by the Duchy of Cornwall, but a considerable portion has been purchased from other owners in recent times, the lands having been much intermixed. It consists of one principal farm, the farm house on which was erected by the Duke of Somerset shortly before he sold his estate to the duchy. Here stood another manor house belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, which was destroyed about fifty years ago. It appears at one time to have been let on lives, as was customary. In 1606 Christopher

Awbry, gent., erected a seat in Mere Church for himself and his successors in his dwelling-house at Burton. In 1698 it was held by Mrs. Ann Bishop, widow.

Burton seems to have in days gone by consisted of several small farms (chiefly copyholds under the Duchy of Cornwall) each having a share of arable in the tenantry fields with the pasturage of a strip of Burton Down; these are all now merged into Burton Farm or Mere Down Farm.

A.D. 1274, Roger of Burton is one of the jurors of the hundred of Mere.

1300, Eustace of Burton held two virgates and two purprestures by socage.

John of Burton held one ferlingate of land by socage, lately held by his father, Richard of Burton.

Nicholas Gomme held a domain which was the farm of Richard of Burton, viz., one messuage, 49 acres of land on the hills, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres under the hills, 3 acres of meadow, and pasture for two-teeths worth 3*s.* per annum, for which he paid 31*s.* per annum.

Most of the fields in this hamlet are still called after the names of their former owners as Alford's, Hewitt's, Millard's, Gamblyn's, Lucas's, Farrer's, &c., all which we find among the old parish documents.

A document without date exists in Salisbury Cathedral:—

"De Burtune in Mera. Unfridus de Bohun, dapifer regis, omnibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit; salutem. Donationem illam quam Rogerus de Cesarisburgo et W. heres terræ de Burton fecerunt decano Sarum et ecclesiæ de Mera. xii. solid. denariatas terræ de feudo meo concedo, et presenti scripto confirmo. Et plegius sum, quod nec Rogerus, nec sui pro eo vel post eum cantariam ullam in capella de Burton per debitum clamabunt. Sed quando a decano et ejus capellano qui est apud Meram hanc impetrare poterunt, et salvis decano decimis et omnibus consuetudinibus suis quas de terra de Burton antea habere solebat, tantum de proprio catallo suo facient erga capellanum decani quem ipse in predicta capella cantare velit, quando sibi vacaverit; cum autem tempus pacis venerit cadit capella et redeant xii denariatæ terræ ad proprios heredes, nisi tunc renovetur inter decanum et ipso *(sic)* conventio.

"Testibus Margarita uxore meo; et Unfrido filio meo; et Adelelmo dapifero; Ricardo pincerna: Unfrido de Scotvilla; Unfrido de Sco. Vigore; Waltero Hosato; Rogero de Rocella."[1]

[1] From the Register of Bishop Osmund in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

As there is no record or tradition of a chapel at Burton probably the above document refers to one of the chantry chapels in the old Church at Mere.

The Rev. John Hardcastle, Vicar of Mere, 1695 to 1734, owned lands at Burton, which probably came to him by his wife, who was daughter of Mrs. Bishop, who lived in the manor house there. She died 1711. Mr. Hardcastle, by his will, dated 1730, bequeathed these lands to Elizabeth Farrer ("Farrer's Ground" still retains the name), a relative. She by her will, dated 1753, gave them to Thomas Ellis, of Mere, and John Farrer, of London. The latter dispersed his property, and that held by Thomas Ellis was sold to Mr. James Lander, viz., Garston, Little Garston, Stedham, and the homestead adjoining. In 1874 this was purchased by the duchy from Mr. Charles Lander. Other property of Ellis was sold to John Wilton, a wheelwright, and in 1787 a farm at Burton, consisting of a dwelling-house, outbuildings, and about 100 acres of land then let to Mr. William Ford as tenant, was sold by Mr. Ellis, and is probably the estate afterwards owned by the Duke of Somerset and sold by him to the Duchy of Cornwall about 1860.

Woodlands.

Woodlands was for many years the residence of the Dodington family, whose arms (3 *bugle horns sa., stringed gu.*), are inserted in the porch on the south side of the house. These arms, with the crest (*a stag lodged to the sinister side regardant ar. in his mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert*), may also be seen in the room under the chapel, over the fireplace, impaling Francis (*argent a chevron between three annulets gu., pierced of the field*), on a chimneypiece still existing but much mutilated. This estate was owned by the family of Guphaye, and came to the Dodingtons in the fourteenth century by the marriage of Thomas Dodington, of Dodington, Co. Somerset, with Jane, daughter and heiress of John Guphaye, or Gupphey, of Mere Woodlands. The exact date of this marriage is not known. They had one son, Philip. The father of this Thomas died before 1364, and his grandfather, Philip Dodington, in 1345,

therefore probably they settled here about the middle of that century.

In 1568 the name of Christopher Dodyngton is mentioned as one of the justices who addressed a letter to Sir John Thynne requiring him to produce at Sarum "a trewe and juste accompt of suche sums of money" as had come to his hands for building the gaol at Fisherton, and in 1571 he is returned as qualified to lend £50 for the use of the crown, but he was "spared by the Counsell's order at the first." In 1574, he is charged for Burton Farm, which he held, and for his house and demesne at Woodlands. He died 1584, and his widow, Margaret in 1613. She was Margaret Francis, of Coombe Florey, Co. Somerset, and as the arms of Dodington impaling Francis are still in existence on the chimneypiece in the house at Woodlands this is undoubtedly the period when great alterations were made in the structure.

1574, John Dodington was reeve, and a customary tenant of the manor.

Leonard Dodington and Christopher Dodington are charged for common silver. Leonard was reeve in 1581.

1637. William Dodington was charged to a rate, and John Dodington was charged for the farm at Burton for a rate for poultry.

1640, Joan Dodington had held two grist mills, now William Dodington's.

1641, William Dodington was charged £8 0*s.* 2*d.* for the two customary mills in Meere and Woodlands.

1641 and 1642, John and William Dodington were customary renters.

1655, Mr. Dodington, of East Burton, in the parish of Meere, was a visitor at Mr. Willoughby's, at Knoyle, before the rising at Sarum for participation in which Hugh Grove and Col. Penruddocke were beheaded.

1672, Stephen Dodington mortgaged the estate to Matthew Andrews,[1] Esq., who was afterwards knighted and became a

[1] 1695, Sir Matthew Andrews, Kt., was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury. The poll was:—Edward Nicholas, 110; Sir Matthew Andrews, Kt., 102; Sir John

resident in the mansion house of Woodlands. In 1705 he purchased Woodlands. He died 1711, and was buried in Mere Church. His coffin, with inscription on it, was found in the Still's vault a few years since, together with that of Dame Ann Andrews, his wife, who died 1701.

There are no memorials to the Dodington family in the Church, although many deaths are recorded in the registers.

Sir Matthew Andrews was succeeded by his son, Henry, who sold the estate in 1753 to Richard Wotton, apothecary of St. George, Hanover Square, and William Kay, of the same place, gent., and in 1756 it was purchased by Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, from whom it descended to his son, who bequeathed it to his sister, Lady Lucy,[1] who married Pierce Meyrick. Lady

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Moreton, 97; Henry Cornish, 82. 1714, Henry Andrews was defeated; Ed. Nicholas polled 140; Samuel Rush, 134; William Benson, 130; Henry Andrews, 100. On petition Benson was declared duly elected, but none of the others, and a new writ was ordered for one member.

[1] The following is from a newspaper published about thirty years since, headed "A Romance of the last Century":—

"When Lady Essex Cholmondeley's sister, Lady Londonderry, died, Lady Essex had under her care Lady Londonderry's only daughter, Lady Lucy Pitt. Miss Cholmondeley and her cousin were educated together with great strictness and exactness, almost amounting to severity. When the family were at Vale Royal the young ladies were only allowed to walk up and down for some hours, Lady Essex Cholmondeley placing herself at the window to watch them. They were to walk perfectly erect and never to speak. Lady Essex Cholmondeley had a house in London, near the parks. One day the two girls stayed out rather late, and as they passed by Lady Lucy's uncle he said "What will Lady Essex say to your being out so late?" The poor frightened girls at that moment met two Westminster boys whom they were acquainted with, the Mr. Meyricks, brothers, of Bodorgan, in the Island of Anglesea, the eldest heir to an immense estate and a beautiful place. The boys proposed that they should set off immediately for the Fleet and be married, and take the maidservant, who was then walking with the young ladies, and then all sail over to France. They agreed to go, but Lady Lucy Pitt said she could not possibly go without a little figure of a dog, a toy that when it was pressed down the dog barked; and Miss Cholmondeley said that she must take with her a beautiful bird which opened the door of the cage, hopped out, and sang. So childish were the girls that they returned home solely to get these things. On their arrival at the Fleet they did not delay a moment, but sent for a clergyman, and they all went to Church, Lady Lucy Pitt not quite fourteen years old and Miss Cholmondeley thirteen. The clergyman demurred about marrying Lady Lucy, she was so very little, and in

THE CHAPEL, WOODLANDS, MERE.

THE HALL, WOODLANDS, MERE.

Lucy died 1802, and Woodlands fell to her daughter, Elizabeth Meyrick, who died 1816, unmarried, and, being entailed, the estate devolved on her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick, Rector of Holsworthy, who died 1819, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. William Meyrick. From him the estate came to Meyrick Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley Hall, near Wigan. He died 1881, and his representatives still hold the property.

Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., in 1888 wrote the following description and report on the then condition of Woodlands House:—

"The manor house (of which only the hall remains) and the chapel appear to have been erected in the latter half of the fourteenth century, probably 1370—80, during the period of 'transition' from 'Decorated' to 'Perpendicular,' of which we have a beautiful and *authenticated* example in Edington Church (1361). The work at Woodlands presents the same curious mixture of the details of both styles; thus the east window of the chapel has mouldings which are characteristic of the earlier period, with the tracery of the latter fairly fully developed. The window on the north side of the sacrarium has similar mouldings, while the tracery is of an earlier or 'flowing' type, but there is no lack of evidence that both are coeval with the rest of the building.

"The building forming the chapel is of two stories, but as there are no original windows in the lower storey, nor a doorway as early as the walls, I conjecture that it was only constructed for the purpose of raising the chapel to a higher level than that of the hall, and it appears not to have been otherwise utilized. The chapel

a frock, and both children in all respects. However, they put the maidservant's gown on Lady Lucy Pitt, and she was married to the eldest Mr. Meyrick, and Miss Cholmondeley to his brother. They were stepping into the vessel to sail away when they were all seized by Lady Essex Cholmondeley and her party. The boys were sent abroad, and the girls carried back to London and severely reprimanded and locked up. Poor children, they were perfectly miserable. If the clergyman had not delayed in regard to Lady Lucy, the parties would have sailed for France. This extraordinary affair was the cause of the 'Marriage Act,' the two young couples being of such high rank and having immense property. Some years afterwards the marriages were solemnised properly in England with the consent of all the relations and friends. (*Copied by permission from the papers of Vale Royal, the seat of Lord Delamere.*)" (From an old newspaper cutting.—T.H.B.)

proper remains structurally in its original condition, the walls, roof, two square-headed windows on the north and a pointed one in the east: the doorway opening into it from the hall (as well as the one leading to the chapel) with its *door and hinges* and the piscina in the south wall of the sacrarium, are all parts of the original building. It has also a coeval outside built-up doorway in the north wall, which could only have been approached by an external stairs, and there are traces of a west window which was removed to make way for the Elizabethan chimneypiece. The first alteration in the building appears to have been the insertion of two windows and an inside doorway in the walls of the apartment beneath the chapel: this took place probably about 1530, when the north door of the chapel was doubtless built up and the stairs removed.

"About the year 1600 the chapel was converted into a living room, and a chimney stack built against the outside of the wall (as the construction of the masonry shows). A chimney piece of rich design was put at the west end of the chapel, and a similar one bearing the arms of Dodington impaling Francis,[1] in the room beneath, the latter also had the addition of an elaborate plaster ceiling, part of which has been destroyed over the portion screened off. But beyond these and some modern fittings to adapt the chapel as a cheese-room and the space beneath as a sitting-room and pantry, no alteration has been made in the building, and in it is presented to us, up to the present time, one of the most complete specimens of a domestic chapel of the middle ages that it is possible to find.

"The contemplated operations, as set forth in the specification of which I received a copy February, 1888, would destroy features of the greatest possible value here, and, in fact, well-nigh obliterate all the historical evidence the building affords: they consist of:—

"1. Removing the 'circular ceiling,' which is the original barrel vault of the roof, and substituting a flat one (a portion of the hall roof has already been hidden from view by similar means, though not destroyed).

[1] Christopher Dodington, who died 1584, was a man of importance in his day, and doubtless it was he who converted the chapel and the room beneath into living rooms, made the rich plaster ceilings in the latter, and built the chimney. This would thus appear to have been done a few years earlier than I supposed, judging from the work only, or 1560—1570. C.E.P.

CHIMNEYPIECE IN ROOM UNDER CHAPEL, WOODLANDS.

THE SHIP INN, MERE.

"2. 'Taking out the stone windows,' which are good for centuries to come and are the most important features of the place, and substituting deal ones.

"3. Destroying the beautiful Elizabethan ceiling of the room under the chapel, and putting a new plain one.

"Apart from archæological considerations I am of opinion that those of *practical economy* can be much better served by retaining and repairing the existing features, which are far more durable than anything which would take their place; and that it can be carried out without increased cost—whilst the comfort and convenience of the occupier can be equally well met.

"There are serious items of disrepair which need immediate attention—the windows both as regards the stonework and the glazing are in a bad state, half the tracery of one having disappeared, and other parts are badly fractured; the side walls are spreading owing to the giving way of the main framing of the roof; whilst the disturbance of the west wall by the Elizabethan alterations has caused it to settle outwards, and the chimney (which appears to have insufficient foundations) is assisting this movement.

"The method of repair which I advise is as follows:—

"To underpin with cement concrete the foundations of the west end for its entire length, and the north-west buttress.

"To repair the oak wall-plate of the roof and strap it with iron at the joints to secure a longitudinal tie, the ends having short bolts and 'S' plates outside.

"To insert a transverse iron tie-rod across the centre of the roof and through the walls, under the wall-plate with 'S' plates on the outside; this might be suspended to the circular ribs in the centre, and so treated as not to be an unsightly object.

"To take out and carefully re-build the bulged parts of the walls, at the north-west angle, and on the north side, against the two-light window, and insert new bonding stones. To re-set the inside arch of the two-light window in the north side, and reinstate the fractured stone in it.

"To key up the inside arches of the three-light window and doorway in the north wall, and run the joints with thin cement, and repair the wall over the door.

"To restore the missing tracery of the two-light window of the chapel by copying the two halves of lights which remain: and the transom by the fragment left in the jambs.

"To carefully repair the defective stonework of other windows, piecing wherever possible, and only renewing where stones are too far gone for this; running all bad joints with thin cement. (In this work the greatest care should be taken not to *scrape* the surface of old stonework.)

"To reinstate two defective buttress weatherings.

"To cut out and repair the masonry of the north wall where cracked on the inside face, and insert stones across the fractures.

"To re-glaze the windows with lead lights (for preference), inserting new iron saddle bars when missing, and putting a wrought iron casement to open in each window. The windows might thus be made as free from draught as the contemplated new ones.

"To repair the Elizabethan ceiling of the sitting-room under the chapel by

strapping and bolting it up to the joists where loose with ¼in. or ⅜in. iron 'coach screws,' having '2 × 2' thin plates of iron (or copper would be better) under the heads, let in flush with the surface. (This is a treatment I have recently adopted with a similar ceiling, and with great success.) The cracks and defective parts might then be cut out and stopped with plaster.

"The tiling of the roof should be stripped and re-laid on cleft oak laths, as specified, and opportunity should at the same time be taken to strengthen the framing of the principals by straps or bolts at the joints.

"Mr. Hooper pointed out an interesting oak Jacobean window in the furnace-house, which he has instructions to take out and supersede by one of deal. I think an examination of the old one will show that it is in a sufficiently sound state to last longer than the new, and it would be a pity to remove it.

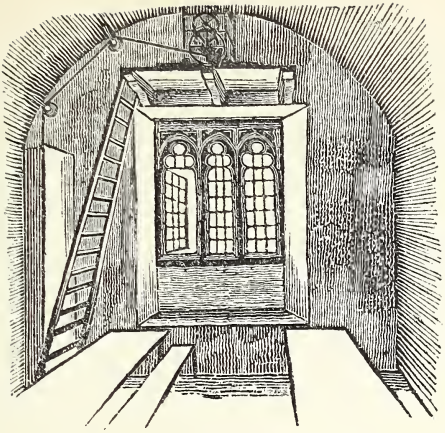
"I earnestly hope that some such repair as I have above indicated may be carried out, and that this interesting structure may be spared the well-meant but injurious handling with which it was threatened.

"C. E. Ponting."

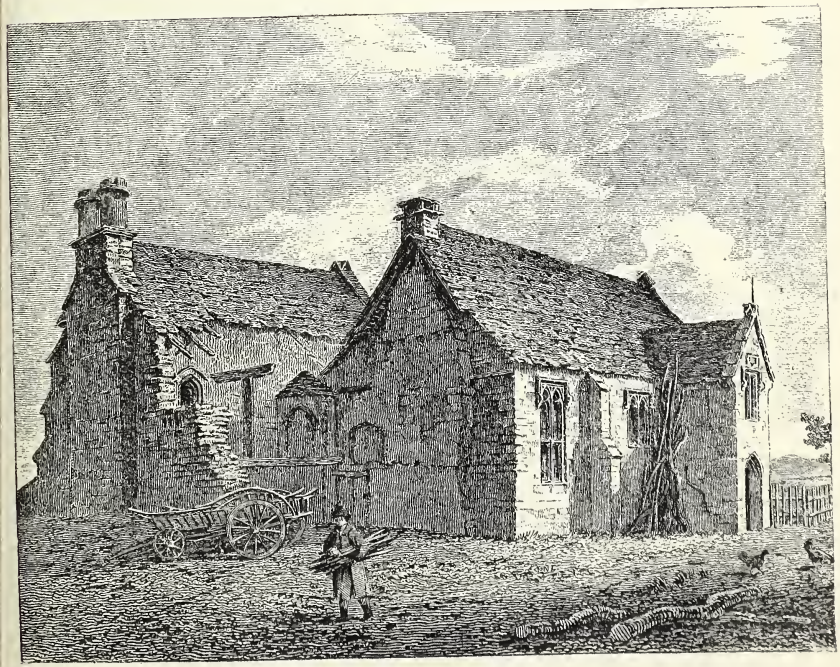
In explanation of the above it should be stated that in 1888 it came to the knowledge of the Rev. E. G. Wyld, then Vicar of Mere, that a contract had been signed by a local builder to carry out certain repairs and alterations in the chapel, which would have completely destroyed all the leading architectural features of the building; consequently he immediately communicated with Mrs. Banks (the owner) and with the Secretary of the Wilts Archæological Society, begging that the work might not be begun till a report had been made on the state of the chapel and as to the possibility of its being restored without being vandalised. Mr. Ponting was instructed to examine the building, and the report given above was the outcome of his inspection. It is a satisfaction to be able to say that Mr. Ponting's suggestions were to a great extent carried out, and the structure has been judiciously restored, and its original architectural features retained.

Barrow Street

is another hamlet of Mere, lying between Mere Park and Chadenwyche. It consists of three farms, two of which are part of the Duchy of Cornwall, the other belongs to Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. Of the former, Breaches Farm—originally La Brèche—is about 322 acres in extent, and is annexed to Conwich, which till the early part of this century was a separate holding.



Cross Loft in Town Hall, Mere
[*from Gent. Mag.*]



Woodlands House. [*from Gent. Mag.*, 1825.]

In 1300 the park of Conwich was inclosed and 163 perches of new fence erected. The house and buildings attached thereto have entirely disappeared, and the site is almost forgotten.

Barrow Street derives its name from the existence of a large barrow, which formerly stood near the end of the "street" which connects Barrow Street with West Knoyle. Sir H. H. Hoare's farm is about 94 acres in extent. There are a few cottages here.

Adjoining Barrow Street on the south-west lies Bush Hayes Farm, now owned by John Curtis, Esq., of Yeovil; its original extent was 46*a*. 3*r*. 5*p*., but it has been enlarged of late years by the addition of lands purchased in its vicinity. In the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this one it belonged to the Merryweather family, who resided at Mere Park.

1617 and 1621, Christopher Awbrey is assessed for Bush Hayes.

1631, William Rogers was owner.

Leigh Marsh, 52 acres—originally Duchy property—was exchanged for other lands in the parish belonging to the Grove estate, and is now added to Wet Lane Farm. Here is a field called "The Moot," and, being near the boundary of the Forest of Gillingham, it probably is the spot on which the rights of the foresters were discussed.

Black House Farm, lying between Leigh Marsh and Barrow Street, was for many years, and till recently, owned by the Bower family. Here is a field called "Paradise." The present owner is William Keates. Its extent is about 22 acres.

Whitehill Farm is the property of G. T. Chafyn Grove, Esq. This was formerly called La Leigh.

Swayne's Ford and East Swayne's Ford are part of the Duchy of Cornwall, and have both of late years been augmented by copyholds which have fallen into hand, which were intermixed.

The Manor Farm, as at present constituted, was put in its present form about 1844, when the whole of the Duchy farms were re-modelled and many new buildings erected.

Mere Down Farm has for many years been in existence, even when most of the parish was in tenantry fields, but in 1844 it was enlarged, and new buildings were erected, as was the case with the

other farms belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall. The farm house and buildings adjacent were erected about 1720, when tradition says the homestead was built for the "Lord Farmer" of the Duchy rents, &c. The bricks were made at "Knoll," a hamlet now in Barrow Street Farm, and considering there were no macadamised roads in those days the cost of transit must have been enormous.

Prospect Farm is a very recent formation, in its present extent, being principally composed of the rectorial glebe (which was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) and various contiguous pieces of land belonging to the Grove estate, some of which was acquired by exchange with the Duchy of Cornwall.

Agricultural Survey, 1793.

An unpublished MS., evidently intended to form a portion of a report on the agriculture of the County of Wilts, dated 1793, and entitled "Agricultural Survey of Wiltshire," has lately come to light (probably from the Stourhead Library). It was apparently written for the Board of Agriculture, but the writer confined his notes to this district, and did not complete his work.

The pages are divided into two columns, and subjoined is a literal copy of the portion relating to Mere :—

General Outlines of Situation and State of Property.

1. Mere with the Hamlets of
2. Zeales.
3. Wolverton.
4. Chaddenwyche.
5. Burton.

Nos. 1 and 5 are held by Geo. Augustus Schutz, Esq., under the Prince of Wales.

Nos. 2 and 3 chiefly to the Devisees of W. Chafin Grove, Esq., whose residence was at Zeales. No. 4 is Sir Richard Hoare's.

Rectory is Mr. Grove's, held under ———.

Vicarage is a Peculiar of Dean of Sarum, present Incumbent Rev. Mr. Allix.

Soil—Size of Inclosures, &c.

Zeals and Wolverton are inclosed and chiefly Sand Land.

Mere has a few Inclosures South of the town, also a few Inclosed farms particularly Mere Park farm, but the greatest part of Mere Land is still in Common, viz., four Arable fields.

A Large Common.
Common Meadows.
Common Downs.

Soil of the three fields toward the Downs is Whiteland, and that toward Stourton a very bad Whiteland.

The field E. of Town—good Loam.

Meadows and Comon Pastures, strong clayey Loam and capable of great improvement.

Chaddenwych farm is several, and

Mere is a small Market Town situate immediately under the N. W. Point of Wiltshire Downs, Part of the Lands extending South into Gillingham Vale and part Northward (or N. E.) towards Maiden Bradley and Kingston Deverill, some way on the Downs.

the Meadow inclosed, the Arable not inclosed.

Mere Down farm is several, but Arable not inclosed.

Application of Land and Method of Management and Manures used.

The four comon fields of Mere are cropt thus:—

Wheat.

Barley.

Clover mowed and usually seeded.

Clover fed.

Most of the Landholders keep separate Flocks and feed the Fields in Districts settled among themselves. The little farmers feed a certain District with a Comon flock.

They have chiefly some Grass Inclosures on the South of the Town to each farm on which they mow Hay and some of them lett Dairies.

They feed the Downs in Common.

The Common fields and Comon are reckoned dangerous for Sheep in Wet Seasons for want of Draining. Having no Water Meadows, they generally keep their Ewes and Lambs on Hay and Water—and having no Turnips and few inclosed Pastures they usually winter their Lambs out.

Stock kept & Remarks thereon.

Sheep. Wiltshire long horned and in the present uninclosed state of the fields cannot be improved.

No. about 3200.

Cows. A Mixture of all kinds but chiefly Long horned.

Working beasts. Chiefly Horses. Seldom any Oxen kept.

In the LowLands there is a Stratum of clayey Loam—next a Stratum of Flint—and then Blue Marle or rather Clay, which runs South-west and in the next Parish [Knoyle] becomes pure Marle.

This Clay or Marle is reckoned here a good Manure, but they have so little inclosed Meadow that very little of it is used.

Chalk is used as a Manure on the Sands of Mere in Zeals Tything.

The Commonable Lands of this Parish would improve much by an Inclosure. The Chalk from the Hills and the Clay (or Marle) in the Valley might then be used to great advantage on what is now the Comon Meads and Comons.

The Comon fields are manured at present (but in a very bad way) with the Sheep fold.

General Remarks.

Mr. Grove's Tenant takes up the greatest part of the Corn and Hay. Tythes in kind. He letts his own Farms (viz., Zeals) Tythe free.

The Vicar takes Tythes of Clover Seed, of which a considerable quantity is raised in this parish, even in the Comon fields. He has a modus of 2*d.* a Cow and 4*d.* a Calf.

Sir Rd. Hoare has a good Wood at Chaddenwych, but little Timber in it, and Mr. Grove a good Wood at Zeales with a considerable quantity of Oak Timber in it.

Timber in the Hedges chiefly Elm and very good.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the state of things agricultural in 1793 that the ancient system of tenure existed here till a recent date. The demesne land on the lord's farm had its land in severalty, the remainder was divided into copyhold tenements, some of which still exist, but they are gradually dying out as no renewals have been made for the last fifty years. A portion of these stocked the tenantry down with a common flock; the portion allotted for this purpose was what is now the down attached to the Manor Farm. The tenants at Burton held under somewhat different terms, each copyholder there having his separate strip of down. This is still called Burton Down, and was added to Mere Down Farm when the farms were re-arranged in 1844. The custom of the manor was to grant leases for three lives, and the widow of the last life in possession held the tenement by widowhood and chastity.

There was a considerable number of tenements in the parish held also for lives under the Dean of Salisbury, who was Rector of Mere. These, with other glebe lands, were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836, who disposed of the greater portion of their property here to the late Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove, who again sold it in small lots in 1862. One holding, consisting of a house adjoining the churchyard and about 7 acres of land, is still held on lives by Captain Still, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The rectorial tithes were restored to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum in 1896.

Inclosure Act.

The Mere Inclosure Act was passed in 1807, but the award of the Commissioners was not made till 1821. By this act 840 acres of pasture and meadow land were inclosed and allotted to those entitled to rights of pasturage thereon. Great opposition was given to the act, and the following notice, signed by sixty of the principal copyholders, was issued by them:—

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having an unlimited right to feed and depasture all sorts of cattle on the commons, belonging to Mere, &c., do hereby give notice, that we dissent to and disapprove of an application being

made to Parliament in the ensuing Session or any subsequent Session, for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of dividing, allotting, or inclosing the same, would be very hurtful to the inhabitants of Mere in general, and particularly distressing to the poor, and would bring and entail upon the parish a heavy incumbrance."

Notwithstanding the above opposition the act was passed, but riotous proceedings ensued, and the military were called out to suppress the tumultuous doings of the malcontents. In the *Salisbury Journal* of March 19th, 1810, is a detailed account of the affair:—

"The inclosures of Milton and Mere Commons have excited much discontent. On Saturday se'nnight nearly three hundred men from Gillingham and parts adjacent met on Maperton Hill and Pier'swood and destroyed a long line of the new fences. A troop of horse from Dorchester barracks is now quartered in the neighbourhood, and several ringleaders of the rioters have been taken into custody. Four of them were on Friday lodged in Fisherton Gaol, where they are to remain for trial till the next assizes."

On March 26th is a further account:—

"Since our last seventeen more of the deluded men who were concerned in destroying the fences of the new inclosures on Mere Common have been apprehended and lodged in prison, viz., eight in Fisherton Gaol and nine in Dorchester Gaol, all for trial at the next assizes."

At the assizes held at Salisbury in August, 1810, Stephen Longyear, Benjamin Gray, Robert Gray, Philip Fricker, James Longyear, Aaron Gatehouse, William Shepperd, John Ridout, William Snook, and William Hill were charged with having riotously assembled at Mere and pulled down and destroyed the fences of certain allotments of land, late part of the common, inclosed under the late act. They were found guilty of having on the 10th of March last riotously and tumultuously assembled together at Mere and unlawfully destroyed certain fences on Mere Common; whom the judge, after pointing out to them the heinousness of their offence, but taking into consideration their long imprisonment, liberated (with the prosecutor's consent) on their own recognizances of £100 each, for their personal appearance to receive the judgment of the court when called upon by the prosecutors and for their good behaviour for three years. This appears to have had the desired effect, for no disturbance took place

after. These riotous proceedings must have been encouraged by persons in a higher station of life than those punished. An old lady lately residing at Bourton recollects a farmer's son riding into the town every evening and blowing a horn, which was the signal given for the assemblage of a band of roughs, who proceeded to the commons and levelled the banks which had been erected during the day. This seems more unaccountable since the tract of land between Mere and Gillingham served only as a shelter to rogues and horse-stealers.

Tithes.

Before the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act the tithes were often taken in kind. This led to continual squabbles. In 1841 the Rev. Henry Wake, the Vicar, circulated the following statement:—

"The Rev. Henry Wake was inducted into the vicarage of Mere in 1813. A surveyor was employed by him to value the vicarial tithes. His valuation was £513 per annum clear of all parochial assessments. The Commissioners under the Property Tax valued the vicarial tithes at £530. The valuation of the same property by the Commissioners under the Inclosure Act of Mere Common was £400 per annum. Mr. Wake authorised Mr. Chitty, of Shaftesbury, to make an offer of the vicarial tithes to the parishioners at £300 per annum. This offer was rejected. The property was in consequence collected in kind at considerable expense and loss. Mr. Wake then granted a lease of the property for seven years to a Mr. Dowbiggin, of Hextable Farm, in the county of Kent, at £400 per annum. In 1821 this lease expired. The tithes were again offered to the parishioners at £300 per annum. This offer was not accepted, but the farmers in return made an offer of £200 per annum. Under the peculiar circumstances of the time (the spring being considerably advanced and the greater part of the lambs having fallen, which constitute a principal portion of the vicarial tithes) it was deemed prudent to accept the offer; when, to the great surprise of the vicar, the farmers of Mere refused to abide by their own offer, after such offer was accepted by the vicar, and forced him to collect the property in kind, which was effected at considerable expense and subsequent loss. At length, in 1824, Mr. Phillips, the principal landholder in Mere, obtained a composition from the parishioners of Mere of £260 per annum, secured to the vicar by a lease for a term of seven years, granted to Messrs. Phillips, Robert White, and John Burfit, which lease expired in 1831. In consequence of the depression in the price of agricultural produce Mr. Wake allowed an abatement of £10 per cent. during the last two years of the term, exclusive of which he relinquished his claim to the poor on the tithe of potatoes."

The pasture land in Mere was subject to a modus of 2*d.* for every milch cow and 4*d.* for every calf, and, as moduses had to be taken into consideration by the commissioners at the apportionment, the tithe rent charge is very low on the pastures of Mere. Every garden, also, was liable to a modus of 1*d.*, every poultry yard, 1*d.*, and every orchard, 1*d.*

The tithes, as apportioned, are:—rectorial, £732 per annum; vicarial, £400 per annum; manorial, £9 15*s.* per annum.

Certain lands paid Lammas tithes, amounting in the whole to about £8 per annum. These were paid on Lammas Day in the churchyard, where the collector sat to receive them on a certain tomb which—like the custom itself—has succumbed to old age.[1]

The Chantry House.

1424, King Henry the Sixth granted to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Sarum, that they might give and assign to Richard Cheddesey, Henry Rochell, and John Culpek, chaplains of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Mere, a certain piece of their garden near to the churchyard of the parochial church of the Blessed Mary of Mere, lying on the southern part thereof, and containing one acre, holden by them as of the Duchy of Cornwall,

"ad edificandum et componendum super eandem peciam mansiones pro eisdem capellanis necessarias; qui quidem capellani aliquam habitationem ad commorandum insimul et in communi ante hæc tempora non habuerunt."

This, doubtless, was the origin of the present Chantry House and the date of its erection. The other house alluded to probably stood on the site of that called "Dean's Orchard," which is of much later date.

The Rev. William Barnes kept a boarding school in the Chantry House from 1827 to 1835, and here many of his poems in the Dorset dialect were written.

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[1] For document relating to tithes at Deverel *see* Appendix.

The Chantry Lands.

In the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," Anno Domini 1534, it is stated there are three chantries in Mere Church, and that that they were all of the foundation of John Berkeley, Knight. Henry Duvall, custos of the three chantries, affirms his portion thereof to be worth annually £6 13*s.* 2*d.*, subject to a deduction of 14*s.* 1*d.*; John Smith, another cantarist, £6 6*s.*; and Richard Swayne, a third cantarist, £7 12*s.* 2*d.*, with a deduction of 25*s.*; making together an annual income of £18 12*s.* 3*d.* Out of this sum 10*s.* was distributed yearly to the poor, that they might pray for the soul of the founder; a rent of 10*s.* paid to Roger Stourton; and a third sum of 5*s.* to the Dean of Sarum; again reducing the clear annual value to £17 7*s.* 3*d.*

In the first year of Edward VI. (1547), when chantries were suppressed, it was found that the annual income of the "Barkelye Chauntrie" amounted to £23 10*s.* 10*d.*, with the following deductions:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A rent to the King's manor of Mere	1	1	5
A like rent to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum	0	6	4
Two like rents on land called "Saddleborne," to Mr. Morton and Peter Greene	0	13	4
	£2	1	1

leaving £21 9*s.* 9*d.* as the clear annual value.

"The lands belonging unto Barkelyes Chauntrie consist of two parts, and are scituate in two several places, viz.: Clopton and in Meere. The lands in Clopton are one particular, and the rent of assias goeing out of the same is £5 6*s.* 8*d.* The lands in Meere are thirty-two parcels or particulars and the rent of assias is £18 4*s.* 2*d.*; one of which parcels are six acres of arable lande lyinge in the fieldes of Meere, late John Alford's; the rent per annum is 4*s.* 6*d.* The total rent of assias is £23 10*s.* 10*d.*

"It appears on the Rolle of Particulars, where the premises were passed away from the Crown to Sir John Thynn, Knight and Lawrence Hyde Esq. for Thomas Chafyn Esq. that the said repris's paid to the Mannor of Meere were extinguished, both mannors being in the Crowne; soe that all the repris's are but 6*s.* 8*d.* to the deane of Sarum and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Morton and Greene out of Saddlebourne; so the remainder is £22 11*s.* 2*d.*"

In addition to the revenue from lands in Cucklington and Mere, amounting to £21 9*s.* 9*d.* annually, this chantry owned plate weighing ten ounces, and goods and ornaments worth 75*s.* 10*d.* There were three incumbents:—John Gelebrand, aged 48 years; Richard Swayne, aged 63 years; and John Ferarde, aged 40 years.

"Forward's Chauntry, Richard Chafynne incumbent, aged 20 years. Several small pieces of land belonging to this chantry lay in Knoyle, Corton, and Motcombe. Clear yearly value, 106*s.* 4*d.*; plate, 19¾ ounces; goods and ornaments, 5*s.*"

The Commissioners add to their report:—

"M^{d} The sayd Incumbentis be verey honeste men, and of good report amonge there neighbours, albeit not able to sv̄e a Cure by reason of their Infyrmytyes and weakenes, and ferthermore verey poore men, and have none other lyvinges but these chuntryes only. Also the sayd Rychard Swayne re-edyfyed all the houses app'teyning unto the sayd Chuntre after they were brent, at his own p̄pe costis and chargis, to the accomplishement whereof he solde xl^{s}. land of his owne inherytaunce, and also is yet indebtyd x^{li}. vj^{s}. viij^{d}. for the repayment whereof he layd in gage ij peyre of vestementis of blewe velvet, ande one payre of Cruettis of Sylvr, wiche thingis be not worthe so moche money as they lye for; in consyderacon of wiche pmissis he prayith the Kingis most honorable councell to consyder hym accordinglye.

"Also there be within the parish of Mere 800 people which receive the blessed communion and no preste beside the Vicar to help in administration of the sacraments, savynge the sayde Chauntry Preests, wherefore the Parishioners desyre the King's most hon Councell to consider hit accordinglye." [1]

These three incumbents received pensions in 1553, Richard Chafynne, of Forward's Chantry, receiving £6.

In 1548 lands in Gillingham and Motcombe, belonging to Berkeley's Chantry in Mere, were granted to John Thynne, Esq.

In 1552, November 20th, Sir John Thynne, Knight, granted to Thomas Chafyn, Esq., a lease of all those his messuages, cottages, orchards, lands and meadows, pastures, feedings, rents, reversions and hereditaments in Mere, now or late in the several tenures and occupations of Thomas Denham and others, called "Barkeleye Chauntery," for a term of fifty-one years, at a rent of £12 14*s.* 6*d.*

[1] The quotation is here printed as given in Kite's *Brasses of Wiltshire*. Sir R. C. Hoare gives it in *Modern Wilts* with considerable differences of spelling, and apparently not so correct as that given by Kite.

In 1563, November 5th, Sir John Thynne further sold to the said Thomas Chafyn, Esq., the aisle or chantry chapel,

"adjoining and placed on the sowthe side of the parish church of Meere aforesaid wherein lately the late chantry priest of some certayne chantry, being in Meere aforesaid, called the Chantry of the Blessed Virgyn Mary, in Meere, used to saye masse; and which chappel or ile lately app'tained to the said chantry, and came to the handes of our late Soverign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, by the dissolution of the said chantry, by forse of the Act of P'liament made in the first yeare of the rayne, of the said late kynge, conc'ning giving of chantries to the saide late kinge, his heyres and successors, and after granted by the said late kinge by his letters patents, amongest other things, to me the said Sir John Thynne, and to one Lawrence Huyde, Gent, and to my heyres for ever."

The grantees of the chantry and its endowment were both commissioners acting on behalf of the Crown at the suppression. The chapel having been purchased by Thomas Chafyn, Esq., became the burial-place of that family and their descendants, the Groves, of Zeals, and contains many sepulchral memorials appertaining to both.

But subsequent to this conveyance it appears that a chantry bearing the name of Berkeley's was granted by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1592, by letters patent to Edward Downinge and Roger Mant, their heirs and assigns, together with certain lands, tenements, etc.

In 1609 the chantry lands were granted by the King (James I.) to Frances Phellips, and Richard Moore, Gent., their heirs and assigns, for ever, on payment of an annual fine of £3 17*s.* 1*d.* All which premises in Mere were formerly the property of the Chantry of Mere.

These chantry lands were afterwards held by Henry Andrews, Esq., only son and heir to Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight, who was buried at Mere, 16th March, 1711.

Twenty tenements also belonged to the chantry, the rents of which amounted to £11 4*s.*, besides three tenements of Thomas Stourton, valued at 1*s.* 10*d.*, and four of Mrs. Moore's at 1*s.* 8*d.*, both of whom are described in an old court roll as tenants of the chantry.

There are still chantry rents collected at Mere, by the representatives of the late Meyrick Bankes, Esq., whose ancestors

purchased the whole of the property in Mere formerly owned by Sir Matthew Andrews. They are charged on eleven different holdings, and amount in the whole to the sum of £10 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The following admissions as chantry chaplains are recorded:—1408, Henry Rochell, the same day, Robert Carpenter; 1418, John Dudley, void by the death of Richard Rede; 1423, John Gulpeke; 1548, John Gelybronde.

The Church Plate[1]

consists of two Chalices, precisely similar, 8¼in. in height, with a straight-sided bowl and knot on the stem; the base of the bowl and the foot are gadrooned. The only mark found is a square shield containing the letters V.R. surmounted by a coronet. One is inscribed:—

"Ex dono Jacobi filii Thomæ Alford de Mear, 1630."

The other bears the inscription:—

"Christopher Twogood, Robert Elling, Churchwardens of Mear, 1700."

Both are evidently of the same date—1700—when in all probability the Chalice inscribed 1630 was re-made from an older cup of that date.

Chalice No. 3, of silver parcel-gilt, together with its paten, bearing the hall-marks of 1881 and inscribed:—

"St. Matthew's Church, Mere, Sept. 21st, 1882."

A massive Flagon of tankard shape, 11¾in. in height, and a Paten 10in. in diameter, both of the Britannia standard, bearing the hall-marks of 1699 and 1700; the maker's mark on the flagon being 𝔎o, for Samuel Hood, and on the paten Ro, for Hugh Roberts. The Flagon is inscribed:—

"The gift of Mrs. Jane Weldon[2] to the Parish Church of Mear in the County of Wilts Ano Dom̃. 1699."

[1] *See* Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*, p. 93.

[2] Mrs. Jane Weldon was sister of Mrs. Mary Chafin. They were daughters of Thomas Freke, of Hinton, Co. Dorset, Esq.

The Paten has the same inscription, with the date 1700.

There is also engraved on the Flagon her coat of arms, on a lozenge. *A cinquefoil, on a chief a demi-lion rampant* (Weldon) impaling *Two bars, in chief three mullets* (Freke).

There is also a similar massive Flagon and Paten dish of the same dimensions, bearing the same maker's marks of Hugh Roberts, and engraved with a lozenge and mantling, *A talbot passant, a chief ermine* (Chafyn) impaling *Two bars, in chief three mullets* (Freke). On the Flagon and Paten is inscribed :—

"The gift of Mrs. Mary Chafin, to the Parish Church of Mear in the County of Wilts Anno Dom̃. 1700."

Two silver Patens, on feet, $5\frac{3}{8}$in. in diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$in. high, were found by G. Troyte Chafyn Grove, Esq., amongst the Zeals House plate in 1892, and were by him presented to the Church. Both have shields of arms in the centre, and are Britannia-marked, the date letter being for 1713 (?). The maker's mark C in a square shield. Weight, 5ozs. 15dwts.

One silver spoon was given by Mrs. H. R. Lloyd in 1891—length, $6\frac{1}{8}$in. ; weight, 1oz. 4dwts. Hall-marked 1890.

The Churchwardens' Accounts.

The churchwardens' accounts date as far back as 1556, and with the exception of the years 1564 to 1566, 1570 to 1574, and 1646 to 1673, for which no accounts exist, they are continued up to 1853 in perfect order.

The first entry in 1556 is :—

"Inpm̃is the sayd Churchewardeyns do yelde Accom̃pte of the pfytte of the Churche Ale thies yere. Above all Chargs xij^{li}. vj^{d}."

This seems to have been the principal source of revenue for the expenses of the Church at this time. The total expenditure for the year was £8 12*s.* 5*d.*, and the sum of the receipts, £12 4*s.* 2*d.* ; the other items being sale of seats, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and 1*s.*, given by Edithe Brabante to the Church "of devocyion to be prayed for."

Church Ales.

The Church ales are continued yearly to 1614, after which there is no mention of them. They were suppressed in 1633.

The presiding officer at Mere was called the "Cuckowe King," and the vice-chairman the "Prince." In 1566 is a note:—

"Thomas Sheppard Rem' Cuckowe King this yeare for that he was Prince the last yeare According to the Custome. And at this daie John Watts the sonne of Thomas Watts is Chosen Prynce for the next yeare."

These appointments are noted at the foot of the accounts, together with those of the churchwardens and other parish officers, annually for many years.

In vol. ii., p. 194, of this *Magazine* is an article on "The Church Ale," and it may be advisable to reprint an extract there quoted from "*Survey of Cornwall*" by Richard Carew, Esq., as the account there given of a "Church Ale" appears to accurately describe the doings at Mere:—

"For the 'Church Ale' two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last pregoers to be wardens, who deuiding the task make collections among the parishioners of whatsouever prouision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they imploy in brewing, baking and other achates[1] against Whitsuntide, upon which holydayes the neighbours meet at the church-house and there meetly feed on their owne victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness, for there is entertayned a kind of emulation betweene these wardens, who by his graciousness in gathering and good husbandry in expending can best aduance the churches profit. Besides the neighbour parishes at those times louingly visit one another and this way frankely spend their money together. The afternoones are consumed in such exercises as olde and yonge folke (hauing leysure) doe accustomally weare out the time withall.

"When the feast is ended the wardens yeeld in their account to the parishioners and such money as exceedeth the disbursments is layd up in store to defray any extraordinary charges arising in the parish or imposed on them for the good of the countrey or the Prince's service, neither of which commonly gripe so much but that somewhat stil remayneth to cover the purse's bottome."

The entries relating to the Church ales are:—

"1556. Itm payed to Robert Cowherd for the Redemynge of certeyne sylv' Spones of the Church stock / which he had in gage by the delyu' of the Churchwardeyns for xl^{s}. of money borowed of hym to thuse of the Churche. xl^{s}."

[1] *i.e.*, provisions.

"1559. Itm for the hyre of certeyn pewter vessell at the Church ale / and for one platter wch was lost there xx^d.^"
"Itm for bryngyng home of the greate Crocke of the parishe from Gillyngham to Mere iiij^d.^"
"1562. Itm for a Cote for the vyse or ffole [1] at the Churcheale iiij^s.^ vj^d.^"
"1565. Item for the Cuckowe lord's expenses v^s.^"
"Item for Tynnen spoones and trenchers and potts bought to thuse of the Church vij^s.^"
"Item for gunpowder spent at the King riding xvj^d.^"
"1569. Item for the hyre of too Dozen vessells at the Church Ale viij^d.^"
"1575. Item for two Dosen of spoones xvj^d.^"
"Item paied to Michaell Lanyng the Cuckow prince iij^s.^"
"Item allowed to Randoll Coward being Cuckow King towards his expenses in that office iij^s.^"
"1577. Item for v cruses for the Church ale xv^d.^"
"Item for other cuppes viij^d.^"
"1579. Item paied for bread and drink to make the Sum̃er Lord of Gillingham Drink ij^s.^ vj^d.^"
"1589. Item in bread and beere on Trynitie sunday to make the Company drink that came from Gyllingham xvj^d.^"
"1595. There was this yeare neither Church ale nor collection for the repācon of the Church nothing"
"1596. Item to make the Lord of Gillingham and his Company drink ij^s.^ vj^d.^"
"1598. Item for bread and drink to make the Lord of Gillingham drink iij^s.^ iiij^d.^"
"1621. Itm for Cakes and beere on Whitmunday to entertayne the lordes of Gillingham v^s.^ vj^d.^"

The last entries confirm the statement of Mr. Carew as to the custom of neighbouring parishes visiting each other. The Gillingham people paid an annual visit to Mere, and it appears were hospitably entertained.

Other entries in the churchwardens' book are valuable and interesting, exemplifiying the customs of bygone days, but space will only permit a few examples to be given here.

The Holy Loaf.[2] The first entry is in 1568:—

"Item for money receyved for the holy lofe for this yeare after the rate of iij^d.^ for ev'ry sunday over and besides iij^d.^ allowed to the Bedman for Easter Day yearly xij^s.^ iij^d.^"

This entry is continued year by year, and the sum of xij^s.^ ix.^d.^

[1] *i.e.*, the Vice or Fool; the Vice was the buffoon of the early dramas.
[2] *See Appendix* A.

received by the churchwardens till 1591, when the "holy loaf" gives place to communion bread, and is continued as such till 1598. The last entry is:—

"Item they charge themselves with xij^{s}. ix^{d}. for the rent of the Cōmunion bread for the same yeare."

"1556. Itm payed for Smoke fferthynges to Rome [1] xix^{d}."
"1559. Itm payed to the Clerke for his labo^{r} for makynge of the billes of the nombre of the people, by the quenes cōmysson xij^{d}."
"Itm payed for Smoke fferthynges xx^{d}."
"1562. Itm payed to the Bysshop for smoke fferthyngs vj^{s}. j^{d}. ob." [2]
"Itm for a Queyre of paper to make a boke for the Church of Crystenyngs, maryeing and buryeng iij^{d}."
"1561. Itm payed to Richard Beale, Alias ffyssher the Clerke of the markette at Hyndon, for a Rewarde or brybe, which he extorted of the parishe, by colo^{r} of his office xx^{s}."
"1562. Itm payed to Clerke of the markett at for a brybe or Rewarde, not to trouble the parishe, by reason or colo^{r} of his office xx^{s}."
"1563. Itm payed to Thomas Aubrey gent, by the Consent and appoyntement of the hole parishe, for his Charges and Expenses at london, to sewe for the Renewinge of the Charter of the libt̄yes of the man' of mere vij^{li}.xij^{s}.viij^{d}."
"1565. Item for the Smoke farthings vj^{s}. j^{d}. ob."
"1569. Item paied at Saru' for ye making of a bill when we did appeare for Chauntry land iiij^{d}."
"Item paied for singing bread iij^{d}."
"Item paied for synging bread xx^{d}."
"1574. Item paied to one Powell, Deputy to Henry Wilcoks Clarke of the Markett for his reward sitting at Meere, the Queene being at Hatchbury in the moneth of August last past wthin ye verge xx^{s}."
"1578. Item paied to Mr. Willm. Drewe the Clerke of the Assizes for allowing of the Charter of the libt̄ies of Meere v^{s}.
"1581. Item for two prayer bookes sent by the Ordynarie to the Church for the Earthquake viij^{d}."
"1585. It is further ordered at this Daie that noe man shall have anie knell ringed for anie man except they pay first to the Churchwardens for every bell that they will have ringed vj^{d}.

"It is alsoe ordered at this day. That noe proctor nor any pson wth lycense shall gather any money in the Church wthin the tyme of Dyvine service, nor at any time else wthin this pish. But all proctors and such as have lycense shall repaire to the Churchwardens. And they the said wardens calling to them two or three of the substanciall Inhabitants shall gyve their

[1] *See Appendix* B.

[2] "ob" is found in old accounts to represent a halfpenny (*obolus*); a farthing is represented by q.

charitable Devosion, according to their Discrecon, And they entering into their booke of allowancs the day of the moneth, the some gyven and the name of the ptie to whome it shalbe given, the said somes shalbe allowed to the said Churchwardens yearelie uppon their accompts."

"1585. Item laied out to the Clark of the m'kett viij$^{s.}$"

"1586. Item paied to Symon Crouch for a shurt to whip the Rogues iij$^{s.}$"

"1589. Paid by them for a Clī and half a lī of gunpowder by them bought and at this daie remayning in their hands vj$^{li.}$ iiij$^{s.}$"

"1590. Item to the Clark of the Markett at Hyndon vij$^{s.}$"

"1596. They are alsoe to be charged wth L$^{s.}$ as soe much money by them receyved for the said Barrell of gunpowder and wch before this tyme remayned as a stock at vi^{li} iiij$^{s.}$ as above appeareth L$^{s.}$"

"Item to Mr. Edward Chafyn for the Clarke of the Markett viij$^{d.}$"

"1599. Item paied to the Clarke of the markett ix$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$"

A curious agreement is here entered:—

"The xiiijth daie of Decēber 1615.

"Md. It was agreed between John Rogers ālś Ball & John fforward the younger of Woodland Church Wardens of Meere, & Dewby Deane of Lackcok in the Countye of Willtes, Plumber, that he the sayde Dewby Deane did undertake wth the sayde Churchwardens that he the sayde Dewby Deane or his assignes would at all tymes dewringe his naturall lyfe sufficientlye repayer at his own ppr. Cost & Charges all the leades uppon the tope of the tower & the leads wch he did Cast uppon the northe Porch. In Consyderacon whereof the sayde Church Wardens did gyve to the sayde Dewby Deane xij$^{d.}$ of lawfull Englyshe monye, pvided allwayes that if the sayde leades wer hurt by any casuall meanes that then the same to be amended at the Charge of the pishe. In wittnes whereof I the sayde Dewby Deane have hereunto sett my hand the day and yere above sayde.

Witnesses hereunto, DUBY DEANE.
Tho. Chafyn and
Willm̄ Jemver
Sigm̄ + Willi
Jemver."

In 1623 is an entry of national interest:—

"To Contucino Palrologo [1] at two severall collections iij$^{s.}$"

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[1] This should be Contarini Palæologus. The Palæologus family reigned as Emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453.

In *Notes and Queries* (7th S., ix., 488), is a query, which says:—"In a letter dated October 16th, 1622, written by Theophilus Aylmer, son of the Bishop of London, to Dr. Owen Gwynn, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (the original of which is in the muniment room of the college), there occurs the following passage:—"Interest in you . . . let me now finde in yr help to be afforded toward this Nobleman Contarin' Palæologus; of whose worth you

We have seen above that the gunpowder in the custody of the churchwardens, which was purchased in 1589, when the country was threatened with a Spanish invasion, was sold in 1596, when the scare was over, but it was renewed, for in 1620 is another entry:—

"And ytt is alsoe ordered that the Gunpowder remaynenge nowe in the Churche for the hundred of Mere shalbe soulde bye the Churche Wardens to the souldiers of the trayned Bande att xij^{d}. the pounde, the money thereof comenge to remayne in the Churche Wardens hands to p'vide other powder hereafter."

In 1626 is an entry of another character amongst the disbursements:—

"To a stranger that preached heare, vj^{s}."

And again in 1627:—

"To a preacher the xxviij of May, iij^{s}."

And in 1630:—

"To a Preacher that preatched heare iij^{s}."

---

shall receave testimonyes many & worthy, beyond all exceptione, O^{r} Kinge highly favoreth him; & hath granted him much grace and this one in particular, to make Collections in o^{r} University. Now for as muche as the particular help of men in y^{r} place shall much advance the reliefe of this worthy man (the Kinge's most royall intente) I most earnestly . . . intreat you, to sett forward this worthy worke in y^{r} famous Colledge that this distressed nobleman, finding that we who live in peace, have a true feelinge of his afflictione may glorify God & geve a worthy testimony of O^{r} Universitie & the whole Kingdome, &c." No very definite information was elicited by this as to who Contarini was, though from the above it appears that collections for him must have been general throughout England. *The Strife of the Roses*, by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, has a good article on the family, but no mention is made of this particular member of it. Du Cange (*Hist. Byzant.*, p. 255, ed. 1680), mentions their connection with Venice, and the Editor of *Notes and Queries* states that a family named Palæologue has for some centuries been settled in Roumania. A branch of the family settled at Landulph, in Cornwall, in which Church is a brass inscribed: "Here lyeth the Body of Theodoro Paleologus of Pesaro in Italye: descended from ye Imperyail lyne of ye last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camilio, ye sone of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, ye sonne of Thomas second brother to Constantine Paleologus the 8th of that name and last of ye line yt raygned in Constantinople, untill subdued by the Turkes; who married with Mary ye daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Souffolke Gent and had issue 5 children Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy, and departed this life at Clyfton, ye 5th of January, 1636."

The payments to the "Clarke of the Markett" are still continued of varying amounts; this year (1627) it is x^{s}, but there is no record showing who this official was or what his duties were. The payments to soldiers, poor Irish folk, and others who travelled with passes, for many years about this time are too numerous to give here, but they are full of interest as bearing on byegone customs.

1636. In an inventory amongst other things is included:—

"One barrell of Gunpowder weyinge ii. c. weighte and more of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in papers xiiii^{li}."

1674. Item gave the officer who Collected the ffire hearth money[1] for signeinge a Certificate to excuse the poore people from payinge s. 00, 01, 00"

At this period is given a list of briefs collected in the parish for various sufferers (principally for losses by fire). They are annually recorded up to 1707, when they cease.

Terrier of Church Lands, &c., *circa* 1640.

(Copied by T. H. B., 1890, from a document written on paper in the Muniment Room of Salisbury Cathedral. The values printed in italics are interlineations in a later hand.)

"Valuation of lands at Meer.

"One Cottage in Rooke street in Meere with A Garden, Orchard, and Two Acres of Meadow in the Tenure of Johnathan Bowles. *the yearly is* 6^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Close of Meadowe, and A Close of pasture in the Tything of Woodlands in Rook street aforesaid in the Tenure of Woolstan ffoster. *the yearly valy is* 8^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage in Church Street, with A Garden and Outhouse neere adjoyning in the possession of the sayd Woolstone ffoster.

"One Cottage in Castle Street and one plott of meadow in the tenure of the Widdow Burt.

"One other Cottage in A Street called Church Street with outhowsing and an Orchard thereunto adjoyning and 4 Acres of Arrable Land in the Comon feilds of Meere in the tenure of William Crompe. *the yearly valy is* 5^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage or tenement called Blackhouse and fiveteen Acres of Land, Meadow and pasture. *the yearly valy is* 14^{li} *a yeare.*

[1] Fire-hearth money was a duty payable to the crown on houses. By Statute 14, Car. II., cap. 2, Every fire hearth and stove of every dwelling and other house within England and Wales (except such as pay not to Church and poor) shall be chargeable with 2*s.* per annum payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day to the King and his Heirs and Successors, which payment was called Chimney money. This tax, being much complained of as burdensome to the people, was taken off and that of windows imposed in its stead, 7 and 8 W. III.

"One Tenement with A Garden & Curtiladge thereunto belonging and a little platt of Ground called Shitbrooke adjoyning to A parcell of Ground called Deane's Orchard with half an Acre in the Comon feilds of Meere, in the Tenure of Christopher Philipps, & is known by the name of the George Inne in Meere.

"One other parcell of Meadow lying also neere unto Deane's Orchard called Shitbrooke in the tenure of Woolstan Illing.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of John Stacy.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of Christopher Smart.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of Dorothy Cable widdow. *the yearly valy is* 2^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of William Harding. *the yearly valy is* 1^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Richard Cliffe.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Henry Ball.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of James Westley. *the yearly valy is* 2^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Moses Wilkins.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of James ffryth.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of John Barfeild. *the yearly valy is* 1^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage, Garden and Curtiladge in the Tenure of Woolstan Illing. *the yearly valy is* 3^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of James Willis.

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Edward Cruce. *the yearly valy* is 1^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Margery Powell widdow. *the yearly valy is* 2^{li} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Robert pointing. *the yearly valy is* 1^{li} 10^{s} *a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of William Bateman.

"There is also a certain plot of Ground whereon certeyn Cottages are built, the values of which you may judge off by the Rates that are given for adjoyning Houses.

"I would have you enquire whither Mr. Chafyn hath not other Houses in Meere that belongs to the Deane, if so, then write down the Tennants' names, and what yearly Rents they pay for them.

"Be very diligent to learn the true value of the parsonadge, that is what the Tythes of All the Corn and Graine within the parish of Meere is worth by the yeare. *the passonadge have been lett for* 12 *scur pounds as I have bine Informed.*

"Also there is belonging to the parsonadge, the Tythe Hay of all the Comon Meadowes within the sayd parish of Meere; In liewe whereof there is Allotted unto the sayd parsonadge, Seaven Acres of Meadow, In a Meadow called Lord's Mead.

"Enquire what these Acres are yearly worth, and whither Mr. Chafyn hath not more Acres in this Meadow which is allowed him for Tythe belonging to the parsonadge, if not in that whither in no other Meadowe.

"Enquire also what the Tythe Hay is worth in Mear Meade, Hurdles' Hearne,

Southbrooke and Whatley, and of other small parrocks[1] and parcells within the sayd parish, and of One Acre of Meadow belonging to the parson.

"There is also due and payable by the Inhabitants of the parish of Meere to the parsonadge of the sayd parish in respect of theire Inclosed Grounds upon the first day of August yearly for certeyn Tythes called Lamas Tythes. Enquire how much money is payd. Also learn what the Tythe Wood is worth within the parish of Meere, one yeare with another.

"Also how many Acres of Land lying in one parcell in A furlong called Brimley furlong in the Coñon feilds of Meere, Mr. Chafyn holdeth, & is called the Glebe land belonging to the parsonadge, and whither there be no more land in that furlong belonging to the sayd parsonadge.

"Also how many Acres there in the Tenure of Mr. Chafyn in the Coñon feilds of Meere in certeyn places there called Wetlands & Deane's Hill.

"Also how many Acres Mr. Chafyn holdeth in the Coñon feilds in a place called Wescombe.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable in the Coñon feilds in a place called Southbrook.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable Land lying dispersedly in the Coñon feilds between Mere and Burton.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable Land lying dispersedly in the Coñon feilds in a place called Widnam.

"Also how many Acres of Meadow Mr. Chafyn holdeth lying in severall parcells in A place called Hurdle's Hearne.

"Enquire also what Tythes, profitts or other Estate Mr. Chafyn hath or holdeth in the parish of Kingston Deverell being part of, or belonging to the parsonadge of Meere, and what the true yearly value thereof is. *the yearly valy is* 5^{li} *a yeare.*

"Keep this paper safe, untill you have found out the true worth of the several estates here mentioned, and then be so kind as to return it againe to me with the yearly value thereof; and if you can by any meanes discover any other Estates within the parishes of Meere and Kingston Deverell belonging to the Reverend the Deane of —— take particulars of them with the names of those who enjoys them and let me have knowledge of them."

Dean's Visitation.

Mere being a "Dean's peculiar," an annual visitation was made here by the Dean, when he was entertained, together with the churchwardens, sidesmen, &c., at the cost of the parish. This began in a modest way, but eventually grew into a lavish expenditure. In 1829 the visitation dinner is charged £21 17*s.* 6*d.*, but the general amount was about £15. It decreased after this, and the last charge is in 1842, when it cost £5 3*s.* 8*d.*

[1] *i.e.*, paddocks, always "parrocks" hereabouts.

Churchyard Inscriptions.

In the churchyard are many quaint epitaphs and interesting inscriptions in memory of families now extinct. One must be mentioned:—

"In Memory of Edmond
Dolling who Dyed of y^e^
Small Pox which he
designedly took Sept. 6
1737. Aged 21 years.
Stop Passenger my Fate deplore
Take warning by my Toomb
And never like me temp ye Lord
Least thou shouldst have my Doom."

Another stone on which are recorded the names of several members of a family named Suter, with dates from 1729 to 1806, has underneath the following lines:—

"Like Birds of a feather
We sleep here together."

The following paragraph, extracted from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, August 25th, 1828, is of special interest, and records an incident which is now quite forgotten, and would have been lost had it not been noted at that time.

Charles II.

"On Sunday last the town and vicinity of Mere experienced a great treat by several merry peals from the Church bells, in consequence of the arrival, on the Friday previous of a new bell cast by Mr. Kingstone, bell founder of Bridgwater; and it is confidently hoped that under the superintendence of Mr. Hayter, organist, Mere will revive in the art of bell ringing, for which they were formerly so famous. One of the bells bears the date of 1670, and it is generally supposed to have been presented to the inhabitants on the restoration of Charles II. for their loyalty to their lawful, much beloved, though unfortunate Sovereign, who concealed himself about this part of the country, and frequently honored Mere with his royal presence, though then deprived of its externals."

Whatever the truth may be as to the gift of the bell (of which no record exists in the parish), it is certain that Charles II. visited Mere in 1651, in his journey from Trent to Heale House, after the

Battle of Worcester. In "*Baker's Chronicles*" the incident is thus narrated:—

"The King in his way to Salisbury (from Colonel Wyndham's at Trent) came to a Town called Mere to the George, an acquaintance of the Colonels, where drinking in the Cellar, the Host seeing the King stand off as a servant, said, 'Thou lookest like an honest Fellow, Here's a Health to the King'; who unreadily answering it made the man expostulate with the Colonel what Fellow he had brought. The King from Mere went to the House of Mrs. Hide and was joyfully there received, and introduced to a secret place in the House and here Colonel Robert Phillips came to him and Col. Windham took his leave of his Majestie and returned."

The landlord of the George at this time was Christopher Phillips. In a *History of England*, by Lawrence Echard, Archdeacon of Stowe, the story takes this form:—

"The Travellers about Noon arrived at Mere, a little Market Town in Wiltshire, and dined at the George Inn, the Keeper of which was known by the Colonel to be faithful. He sat at the Table with the King, and discoursing with the Colonel told him the News. 'That he heard the Men of Westminster, notwithstanding their Victory at Worcester, were in a great Maze not knowing what had become of the King; but the most received opinion was, that he was come in Disguise to London, and many Houses had been searched for him there,' at which his Majesty was observed to smile. After Dinner he familiarly asked the King, 'If he were a friend to Cæsar?' to which his Majesty answering 'Yes,' then said he, 'Here is a Health to King Charles' in a Glass of Wine; which his Majesty and the Colonel both pledged; and so taking Horse, at Night they arrived at Hele."

The principal inhabitants seem to have been loyal to the Royal cause. The Vicar, Dr. Chafyn, was shamefully treated by the Cromwellian soldiers. Walker, in his "*Sufferings of the Clergy*," says:—

"This worthy Dr. was by the Oliverian Soldiers dragged out of his House and barbarously Abused by one of the soldiers; who kick'd him in the Privy members, and afterward forced him to Mount on a poor *Galled Horse's Back* without Saddle; and so in that disgraceful manner they carried him to Fisherton Prison, where he continued some few weeks; but finding him to grow Weaker, they sent him home; where, after a few days, he died with the Anguish of the aforesaid Grief; Plundering his House and Stable of all his Goods and Horses; leaving his Relict and Family in a Forlorn and Mean Condition."

This happened in 1645.

The same year Mr. Richard Green, of Mere, for his delinquency,

compounds for £130. He hath already subscribed £20. He held correspondence with the King's party, as appears by his own confession.

1646, Thomas Bannister, of Mere, paid £20. He with his son Jasper, rents Mere Park, belonging to Lord Arundell, besides paying thirds to Lady Arundell. (Falstone Day Book, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 352.)

1650, Hartgild[1] Baron, of Mere, gentleman, adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament, for which his delinquency he humbly prays permission to compound; fine, £1 13*s.* 4*d.* This gentleman's losses in the Royal cause appear to have been amply made up to him. As the agent in "hazardous secret service" he actually got a promise from Charles II., when at Breda, for a pension of £200 a year for thirty-one years, which was duly ratified some time after the King's return, about 1662. At the same time he also acquired the office of Steward of the Court of Record in Windsor Castle and the reversion (after John Hill) of that of ranger and bailiff of Battle's Walk, Windsor. He was the first to announce (so it is stated in one of his petitions) to the exiled Court at Breda the determination of the Parliament of England to declare for a restoration (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiii., 326).

Fire.

Shortly after this period Mere seems to have suffered severely from a fire, but, strange to say, there is no tradition extant relating to it, and as no churchwardens' accounts exist for some few years at this time, no information can be gathered from those valuable historical documents, but from entries in other parochial registers we find confirmatory evidence of the occurrence.

In the parish register of Stanton Prior, Co. Somerset, is an entry:

"For Meere in Wiltshire burnt &c. A brief was published Aug. 13th, 1671. Collected 1*s.* 6*d.* Wm. Richmond, John Brookman, Churchwardens."

In the register of Tudeley cum Capel, Kent:—

"1671. Mear Wiltshire 1*s.* 7*d.*"

[1] His own mode of spelling his Christian name, though only a variety of Hartgill, the name of the victims of the Stourton tragedy.

In East Wellow:—

"1671. May 14. Collected for ye towne of Mere in ye County of Wilts 2*s.* 1*d.*"

1671. In Stanton St. John:—

"Collected for Meere, in Wilts 3*s.* 2*d.*"

1671, January 18th. In St. Margaret's, Westminster, is an entry:—

"Towards the great loss by fyre in the towne of ——— in our County of Wilts £2 12."

Now, as the name of the town is not given, this may not be Mere; but as there is no evidence of any other town in Wiltshire suffering by fire in that year the probability is that Mere is intended, and January, 1671, is 1672 according to our modern mode of reckoning.

North Luffenham, Co. Rutland[1]:—

"1671. Oct. Collected upon ye Brief for ye fire at Meere in Wiltshire the sum of eight shillings sixpence & as was appointed sent to the High Constable by ye Constables of o^r^ town."

The Vicars of Mere.[2]

Mere having been under the Peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean, and no institutions from him being in existence before the year 1548, a complete succession of Vicars can only be given since that time.

A.D. 1300 Roger the Clerk is mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare.
1331 Walter vicar ecclie de Mere (Pedes Finium, H. of Warminster).
1374 Richard Bisschop, Vicar of Mere (Records of Stavordale Priory).
1405 Nicholas Modeford.
John Swinnerton.

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[1] From *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, No. 17, p. 237.

[2] The following notices of Vicars and natives of Mere have appeared for the most part from time to time in the *Mere Parish Magazine.*

1554 John Roberts, appointed on the death of Swinnerton.
1556 Richard Chafyn.
1586 Richard Potter, on the death of Chafyn.
1630 Thomas Chafyn, D.D.
1646 William Bayly.
1691 Edward Garrard, on the death of Bayly.
1695 John Hardcastle, on the death of Garrard.
1734 Caleb Perfect, on the death of Hardcastle.
1744 Thomas Staples.
1775 Charles Wager Allix.
1796 Lancelot Greenthwart Holton
1802 Thomas Grove, on the resignation of Holton.
1809 William Hopkins, on the death of Grove.
1812 Henry Wake, on the resignation of Hopkins.
1845 Thomas Blundell.
1861 Charles Henry Townsend, on the death of Blundell.
1881 Edwin George Wyld, on the resignation of Townsend.
1890 John Augustus Lloyd, on the cession of Wyld.

But little is known of the majority of the above. We find that Richard Bisschop was a benefactor of the Priory of Stavordale, and that the canons of that establishment were bound

"To celebrate Mass daily in the chapel, at the High Altar in the Lady Chapel, at the altar of SS. Peter and Paul, and at that of S. James under the Campanile, for the souls of Queen Philippa (of Hainault, wife of Edward III.), the Bishop and his parents, John de Stourton, his parents and kin, the founders, *i.e.*, the Lovell family, Richard Bisschop, Vicar of the Parish Church of Mere, in the Sarum Diocese, and other benefactors of the Priory."

Richard Potter.

Nothing is known of the succeeding Vicars till 1586, when we find that the Rev. Richard Potter, B.D., of Trin. Coll. was instituted. He was afterwards Prebendary of Worcester. He was father of the Rev. Francis Potter. *See below.*

Query:—Did he hold the two livings of Mere and Kilmington at the same time? he was certainly Vicar of Mere till his death. In the churchwardens' book is the following entry:—

"The Second accompt of the said James Lucas, and Moses Wilkins, Churchwardens there for one whole yeare then ended the xxixth Daie of March 1630. In wch. yeare the said Churchwardens were appointed Sequestrators of the Tithes and pffits of the Vicaridge of Meere aforesaid by the Right Wor^ll Edmund Mason then Deane of Sarum uppon the Death of Richard Potter, Batchelor in Devinitie and late Vicar of Meere aforesaid, whoe died about the ffeast of St. John Baptist 1629, and Thomas Chafin, Doctor in Devinitie was vicar in his place."

Dr. Thomas Chafyn

was Vicar from 1630 to 1646,[1] when he succumbed to the treatment he experienced from the Parliamentarian soldiers, as before related. Walker, in his "*Sufferings of the Clergy*," also states that he was Prebendary of Durnford, and further says:—

"Where this reverend person was born,[2] or in what university he had his education I am not informed; but bearing the name of an ancient family in the neighbouring county of Dorset it seems probable that he might be related to it, especially as I find he was a man of such note as to be in the Commission of Peace. One Dr. Chaffin was, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion sent for by the House of Commons as a delinquent. I take him to have been the same person with this Dr. Chaffin."

The following entry in Rushworth's Collection confirms this supposition:—

"Mere. Dr. Chafyn was brought to the bar for certain words delivered at a visitation sermon at Salisbury &c. Anno 1640."

In the Mere Churchwarden's book for 1636 is this entry:—

"To the Ringers when Mr Dockter Chafin went through the Towne on p'cession 12^d."

He appears to have been an energetic man; during his incumbency the Church was paved, the south aisle re-leaded, the tower loft repaired, the churchyard walls restored, the Church new-pewed, and various other works carried out. Also two charities which had been withheld some years were appropriated to their proper use.

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[1] Dr. Chafin was also Rector of Fovant, Wilts.

[2] Thomas, son of William Chafin, of Zeals, was baptised 1595.

William Bayly,

who succeeded Thomas Chafyn, D.D., in 1645, is the first Vicar to whom a monumental inscription exists in the Church. His inscribed stone is almost illegible. It has been removed from the west end of the north aisle to the tower (1896). Whether the former was its original position is doubtful, as many memorials were moved in the restoration, A.D. 1856.

Sir R. C. Hoare puts the date of his induction 1661, but from the inscription we gather he was Vicar forty-six years, and, as his death took place 1691, this brings us back to 1645, the date of Dr. Chafyn's death. Therefore he must have been his immediate successor, but in consequence of the troublous times probably he was not formally inducted till after the restoration, 1660.[1]

The following is all that is legible on his tombstone :—

DEPOSITUM BAYLY
VICARII MVN TI IN
ECCLESIA MERA ANNOS 46
QUI OBIIT NON EMBRIS
ANNO DOM I

Edward Garrard.

Edward Garrard, who succeeded William Bayly as Vicar of Mere, is buried in the chancel.

On a gravestone underneath the communion table is the following inscription :—

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[1] Mr. Malden writes from the Diocesan Registry as follows :—"William Bayly, B.A., was not apparently Vicar of Mere before 1661. On the 11th November, 1661, he subscribed to the articles, &c., describing himself, in his own handwriting, as 'admittendus et instituendus vicarius perpetuus vicariæ perpetuæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Meere,' and he was instituted the same day. He spells his name Bayly, the institution register calls him Baily. The records of 1645 are scanty, and there are none relating to Mere about that time."

That William Bayly lived at Mere during all the time of the Commonwealth is certain, as the registers contain entries of the baptisms of his children in 1647, 1649, 1650, 1656, 1660, and he is described as "then minister of Mere," except in 1650, when he is styled "minister and vicar of Meere."

"H. S. E. Edoardus Garrard, Edoardi Garrard
de Novo Sarum in com. Wilts, armigeri
filius natu maximus
In academia Oxon A. M.
ecclesiæ hujus verus (sub Xto) pastor
cujus vocem errabundæ hic loci oves
agnoscentes illico redierunt
Adversæ diu valetudinis ponderibus
oppressus
altius surrexit altiusque usque in cœlum
terris valedixit
Martii
die 3tio anno nativitatis Dom'i $169\frac{4}{5}$ suæ $3\frac{4}{5}$"

In the south aisle of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral are the gravestones of his father, mother, and step-mother, with inscriptions in Latin, of which we give the translations:—

No. 1. "Here was buried, Edward Garrard, of the city of New Sarum, gentleman, of the family of Baronets, of that Name, in Co. Herts, who married the two beloved wives, lying on each hand of him.

"Satiated with the riches of this deceitful world, he rests here expecting the Treasures of Heaven. He died 5 March, 1712, aged 73."

No. 2. "Here was buried, Elizabeth Garrard, wife of Edward Garrard, of this City, Gent., and daughter of Thomas Gardiner, of the same, Gent., whom, being consumed by wasting disease, which no medicine could reach, Death snatched away from her sufferings, to eternal salvation, July 20, 1680."

No. 3. Here was buried, Florentia Garrard, second wife of Edward Garrard, of this city, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Bennet, of Norton, in this county, Esq. Her soul, pious among the first, at length freed from a body exhausted with pain, flew to eternal salvation, 12 Aug., 1705, aged 67."

Other inscriptions, to members of this family, are in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury.

John Hardcastle

held the benefice from 1695 to 1734. His burial is recorded in the parish register:—

"August ye 13th, 1734, Mr. John Hardcastle, Vicar, was buried."

There is no memorial to mark the place of his interment. The south aisle of the Church, which had become in a ruinous state, was restored during his incumbency. Two medallions inserted in the

south wall of the nave record this work, and the following entry is in the churchwardens' book :—

"Paid to Mr. Stokes who undertook the south side of o^r^ parish church to secure it being likely to fall, and took it downe and raised it up again for ye sum of £124 0 0."

He came from Yorkshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Bishop, who lived in the manor house at Burton, which had previously been occupied by Christopher Aubrey. Mrs. Bishop died in 1711. He owned Burton Farm and Knoll, the latter probably as copyholder under the Duchy, besides other property in the town. His wife pre-deceased him, and by his will (dated 1730) he gave all his property to a distant relative, Elizabeth Farrer, who by her will (dated 1753) bequeathed all her property to Thomas Ellis, shopkeeper of Mere, and a cousin, John Farrer, of London, to the exclusion of her nearer relatives. John Farrer soon became bankrupt, and the property was dispersed.

John Hardcastle is believed to have been a near relative of the Rev. Thomas Hardcastle, of Yorkshire, who left the Church in 1666, and became the minister of a Baptist community in Bristol. He suffered imprisonment two or three times for Nonconformity.

Caleb Perfect,

who held the living from 1734 to 1744, was brother of Robert Perfect, Esq., M.D., who practised as a surgeon and physician at Wincanton, and was the son of a gentleman who is said to have lost all his money in the South Sea Bubble and subsequently emigrated to the United States. Robert Perfect, of Wincanton, had a son, William, who practised as M.D. at Bath, and whose son, Robert, of Woolston House, Somerset, was J.P. and D.L. of that county, and some time M.P. for Lewes, Sussex. There are three sons of the last-named Robert Perfect who are beneficed clergymen of the Church of England in the present day, one of whom still preserves his connection with the county of Somerset as Vicar of Stanton Drew, and who has kindly furnished the above information. The following entry is in the Mere register : —

"Rev. Caleb Perfect was buried December ye 29th, 1743."

Thomas Staples

succeeded the Rev. Caleb Perfect in 1744. He was the son of the Rev. G. Staples, of Salisbury, where the family had been settled at least three hundred years. The vicarage house at Mere was burnt either shortly before or immediately after his death, and his widow was compelled to re-build it. The date of the old vicarage house is thus fixed. He died 1774/5, but as there is no entry of his burial in the register probably he was interred at Salisbury, the family burying-place. His father was buried at St. Edmund's in that city, and his widow died there also. Mr. Edmund Staples, the chemist, at Wilton (1891), is a member of this family.

Charles Wager Allix

was Vicar from 1775 to 1795. He was killed by a fall from his horse, tradition says near Norwood. He was buried in the churchyard under the south wall of the Church, where is an altar-tomb to his memory. It became dilapidated in 1883, when it was put in its present form. The inscription on it was then removed. It ran thus:—

"In memory of Rev. Charles Wager Allix, 20 years vicar of this place, who died the 30th of November, 1795, aged 47."

The following is copied from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 7th December, 1795:—

"Monday se'nnight died the Rev. Mr. Allix, Vicar of Mere, Wilts, whose loss will be severely felt by the poor of this parish, son of the late Charles Allix, Esq., of Swaffham, and a descendant of the famous Dr. Peter Allix, who was banished by the old persecuting Church of France in the last century. The death of the above gentleman was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances. He had been out coursing on the Wednesday preceding, and on approaching home enquired the hour of his servant; on being informed, he remarked that there was time for a short ride before dinner, turned his horse about, took a circuit, and again arrived within about a mile of his own house, when the servant observed him to be gradually falling from his horse, pointing at the same time to the ground. The servant rode up in time to catch his master in his arms, and laying him on the ground, where he had pointed, turned his horse loose, in hopes he would alarm the family and bring him assistance. The horse ran home, but no one knew what road to take, the servant was at length compelled to leave Mr. Allix senseless and speechless on the ground, and ride home for assistance; having run into the

house, and briefly related the distressful circumstance, he hastily mounted his master's horse and galloped back; the horse smelt to his master (apparently a lifeless corpse), snorted, ran back a few paces, fell on his side, and died in less than two hours! Though Mr. Allix languished till the Monday following, he neither spoke nor shewed any symptom of sensibility."

The same paper for December 14th adds the following:—

"We find there were some little inaccuracies in the account of the death of the Rev. W. Allix inserted in our last. He was not left alone on the ground. After the servant had disengaged him from his horse, a gamekeeper who was accidentally passing, remaining with Mr. A. whilst the servant went to the house, and the horse on which the servant returned (a very valuable one, worth at least seventy guineas) was taken from the stable on that occasion, and had not been out the whole day; he was not known to have any disorder, but was reported perfectly sound and the distance he was then rode was only a single mile, yet on smelling to his master he started back, trembled, fell on his side and died *instantly* (not at the distance of two hours time as before-mentioned). Had the poor animal been opened, it might have afforded some elucidation of this extraordinary circumstance."

Thomas Grove,

Vicar 1802, was third son of Chafyn Grove, Esq., of Chisenbury, and afterwards of Zeals. On the east wall of the Bettesthorne Chantry Chapel is a marble tablet to his memory. It is inscribed:

"Hic jacet,
Thomas Grove,
Hujusce Ecclessiæ nuper Vicarius,
In Expectatione Diei supremi,
Qualis erat, Dies iste indicabit,
Obiit sec^{do} Die Aprilis A.D. 1809,
Ætatis suæ, 64."

His eldest brother was William Chafyn Grove, Esq., of Zeals, M.P. for Shaftesbury and Weymouth, who died 1793.

Henry Wake,

Vicar 1812—1845. He was also Rector of Over Wallop, in Hampshire, where he resided, the duty at Mere being left to the sole charge of his curates, of whom we give a list. He died at Over Wallop, 1851, aged 81.

Ilted Thomas, Curate 1815. Nothing is known of him except that he was Curate of West Knoyle in 1813.

Richard Howell, Curate 1817.

Rowland Williams Howell, M.A., Curate 1819. Son of the Rev. Richard Howell. He married Mary Beasleay Faugoin, daughter of Mr. Felix Faugoin, of Wolverton, 1st October, 1821, and died April, 1822, aged 33. He is buried in the Chancel. On a flat stone in the pavement is inscribed:—

"The Rev. Rowland Williams Howell, A.M., obt. April 3rd, 1822, Æt. 34. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. 14th chap. 13th v. Behold therefore I will gather thee unto thy Fathers, and thou shalt be gathered into thy Grave in peace. 2 Kings 22nd Chap., 20th v."

On the north wall is a marble tablet inscribed:—

"Sacred to the beloved memory of the Reverend R. W. Howell, A.M., minister of this parish, who possessed in an eminent degree every virtue that could adorn the Christian and was well qualified to impress both by his life and his doctrine the Divine truths of the Gospel: in the full confidence that his pious labours would be rewarded in Heaven, he departed this transitory life, and was early separated from his afflicted wife and parents the 3rd of April, 1822, in the 34th year of his age,"

"He taught us how to live, and oh! how high
A price for knowledge! taught us how to die."

"Mary Beasleay Howell, relict of the Rev. Rowland Howell died November 3rd, 1876, aged 88 years."

In the churchwardens' book is the following entry:—

"September 3, 1844, Presented by Mrs. Howell, widow of the late Rev. R. W. Howell, thro' the Rev. T. Blundell, Two Carved Oaken Chairs for the chancel of the Parish Church of Mere. The Rev. Thos. Blundell, Minister, Mr. John Curtis, Churchwarden."

Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A., Curate 1822—1830. He lost a daughter while at Mere, to whom a marble tablet is erected on the south wall of the chancel, inscribed:—

"Louisa Ursula fourth child of the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A., nine years curate of Mere, and now, 1831, vicar of Bruton, by Frances his wife, third daughter of the late William Ireland, M.A., vicar of Frome, Died January 26th, 1829, aged 15 months."

On a small white marble tablet inserted in the pavement are the initials L. U. C., doubtless marking the place of her interment.

He published a Volume of Sermons; also "*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*," one vol.; "*Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and*

Salisbury," one vol. ; and "*Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*," two vols. He was chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, and Curate of Frome before coming to Mere.

Reyner Cosens, Curate 1831—1833.

William Dyer, Curate 1834—1835. He was afterwards Perpetual Curate of Imber.

Thomas Blundell

succeeded the Rev. William Dyer as Curate here till 1845, when the Rev. Henry Wake resigned the living and he was his successor in the vicarage. He became infirm and left Mere 1858, died at Brighton, 1861, and was buried at Zeals. He had been a Baptist minister. The Rev. W. A Voss was appointed Curate in sole charge after Mr. Blundell left Mere. The Parish Church was restored in 1856. The Church at Zeals and the Mere National Schools were built during Mr. Blundell's incumbency. A monument to his memory was erected in the chancel of Mere Church, 1890, with the following inscription :—

"In memory of the Rev. Thomas Blundell, who was for 25 years Curate and Vicar of this Parish, He died August 12, 1861, aged 75. Also of Charlotte, wife of the above, who died, February 28, 1855. 'The Memory of the Just is blessed.' Proverbs x. 7. This Tablet is erected by their grandson, Martin Petrie Blundell, of Melbourne, Australia."

The Assistant-Curates during Mr. Blundell's incumbency were:—

—— Heron.

1856—9. Francis Tripp.

1859. Robert Canning Stiles, Vicar of Froxfield, 1880—1896. Died 1896.

1859. —— O'Donnell and —— Poer.

1860. John Phelps, M.A., previously Rector of Little Langford, and afterwards Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon.

1861. A. Voss, previously Curate at Barford St. Martin, under Canon Waldegrave, who when Bishop of Carlisle, presented Mr. Voss to the living of Workington. He was afterwards Vicar of Allonby, where he died 1896.

Charles Henry Townsend, M.A., Vicar 1861—1881.

Of Brasenose College, Oxford. Was previously Perpetual Curate of Laverstock, near Salisbury, where the present Church was built during his incumbency. Mr. Townsend was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere in November, 1861, the Church being first lighted with gas on December 22nd the same year. During his incumbency the new vicarage house at Mere was built in 1865, and the old vicarage sold to Mr. William Mitchell; also the Chapels were erected in the Cemetery.

In 1870 a new organ was placed in the Church and the old one sold.

In 1873 a new roof was put on the chancel of the Church by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Rectors, who subsequently added a reredos; and in 1878 the north-west pinnacle of the tower was struck by lightning, and re-erected.

The Assistant-Curates at Mere during Mr. Townsend's incumbency were :—

1864—5. Charles Edward Hornby.
1865—6. George A. E. Kempson.
1867. Lucius Henry O'Brien.
1868—9. W. Box.
1869. Ernest Peere Williams Freeman.
1870—1. William Hobday.
1871—3. Henry Vaughan.
1874. J. Sorrell and R. Thompson.
1875. R. W. P. Montgomery and J. S. Ellis.
1876. George Fletcher and C. J. Armistead.
1876—1881. James Cheel.

Edwin George Wyld, B.A., Vicar 1881—1890.

Of Exeter College, Oxford. Previously Rector of Woodborough. Was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere, November 6th, 1881. In 1890 he became Vicar of Melksham.

1882.—February 14th, a branch of the C.E.T.S. was started. March 7th, the foundation stone of St. Matthew's Church was laid

by Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove. Easter Day, the choir was surpliced. September 21st, St. Matthew's Day, St. Matthew's Church was opened at a cost (including the value of the site, given by Miss Chafyn Grove, and haulage by the farmers) of £1500. The bells were re-hung this year at a cost of about £70. The churchyard was levelled and laid out with flower beds.

1883.—The St. Michael's Church Guild for Men and Women was founded.

1886.—A new organ was placed in the Church at a cost of about £330.

1888.—The tower was re-pointed and the north-east pinnacle re-built at a cost of about £150.

The Curates under Mr. Wyld were :—

1881—90.	W. Chell.
1881—4.	Thomas Veal.
1885.	H. G. E. Westmacott, a Canadian.
1885—9.	J. F. S. Pritchitt.
1889—90.	G. E. W. Highmore.

John Augustus Lloyd, M.A.

B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxford, 1872; M.A., 1874; deacon and priest by Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 1873, 1874. Was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere, November 29th, 1890, by the Bishop of Salisbury, and inducted at the same time by the Rev. Edwin G. Wyld, of Melksham, formerly Vicar, the Bishop subsequently holding a confirmation. Formerly Curate of Bibury, Gloucestershire, and Blymhill, Staffordshire, and Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, 1877—1890. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in 1888. Surrogate, 1891, in which year new infant and technical schools, given by Miss Chafyn Grove, were begun, and extensive improvements in the National School buildings set on foot at an estimated cost of £3000. Miss Chafyn Grove, who died November 27th, 1891, left a sum of £450 for a new roof and other improvements in the Bettesthorne Chapel of the Parish Church, an endowment of £108 a year for the Assistant-Curate at

S. Matthew's District Church, and a sum of £50 to be invested for the benefit of the Dorcas Society in Mere. The Assistant-Curates at present working in the parish are the Revs. William Chell, B.A., and Arthur Goodman.

Natives of Mere.[1]

John Martin.

The following memoir, given in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (second edition), is quoted at length :—

"John Martin, son of a father of both his names, who was a schoolmaster in a little market town, called Meere, in Wilts, was born there, became a batler of Trinity College in Lent term, an. 1637, aged 17 years, with hopes of obtaining a scholarship there by the favour of Dr. Hannibal Potter, the president of that house, upon whose account he first settled there; but that design failing, his father caused him to be entered into Oriel College, where, being put under a careful tutor, he took one degree in arts, an. 1640. In 1642 the civil war began, and whether he bore arms for his Majesty within the garrison of Oxon, or was called home by his relations, I know not. Sure I am, that, having a benefice promised him, he took priestly orders from the hands of Dr. Rob. Skinner, bishop of Oxon, in Trinity college chapel, on the 21st of Dec., an. 1645, and two days after, he was instituted Vicar of Compton Chamberlayne, in Wilts, by the presentation thereunto of Sir John Penruddock, who gave him also the lecturer's place in the church there. Afterwards being settled, as much as the then times could permit, he continued there in good repute, till he was, among other religious and conscientious divines, ejected for refusing the Presbyterian covenant. Being thus deprived by unreasonable men, he rented a little farm at Tysbury, lived as a grazier in the times of usurpation, was knowing and consenting to the generous, yet unfortunate insurrection of the cavaliers at Salisbury in the latter end of 1654, at which time they were headed by the most loyal and valiant Colonel John Penruddock, son and heir of the aforesaid Sir John Penruddock; for which he the said Mr. Martin suffered for a time by a close imprisonment, and had without doubt, gone to pot, could the rebels have found sufficient witnesses that he had been engaged in the said plot or insurrection. However, being made one of the trustees for the estate of the said colonel, he, by his prudence, preserved it from sequestration, was in a condition to cherish his distressed family, and take his children

[1] In Coxe's *Magna Britannia*, Britton's *Beauties of Wilts*, and Stratford's *Wiltshire and its Worthies*, &c., Francis Lord Cottington is mentioned as a native of Mere; but, as Sir R. C. Hoare points out (*Modern Wilts, Hundred of Mere*, p. 158), the real residence of his family was at Godminster (spelt Godminston by Hoare), near Bruton, Co. Somerset. As I have never found the name of Cottington in any documents relating to Mere, or been able to find any confirmation of the statement that he was born at Mere, I have thought it best to omit his name from the list of natives.—T.H.B.

under his roof. He was a person of great modesty, well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and versed in all such learning as was necessary to make him a compleat divine; and therefore after the restoration of his Majesty King Charles II. when ancient learning began to be in repute again, he became much esteemed by the ministers and loyal gentry of his neighbourhood, was restored to what he had lost, and by the favour of Thomas Freek Esq. was made Rector of Melcomb Horsey, in Dorsetshire, in January an. 1660.

"When Dr. Earl was translated from Worcester to Salisbury he made choice of our author Martin to preach his primary visitation sermon, and intended his farther promotion in the church, but being untimely taken away, his design failed. However, when Dr. Seth Ward became bishop of that place, he collated him to the prebendship of Yatsbury, in the church of Sarum, by the resignation of Mr. Daniel Whitby, on the 10th of Dec. an. 1668 (about which time he made him his dean rural for the deanery of Chalk), and soon after upon a vacancy, the dean and canons would have elected him canon resident, but his modesty would not permit him to give them any encouragement. In the month of October, 1675, he was made Chaplain to Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and in the beginning of Oct., 1677, he was collated by the said Bishop Ward (who had a singular respect for him and his learning), to the prebendship of Preston in the said Church of Sarum: which prebendship, with his rectory, vicaridge, and lecture (little enough for such a modest and learned person, and so great a sufferer for his loyalty as Mr. Martin was), he kept for some time after the Prince of Orange came to the Crown.

"At length, sticking to his old principles, and denying the oath of allegiance to him and his queen, was deprived of all, except his lecture, which being worth about £30 per annum, was all that he had left to keep him till the time of his death, as was reported[1]; but Bp. Burnet in the Vindication of his Sermon at Dr. Tillotson's burial, p. 62, saith, 'Mr. Martin was continued by me in his living till his death, which happened two years ago,[2] and I still paid him the income of his prebend out of my purse. He would not indeed not take the oaths, but he would never join in the schism with the rest of the non-jurors, whose principles and practices he said to me he detested.

"'He hath written and published several sermons, as (1) *Hosanna, a Thanksgiving Sermon*, intended to have been preached 28 June, 1660, &c., on Psalm 118,—22, 23, 24, 25, Oxon, 1660, qu. It is dedicated to William, Marquis of Hertford, and lady A.P, meaning, I suppose, Arundella Penruddock, mother to Col. John Penruddock.

"'(2) *Lex Pacifica*, or God's own law of determining Controversies; on Deut. xvii. 12, Lond. 1664, qu. It was preached at the assizes at Dorchester, for the county of Dorset, the 5th of Aug. 1664, and is dedicated to Sir Matthew Hale,

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[1] "From hence to the end of the quotation seems impossible to be wrote by Anth. Wood."—Note by Loveday in Bliss's edition of *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

[2] This could not be, for his successor, Rev. Nath. Highmore, M.A., was instituted to the living of Bingham's Melcombe in 1690, and John Martin did not die till November, 1695.

lord chief justice of the Exchequer, Sir John Archer, one of the justices of Com. Pleas, and to Thomas Freek, Esq., high sheriff of Dorsetshire.

"'*Go in Peace,*' containing some brief directions to young Ministers in their Visitation of the Sick, useful for the People in their State both of Health and Sickness, Lond. 1674, in large 12mo.

"'*Mary Magdalene's Tears wiped off;* or the Voice of Peace to an unquiet conscience, &c. Lond., 1676, octavo, written by way of letter to a person of quality, and published for the comfort of those that mourn in Zion. He hath written other things fit for the press, which perhaps may in time see light. At length this worthy divine dying at Compton Chamberlayne before mentioned, on the third day of Novemb., in sixteen hundred, ninety and three, was buried in the chancel of the Church there, leaving then behind him the character among those that well know him of a modest, learned divine, and altogether fitting of a greater station in the church than he enjoyed after the restoration of his Majesty King Charles II. &c., as I have been informed by that primitive christian, faithful and generous friend, Nich. Martin, master of arts, and vice-principal of Hart-hall, near of kin to the said John Martin.'"

Mr. Martin, of Stour Provost, having referred Sir Richard Hoare to this memoir, remarked that:—

"although he is there said to have had but little to keep him at the time of his death yet the court-roll of Gillingham proves he had a tolerable estate there, and Mr. M. is happy to say it is now (1823) in the possession of a great-grand-daughter of the celebrated Hugh Grove, of Chisenbury, and who is the widow of a great-grandson of the above John Martin."

Some brief memoranda of John Martin were printed in 1868 by his descendant Albinus Martin, Esq., of Windsor.

Thomas Norris,

born at Mere in 1741, was a well-known tenor singer. He composed a chant used for the Magnificat. He died in Staffordshire, 1790.

"On the 3d. inst. died at Himley, the seat of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, Mr. Norris of Oxford, Bachelor of Music, whose professional abilities have been long known and admired. He was a native of *Mere* in this county, formerly a chorister of our cathedral, and pupil of the late Dr. Stephens, of this city. As a singer Mr. Norris justly held the first place in the Oratorio department; and that superiority in opening the Messiah and some other pieces he maintained to his last public appearance. To an excellent tenor voice, Mr. N. added great musical knowledge, and a most exquisite taste. For some time he had been afflicted with an illness which occasionally was so violent as considerably to obstruct him in his professional engagements. At the Abbey Music, such was his debility that he could not hold the book from which he sung, his whole frame was agitated by a nervous tremour, and the insufficiency of his voice evidently

proceeded from an inability to exert what in the plenitude of health was wont to enrapture and delight. Of this failure, at the last commemoration of Handel he was sensible. Aware that his reputation would suffer, should he make so unsuccessful an exit from public life, he resolved to make one more attempt, and once more exert the full strength of his vocal abilities. With this view he engaged himself, at the late Birmingham Music Meeting. On the first day he failed, and omitted an air; but on the last night his exertions astonished every one. That Norris was great before, but never so great as then, was the general opinion. The theatre rung with applause. Madame Mara was forgot, and the distinguished invalid enjoyed and deserved the loudest acclamations of the assembly. Much however as this success redounded to his fame, it was purchased with his life. His constitution was too feeble to survive efforts so violent and determined. Lord Dudley who, from early years has had a friendship for him, kindly invited him to Himley, in hopes it might have contributed to his recovery." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, Sept. 13th, 1790.)

Francis Potter, B.D.,

Rector of Kilmington, was born in the vicarage house at Mere, 1594.

Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, writes of him:—

"Francis Potter was born in the Vicaridge House at Meyre in Wilts on Trinity Sunday, *an.* 1594, educated in Grammar learning in the King's school at *Worcester* under Mr. Hen. Bright, became a Communer of *Trin. Coll*, under the tuition of his elder brother *Hannibal Potter*, in the latter end of the year 1609, took the degrees in Arts and one in Divinity, and continued in the Coll. a close student till his father died *an* 1637,[1] and then succeeding him in the Rectory of *Kilmanton* (sometimes called *Kilmington* and *Culmington*) left the University for altogether, retired to that place, led a single and monkish life, without the conversation of ingenious men till the day of his death. He was from a boy given to drawing and painting, and the Founder's picture that hangs in the Refectory of *Trin.* Coll. is of his copying. His genie laid most of all in the Mechanicks, had an admirable mechanical invention, and excellent notions for the raising of water, and making water engins; many of which inventions being presented to the *Royal Society* about the time of its first erection, were highly approved by them, and forthwith the members thereof admitted him one of their number. About the year 1640 he entertained the notion of curing diseases by transfusion of blood out of one man into another: the hint whereof came into his head from *Ovid's* story of *Medea* and *Jason*, which matter he communicating to the *Royal Society*, about the time of its first erection, was entred into their books. But this way of transfusion having (as 'tis said) been mentioned long before by *Andr Libavius* our author *Potter* (who I dare say never saw that Writer) is not to be esteemed the first inventor of that notion, nor Dr. *Rich. Lower*, but rather an Advancer.

[1] Richard Potter, his father, died 1629.

He hath written and published An interpretation of the number 666, wherein not only the manner how this number ought to be interpreted, is clearly proved and demonstrated; but it is also shewed, that this number is an exquisite and perfect character, truly, exactly and essentially describing that state of government, to which all other notes of Antichrist do agree. *Oxon* 1642. *qu.* Which book as one (Joseph Mede of Cambs) saith 'is the happiest that ever yet came into the world; and such as cannot be read (save of those persons that will not believe it) without much admiration &c.' A book called also *The Key of the Scripture* written by a *London* Divine, wherein, being large upon the *Revelations* he prefers the said Interpretation before all others. It was afterwards translated into French, Dutch and Latin; the last of which was done by several hands and severally printed. One copy was all or mostly performed by Tho. Gilbert of *S. Edm.* Hall printed at *Amsterd.* 1677, *oct.* And that, or the other, was partly remitted into *Matth. Poole's Synopsis Critic.* in the second part of the fourth volume, on the *Revelations*. What answers were made to the said *Interpretation*, that were printed, I think there were none; sure I am that one *Lambert Morehouse*, Minister of *Pertwood*,[1] about 6 miles from Kilmanton accounted by some a learned man and a good Mathematician did write against it, and seemed to be angry with the Author that 25 is not the true, but the propinque root; To which the Author replied with some sharpness. The M.S. of this controversie *Morehouse* gave to Dr. Seth Ward, B. of Salisbury, *an.* 1668, before which time he was prefer'd by *Dr. Henchman* then B. of that place to the spiritual cure of *Little Langford in Wilts*, where he died about 1672. He was a *Westmorland* man by birth, was educated, I think in *Clare* Hall in *Cambridge* and wrot other things, but are not printed. As for our author *Potter*, he lived to a good old age, died perfectly blind at Kilmanton between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide* (in the month of *Apr.* I think) in sixteen hundred seventy and eight, and was buried in the chancel of the church there. His memory is preserved in *Trin.* Coll. by a Dial that he made and set up on the north side of the Old Quadrangle, where it doth yet remain. His father's name was *Rich. Potter*, an *Oxfordshire* man born, some time Fellow of the said Coll. of the *holy Trinity* and afterwards Vicar of a little mercate Town in *Wilts*, and rector of *Kilmington* or *Kilmanton* in *Somersetshire* before mention'd."

Aubrey, in his "*Topographical Collections*, under Mere, says:—

"It ought not to be forgotten that the reverend and learned Divine, Mr. Francis Potter, D.D., Rector of Kilmington, in Co. Somerset, 1675, quondam a Commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, author of the 'Interpretation of the number 666,' which is translated into French, High Dutch, Low Dutch, and

[1] This is an error. It should be Launcelot Moorhouse. He had the character of a learned man and good mathematician. He objected to Potter's theory that 25 is not the true, but the approximate or "propinque" root of the number 666, which drew forth a sharp answer from that singular character. Launcelot Moorhouse is buried at Little Langford, under a common gravestone near the altar.

Latin : a rare inventor of machines, and my singular good friend, was born here in the Vicaridge house, his father being vicar here and Rector of Kilmington.'

In his *Natural History of Wiltshire* he says :—

"Mr. Francis Potter, Rector of Kilmanton, did sett a hive of bees in one of the lances of a paire of scales in a little closet, and found that in summer dayes they gathered about half-a-pound a day ; and one day, which he conceived was a honey-dew, they gathered three pounds wanting a quarter. The hive would be something lighter in the morning than at night. He also tooke five live bees and put them in paper, which he did cutt like a grate and weighed them, and in an hower or two they would wast the weight of three or four wheat-corns. He bids me observe their thighs in a microscope. A plaster of honey effectually helpeth a bruise."

Anthony Wood also says :—

"'Twas pity that such a delicate inventive witt should be staked in an obscure corner, from whence men rarely emerge to higher preferment, but contract a moss on them, like an old pale in an orchard, for want of ingenious conversation, which is a great want even to the deepest thinking men. Mr. Potter was born 1594, and died about 1678. His book was published at Oxford in 4to, 1642."

(*See Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 389.)

Pepys mentions it in his Memoirs (Feb. 18th, 1665-6, and 4th and 10th Nov., 1666) :—

"It pleased him mightily, he liked it all along, but the close most excellent, and whether right or wrong, mighty ingenious."

Mr. Potter also left behind him a remedy for the gout (*See* Aubrey, *Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 73) :—

"For the gowte. Take the leaves of the wild vine (Bryony, *Vitis alba*), bruise them and boyle them and apply it to the place grieved, lapd in a colewort leafe. This cured an old man of 84 years of age at Kilmanton, in 1669, and he was well since to June, 1670; which account I had from Mr. Francis Potter, the Rector there."

He has also left us an account of the murder of the Hartgills, which puts rather a different light on the affair from that of the generally-received version (*See Wiltshire Collections*, p. 393) :—

"It is to be remembered that in those dayes there were animosities, they termed it feuds, between Lords and Lords, and Gentlemen and Knights, in all counties ; and in Queen Marie's time there was a great feud between this Lord and William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, of that family, who was altogether a stranger in the West, and from a private gentleman of no estate,

but only a soldier of fortune, becoming a favourite of King Henry VIII., at the dissolution of the Abbeys, in few years, from nothing slipt into a prodigious estate of the Church's lands, which brought great envy on him from this Baron of an ancient family, and great paternal estate, besides the difference in religion. The Lord Stourton aforesayd was a person of great spirit and courage, and kept in his retinue the stoutest fellowes he could hear of. Amongst others he heard of one Hartgill, a mighty stout fellowe who had lately killed a man, who was recommended to his Lordship for his valour; who when he came into his family, the Lord Stourton gave the next Sunday, ten groates to the priest of the parish to say a Masse for him at church, for the expiation of Hartgill's sin in killing a man. A surly, dogged, crosse fellowe it seems he was, who at last, when his Lordship had advanced him to be steward of his estate, cosined his Lord of the Mannour of Kilmanton, the next parish. I think it was a Trust. The Lord Stourton who also had as good a spirit, seeing that his servant Hartgill had so ensnared him in law tricks as that he could not possibly be relieved, not being able to bear so great and ungrateful an abuse, murthered him."

John Britton says:—

"An Interpretation of the number 666 is a curiosity in literature. It exemplifies forcibly the obstruse and mystical researches in which the literati of the seventeenth century indulged; wherein not only the manner how this number ought to be interpreted is clearly proved and demonstrated, but it is also shewed that this number is an exquisite and perfect character truly, exactly and essentially describing that state of government in which all other notes of Antichrist do agree; with all knowne objections solidly and fully answered that can be materially made against it."

So general were studies of this nature at the time, that Potter's volume was translated into French, Dutch and Latin. The author, though somewhat visionary, was a profound mathematician, and invented several ingenious mechanical instruments.

Aubrey, who knew him, says of him:—

"He looks the most like a monk or one of the pastors of the old time that I ever saw. He was pretty long visaged and pale, clear skin, grey eyes. His discourse was admirable, and all new and unvulgar."

Another person writing of his book, says:—

"Exuberant as is the praise which Jose (*sic*) Mede bestows upon this booke, it is not superior to its deserts. To say it is the most ingenious book ever written on the subject is to say too little; I know of no Hypothesis on a matter, dubious as this is, so ingeniously constructed throughout."

He was one of those Royalists on whom fines were imposed at the conclusion of the Civil War. In Waylen's list of Wiltshire

Compounders,[1] he is described as an old gentleman far too deeply absorbed in his philosophical researches into physics and mathematics to act as a dangerous partizan, yet someone informed against him before the sequestrators of Somerset. On making his appearance before the board at Wells, one of their number, well acquainted with his harmless disposition, took him aside, and told him he need be under no sort of alarm: and, giving him a glass of wine, recommended him to make the best of his way back to his home; which friendly advice he followed, and it is believed heard no more from sequestrators.

List of Churchwardens of Mere.

1556 }	Robert Bysshopp	1586 }	Willm̃ Chafyn gent. & Rich-
1557 }	Robert Lambert	1587 }	ard Hill
1558	No churchwardens appointed	1588 }	Henry Wallis & John Coward
1559 }	Wolstane ffoster	1589 }	
1560 }	Thomas Wattes	1590	Henry Wallis & George Greene
1561 }	Randall ffoster alias Banester		
1562 }	Richard Kendall the yongr.	1591	Thomas fforward & George Greene
1563 }	Thomas Barnard and Willm̃		
1564 }	Lucas	1592	John Hewett of Burton & Thomas fforward
1565	Thomas Holbroke & John Watts, who died & Johane Watts, his widdowe succeeded	1593	Symon Crouch & John Hewett
		1594	Symon Crouch & Willm̃ Crumppe
1566 }	Thomas Holbroke & Thomas Crouch	1595	Willm̃ Crumpe & James King
1567 }	Thomas Holbroke died	1596	Thomas Banister & James King
1568	Davy Bower & Willm̃ Tovy	1597	Xpofer fforward & Thomas Banister
1569	John fforward thelder & Thomas Bartlett	1598	Xpofer fforward & John ffrauncis
1570	Davy Bower & William Tovy	1599	John ffrauncis
1573	Willm̃ fforward & Willm̃ Kendall	1600	Randoll Coward & Simon Crouch
1574 }	Thomas King & John	1601 }	Robte Coward & George
1575 }	Longyer	1602 }	Abbott
1576 }	Thomas Gyldon & Robte	1603	John Clement & John Cowley
1577 }	Clyves	1604	Thomas ffoster and John Cowley
1578 }	John fforward & Edward		
1579 }	fford	1605	Leonard Snook & Edward fforward, drap.
1580 }	John Tovy, glover & Phillip		
1581 }	Hendy	1606	George Bradley, clothier & Thomas Crouch, butcher
1582 }	Richard Gyldon & Nicholas		
1583 }	Clement	1607	Wolston ffoster & Thomas Banister
1584 }	John Sheppard & Leonard		
1585 }	Cowly		

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 317.

1608	Thomas fforward & Roger Wilton
1609	Willm̃ Hewitt & Wolston Illing
1610	Thomas Chafin gent. & Wolston Illing
1611	Robte Coward & Leonard Snooke
1612	Xpofer fforward & Willm̃ Stevens
1613	Thomas fforward & John Lander
1614	Wolston ffoster & Thomas Bannyster
1615	John florward J^{r} of Woodland & John Ball *alias* Rogers
1616 } 1617 }	Roberte Gatehouse & Thomas Hewett
1618	John Knowles & Nicholas Kendall
1619	Thomas Pytman & Rob. Bannyster
1620	Thomas ffoster & Thomas Doggerell
1621	Thomas ffoster & Thomas Alford of Hyncks myll
1622	Thomas Alford of Hinxmill & Willm̃ Kendall
1623	Willm̃ Kendall & Robert Bannister
1624	Willm̃ Clement & Willm̃ Jaques
1625	Willm̃ Clement & Robte Gathouse
1626	Robte Pitman & Henry Tilston
1627	Henrie Tilston & Robte Pitman
1628 } 1629 } 1630 }	James Lucas & Moses Wilkins [Togood
1631	Robte Coward & Christofer
1632	John Crumpe & Willm̃ Garland
1633	Willm̃ Baron, gent & Thomas Banister
1634	Willm̃ Baron, gen. & Robte Goldisbrough Junr gen.
1635	John Bower & ffranncis Cradock, gent.
1636	John Ball alias Rogers & Robert Pyttman
1637 } 1638 }	Thomas Alford & Henry Bowrne
1639	Thomas Bower & Henry Bowrne
1640	Henry Bowrne & Jasper Coward
1641 } 1642 }	Henry Bowrne
1643 } 1644 }	William Havill & William Bunn
1645	William Clement & Richard ffisher
1646	Henry Clarke & John Clement
1660	W. B. & W. H.
1665	W. C. & T. T.
1666	Wm. Ball and Robert Pitman
1667	William Coward & John Clement
1668	Thomas Gamlyn & Henry Trembe
1669	Edward Bernard & William ffoard
1670	John Hewett & Henry Trimby
1671	John Clement & John Welch
1672	John Hebditch & Thomas Rabbetts
1673	Joseph Berjewe & Thomas Cobourne
1674	Henry Clarke sen^{r}. & Robert Alford
1675	Walter Shadwell & Edmund Best sen. [Lucas
1676	Willm̃ Twogood & Thomas
1677	Richard Fisher & Thomas Cobourne
1678	John Hewitt & Edward Cobourne
1679 } 1680 }	John Illing & James Alford
1681	John Wilkings & Henry Smarte
1682	Christopher Butt & Michael fforwarde
1683	John Illinge & Thomas ffry
1684	Thomas Rabbetts & John ffoord
1685	George Hoopper & Peter Sparrowe
1686	John Millard & Edward ffoord
1687	John ffarthinge & William Bealinge
1688	James Hardinge & Willm̃ Weecks
1689	Anthony Taylor & John Jacob
1690 } 1691 }	Edmund Hinninge sen. & John Bowles senior
1692	Christopher Twogood & Michaell Downe

1693	William Baron gen. & Thomas Cobourne
1694	Joseph Berjewe & Robert fforward
1695	Joseph Berjewe, gent. & Thomas Hebditch
1696 } 1697 }	Edward Cornelius gen. & Edward Colborne
1698	Willm̃ Barnard & Abraham Suter
1699	Willm̃ Barnard & Phillip ffreith
1700	Christopher Twogood & Robert Illing
1701	Christopher Twogood & Robert Elling
1702	James Harding & John Clement
1703 } 1704 }	William ffoord & Richard Brixey
1705	Richard Brixey & Thomas Rabbetts
1706 } 1707 }	Michaell Downe senr & Henry Jupe
1708 } 1709 } 1710 }	William Gamlyn & John ffarthing
1711	John Clement & John ffarthing
1712 } 1713 }	William Harding & John ffarthing
1714	Osmond Hill & James Butt
1715 } 1716 }	Osmond Hill & Christopher Butt
1717 } 1718 }	John Coward & Steaphen ffryer
1719	Joseph Merchant & Edward Barnard
1720 } 1721 } 1722 }	Thomas Alford & Henry Glover
1723	Michel fforward & Richard ffoord
1724	Christopher Twogood & Richard Foard
1725	Christopher Twogood & William Foard
1726	Nathaniel Jacob & Nicholas Bannister [Butt
1727	Nathaniel Jacob & William
1728	William Butt & Andrew Judeney
1729	Richard Ford & Andrew Judeney [ward
1730	Richard Ford & Giles For-
1731	Giles Forward & James Down
1732	Edward Butt, Junr
1733	Chaffin Grove & James Harding
1734	Randolph Baron & Andrew Dudney
1735	Michael Butt & Joseph Jacob
1736	Thomas Ellis & Thomas Maidment
1737	William Foord & Richard Foord
1738	William Butt & John Hill
1739	Andrew Dewdney & Giles Jupe
1740	Giles Forward & Richard Robbens
1741	John Ford & William Jupe
1742	John Ford & Joseph Jacob
1743 } 1744 }	Edward Butt & James Down
1745	Thomas Ellis & John Moors
1746	Giles Jupe & Giles Forward
1747	Robert Brixey & John Ford
1748	Robert Coward & Thomas Toogood
1749	Robert Brixey & William Hull
1750 } 1751 }	John Rogers & Abraham Suter
1752	Stephen Butt & Joseph Jacob
1753	Joseph Butt & Richard Ford
1754	John Butt & Robert Butt
1755	Edward Davis & Giles Forward
1756	Thomas Ellis & John Ford
1757	Abraham Suter & Henry Moors
1758	Thomas Pitman & Thomas Young
1759	William Elliot & Joseph Jacob
1760	Giles Jupe & Richard Ford
1761	Henry Hindley & William Ford
1762	William Forward & John Toogood [Brixey
1763	William Hull & Robert
1764	Christopher Dowding & Joseph Suter
1765	William Moors & John fford
1766	Abraham Suter
1767	William Shore & Robert Butt
1768	Jeremiah Morris & Thomas Perman
1769 } 1770 }	Jeremiah Morris & John Butt
1771	Jeremiah Morris & Harry Toogood

1772 John Toogood & Stephen Butt
1773 Aaron Dewdney & William Ford
1774 } James Down & James Fry
1775 }
1776 William Wickham & Abraham Suter [Jupe
1777 William Harding & Henry
1778 James Norris & John Ford
1779 John Jukes & Thomas Maidment
1780 John Lander & Giles Forward
1781 William Beckett & John Toogood
1782 } William Chaffin Grove, Esq.
1783 } & William Beckett
1784 }
1785 William Chafin Grove, Esq. & John Togood
1786 John Hooper & James Butt
1787 John Hooper & John Phillips
1788 John Hooper & William Jones
1789 John Toogood & Aaron Dewdney
1790 John Toogood & Henry Jupe
1791 John Toogood & Thomas Maidment
1792 } William Beckett & Aaron
1793 } Dewdney
1794 William Harding sen^{r} & Henry P. Hindley
1795 } Joseph Hawkins & Henry
1796 } Plucknett Hindley
1797 Edward Butt & Henry Plucknett Hindley
1798 Edward Butt & John Phillips
1799 Edward Butt & Thomas Maidment
1800 John Toogood & Richard Coleman
1801 } Edward Butt & Richard
1802 } Coleman [Forward
1803 Edward Butt & William
1804 } William Forward & Aaron
1805 } Dewdney
1806 } John Toogood & James
1807 } Lander
1808 }
1809 } John Toogood & Albin Butt
1810 }
1811 }
1812 }
1813 } William Forward & John
1814 } Phillips
1815 }
1816 John Phillips & John Burfitt
1817 John Burfitt & John Curtis
1818 John Jupe & John Curtis
1819 John Jupe & John Mitchell
1820 John Jupe & William Forward
1821 John Phillips & John White
1822 Robert Cross & Edward Merryweather [Mitchell
1823 Robert White & Richard
1824 John White & John Mitchell
1825 John Phillips & William Wickham
1826 John Phillips & Richard Mitchell
1827 Charles Card & Charles Burfitt
1828 } John Phillips & John
1829 } Mitchell
1830 John Phillips & Robert White
1831 John Phillips & John Jupe
1832 John Jupe & Robert White
1833 William White & Robert White
1834 John Phillips & Christopher Rose
1835 John Phillips & John Jupe
1836 } Edmund Lander & John
1837 } Jupe
1838 Edmund Lander & John White
1839 Charles Card & John White
1840 Charles Card & Henry Jupe
1841 Charles Card & William White
1842 John Curtis & William White
1843 John Curtis & John Phillips
1844 John Ford & Ambrose Butt
1845 John Ford & Giles Jupe
1846 John Jupe & Giles Jupe
1847 John Jupe & John Mitchell
1848 Walter Snook & John Jupe
1849 Walter Snook & John Phillips
1850 John Ford & John Phillips
1851 } Charles Card & William
1852 } Pike
1853 } Charles Card & ThomasJupe
1854 }
1855 } Charles Card & John Phillips
1856 }
1857 John Parfitt & John Harding
1858 William Chafyn Grove &
1859 Henry Snook [Rose
Henry Snook & Christopher
1860 } Henry Snook & Thomas
1861 } Jupe

1862	Thomas Jupe & Thomas Henry Baker
1863	Thomas Henry Baker & Edward Austen Card
1864	Edward Austen Card & Edward Paul Mitchell
1865–1866	Edward Paul Mitchell & John Phillips
1867–1870	Charles Card & William Mitchell
1871–1872	William Mitchell & Edward Larkam
1873	Edward Larkam & Edward Austen Card
1874	Ernest Baker & Wilton Provis
1875	Ernest Baker & Wilton Provis. [The latter died and was replaced by William Sidney White]
1876–1877	Ernest Baker and William Sidney White
1878–1880	Edward Austen Card & Edward Larkam
1881	Edward Austen Card & John Walton
1882–1885	John Walton & John Thomas Mitchell
1886–1892	John Thomas Mitchell & John Sawtell
1893–1895	John Sawtell & Arthur Rabbetts White
1896–1897	Thomas Henry Baker & Arthur Rabbetts White

[*Note.*—The names of the churchwardens from 1660 to 1672 are from other sources than the churchwardens' book, there being no accounts during that period.]

Parish Clerks.

1566.	Raufe Rose died.
1569.	Thomas Welsted.
1577.	William Sanders.
1610.	John Martin.
1619.	John Cleeves.
1641.	Charles Ittery.
1680.	Jonathan Bealing.
1719.	James Glover.
1737.	George Glover.
1780.	Walter Alford.
1795.	William Coward.
1846.	William Coward (son of his predecessor).
1861.	Frederick Cross.

[The above may not be the dates of their appointments, but they were in office at those times.]

Sextons.

1558.	Thomas Jerard the bedeman.
1578.	William Belly bedman.
1585.	Robert Goodden beadman.
1610.	William Harding bedman.
1675.	John Harding.
1719.	John Harding saxton died.
1738.	William Hooper.
1760.	Joseph Beckett.
1792.	Charles Cross.
1816.	James Cross.
1864.	Frederick Cross.
1890.	Arthur Norris.

St. Matthew's Church

was built in 1882, to supply the wants of a scattered outlying district in the south-east of the parish. It was opened on St.

Matthew's Day (21st September), in that year. The Church is built of Mere Stone with Ham Hill dressings. The inside is brick. The roof is of pitch pine, and is covered with tiles from Bishop's Waltham. Wood blocks form the floor of the nave, and the chancel is laid with Maw & Co.'s tiles. The windows are glazed with Cathedral glass, the work having been executed by Mr. Horwood, of Frome. The three central windows of the apse are in stained glass by the same firm, representing Our Lord in Majesty, to the memory of Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove, who died November 27th, 1891, the north light containing a representation of the Virgin Mary, the south, of St. John. The font was presented by the Rector and Churchwardens of Pylle Church, Somerset, on their discovery of the original font of their own Church. The builders of the Church were Messrs. John Hooper and Charles Coward, both of Mere; the architect, C. E. Ponting, Esq., F.S.A.

Dissenting Chapels.

The first mention of a Meeting-House is in the churchwardens' book:—

"1705. At ye Church was 8^s^. and 8d. at ye Meeting House, 10^s^. in all."

"1706. Collected briefs. Chatteris March 31, 8^s^. Morgan's Lane, Southwark Aug. 18th 17^s^. 2^d^. 2q. whereof was collected at ye Meeting House 6^s^. 2^d^. 2q. Bafford Church Sept. 8th, 10^s^. 6^d^. Great Torrington Sept 22, 16^s^. 2^d^. whereof 5^s^. 10^d^. was Collected at ye Meeting House."

"William Smith Nov. 17th 11^s^. 6^d^. 2q. whereof 4^s^. 6^d^. 2q. was collected at ye Meeting House."

"1707. Briefs collected. North Marston June ye 8th 17s. 7d. whereof is collected at Meeting Ho.

"For Shire Lane at ye Church Fourteen shillings, at ye Meeting House Five shillings. In all nineteen shillings. July 6th."

"For Towcester at ye Church Ten shillings and four pence, at ye Meeting house Three shillings ninepence. In all fourteen shillings and one penny July ye 27th."

"For Little Port September ye 7th at ye Church Twelve shillings; at ye Meeting House Three shillings and Eleven pence, in all Fifteen shillings and Eleven pence."

"For Spilsby at ye Church Sixteen shillings, at ye Meeting House Seven shillings: In all Twenty three shillings.

"Collected for Southam Brief ye sum of Twelve shillings."[1]

[1] These are the last briefs entered in the accounts; before this time, for upwards of a hundred years, they are annually recorded.

Tradition says this Meeting-House stood on the site of the Meeting-House of the Plymouth Brethren, in the angle between Back Lane and Bishop's Corner.

In 1795 a chapel was erected by the Independents, which was pulled down in 1852 and a new one erected in its place, which in 1869 was converted into a British School, and the late Mr. Charles Jupe erected at his own cost the present Congregational Chapel, adjoining it, in Boar Street.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel in North Street dates from 1846.

The Plymouth Brethren met at a room in the Ship Inn, when they first settled at Mere, but a few years since they built a new Meeting-House on the site of the above-mentioned "Meeting-House," which existed in the early part of the eighteenth century.

There is also a "Friends' Meeting-House" in Salisbury Street.

Next to the Church the Union is the most imposing building in the town. It was erected in 1835 from designs by Gilbert Scott.

School.

The National Schoolroom was built in 1839 and enlarged in 1892, when the "Grove Buildings," now used as an infant schoolroom and technical room, were erected at the cost of about £2400, given by Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, of Zeals House. At the same time the playground on the opposite side of the road was given for the use of the scholars by the same lady. It was previously a farm-yard and the site of the Church-House. The classroom on the north side of the National Schoolroom was added in about 1864.

The Ship Inn.

The very fine iron scroll-work of the sign of the Ship Inn is said to be of local manufacture. The artificer, to whom great credit is due for this elaborate design, was a clockmaker named Kingston Avery, who flourished here from 1730 to 1763. He erected the

present Church clock, and his name is also occasionally seen on old household clocks of the period. Sir R. C. Hoare says the Ship Inn was built on the site of a house in which Sir John Coventry resided about 1720.

Bower's Charity.[1]

Mere is rich in charities, although several are lost, which will be named hereafter.

"William Bower, of Mere by his will dated 24th February 1633 gave unto such of the poor people of Mere as he should limit and appoint, one yearly rent-charge of 20 shillings issuing out of the fourth part of those two grounds of meadow and pasture called Little Lyons and Fisherhayes lying in Mere Woodlands in the parish of Mere containing by estimation 30 acres. He directed that upon Three days in the yeare viz upon the ffeast day of St. Thomas Thapppostle, Imediately after evening prayer six shillings and eightpence and upon Good fryday Immediately after evening prayer the like sum of six shillings and eightpence, And upon the Ascension of o^r^ Lord Jesus Christ the like sum of six shillings and eightpence, Immediately after evening prayer payment be made and distributed at the High Alter in the Channcell of the parish Church of Mere to five poor people then dwelling within the said parish, the poor of his blood and kindred within the said parish, poor housekeepers and widows there having charge of children and ashamed to beg or otherwise truly in distress being remembered before others."

The Almshouse.[2]

"Was erected in 1638. It contained four rooms below and four rooms over the same, and was built wth pte of the stocke of the Poore then remayning in the hands of some of the pishioners and others. The wch stocke was heretofore given by the Charitable benevolence of well disposed people at their Deaths and some otherwise. In which said yeare 1638 Ann Lucas the Daughter of James Lucas died a young mayden of the age of Eighteen yeares and gave ffyve pounds to the Poore of Meere whereof ffower poundes was bestowed towards the building of the said Almshouse for a memoriall of her great Charitie towards the poore. The other Twentie shillings was bestowed on the poor at her funerall.

"Item there was gyven by the Princes highness Comissioners aforesaid and others of his Councell Six Tunn of tymber wch was taken out of the Prynces Comon called Knowle for the said howse.

"Item there was given by certeyn gentlemen of the pish of Meere and other places Tenn tymber trees viz. Mr. Willm. Willoughby of Knoyle one tree, Mr. Christofer Dirdo of Milton one tree, Mr. ——— Major of Silton one tree, Mr. Willm Dodington of Meere, one tree, Mr. Willm Awbrey of Chawdenwich one tree, Mr. Willm Martyn one tree, Mr. Willm Coombes of Norton one tree, Mr.

[1] Extracted from the Mere churchwardens' book.

[2] From the churchwardens' book of Mere.

Willm Rogers of Mere one tree, Mr. Andrew Ewens of Pen one tree, Mr. Augustine Goldsbrough one tree. Mr. ffrancis Potter pson of Kilmington gave ten shillings. Mr. ffeeld pson of Stourton gave ffyve shillings.

"Item many of the pishioners of Meere gave their good wills some in money and some in carriage for the said building which said house soe built cost over and besides the said guifts gyven at the time of the building out of the said stocke 63 „ 12 „ 6.

"Item it is ordered as well wth the consent of the whole parish as alsoe by those whose names are hereafter sett Downe and subscribed for and in the behalfe of the whole pish. That all those poore people that are now placed and heareafter to be placed to Dwell in the said Almshouse shall leave all such goods and household stuffe as they or anie or either of them shall have of their owne at the tyme of their decease to the onlie pper use benefitt and behoofe of the said Almshouse for ever unlesse anie or either of them shall have Childe or Children of their owne lyveing at the tyme of their decease to gyve their said goods unto.

"1638.

"The names of all those poore people wch are nowe put into the said Almshouse to dwell there viz. George Robyns and Welthyan his wife, John Alford and his wife, Thomas Allen and his wife, Robte Rake thelder and his wife, Willm Olliffe and Ann his wife, Christofer Casse and his wife, Honnor Browne, John Alford and his wife, Elizabeth Kendell, Edward Lawrance."

The report of the Charity Commissioners (1836) says:—

"The whole almshouse has constantly been occupied by four poor families of the parish of Mere, each family having one room below and one above. There is no ground belonging to it. The poor families are appointed by the overseers. When the families put in are diminished by going out to service, death, or otherwise, they are removed and otherwise provided for, and their place supplied by others more numerous. The parish repair the house, which is now in good condition. The inmates are entirely supported out of the rates."

The old almshouse having become untenantable and ruinous some twenty years ago, the site and materials thereon were sold by order of the vestry and £20—the proceeds of the sale—was invested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England in 1880. This sum, with the interest accumulated, is now amalgamated with other minor charities.

Mere Forest Charity.

This charity consists of about eighty acres of land in the parish of Gillingham, on which a farm-house and homestead were erected in 1857. These lands were given as compensation for the surrender

of certain rights of common which the poor of the parish of Mere had over the disafforested forest of Gillingham.

The articles of agreement by which this property was allotted to the poor of Mere are dated 30th January, 1651. It is vested in thirteen trustees,

"and when eight of them shall bee dead, then the survivors of them shall convey and assigne the said Fowerscore Acres of Land to the use of themselves and of eight others of the most ablest and discretest Inhabitants of Mere aforesaid such as they shall make choyce of and of theire Heires and Assignes for ever. Upon the like trust and for the intents and purposes aforesaid and upon noe other trust nor for any other Intent or purpose whatsoev^{r}."

According to the original deed the income is to be appropriated

"for the better relieving of the poor from time to time inhabiting Mere in such manner as the trustees shall in their discretion think fit."

The following letter, from among the papers at Zeals House, is printed in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Sept., 1897 :—

"Mere 23 Martij 1651.

"Sr

"There is nowe in agitic̃on a business concerning o^{r} pish wherein yo^{u} are concerned the state whereof I thought fitt to represent unto yo^{u} wch is thus. Vpon the disafforestac̃on of the Forrest of Gillingham there was an allowance of 100 acres layd out for the Freehold^{rs} and Comon of the Mannor of Mere, wch was enioyed wth the rest of the Com̃ons ever sithince that tyme, wch was about 27 yeres past. In the tyme of the troubles some of the enclosures of the Forrest were throwne open and vpon the late reenclosure, the Inh'itants of the pish laboured to have some further allowance and intrusted me in the busines whoe travelled therein, & vpon search found in the Articles annexed to the Comision for disafforestac̃on a clause, that care should be taken for the poore of Mere (who formerly had a greate pt of their maineten'nce out of the Forrest) in regard that vpon the improvement & enclosure they were wholely cast vpon the pish, and vpon treatye wth the owners of the Forrest and in fine, I concluded with them for 80 acres in satisfac̃on of that clause in the Articles and soe agreed to accept of those 80 acres (to be imployed for the comfort and releife of the Poore) and the 100 acres (formerly layd out for Comon) in lieu and full satisfac̃on for all claymes in the Forrest as well for Comm^{rs} as for Poore : this the pishioners of all sorts well approued and desired me to gett setled wch I putt in order; but when the tyme of setlem^{t} came, some few of the pish (wch made greate vse of the Comons) would not agree to the Enclosure vnlesse the 80 acres (gotten vpon the interest of the Poore) might be vsed in com̃on as well as the 100 acres allowed to the Comon^{rs} although it was expressely allowed to the pish for the better support of the poore, and agreed to be *helt* (?) inclosed and made vse of for that purpose. And by meanes of this vnworthy opposic̃on of some vnworthy

psons against their owne expresse consents and Agreem^{ts} some p^{re}iudice is likely to befall the pish. if the business be not wholely lost.

"Nowe for that the matter is of greate consideric̄on the land being of estimac̄on worth 50^{li} p an. to be setled vpon the pish for ever, by the good imployment whereof the growth of pou'ty (so much threatned) wilbe prevented, and the poore so well pvided for, that the burthen will be much eased, and the poore people in farre better condic̄on, therefore I resolue to ioyne wth many more of the more substantiall pt. and endeauo^{r} to settle this (soe beneficiall a busines) vpon the pish for the releife of the poore, though it cost some charge wch I suppose shall not be much and should be glad if y^{r}. selfe for y^{r} interrest would ioyne wth vs, for whome I shalbe carefull as for my selfe : the obiec̄ons that are made are 2.

"1. They say it ought to lye in Com̄on : to wch there is an answare before ; and in truth, increase of Comons doe increase, not lessen poore, in my obserua c̄on.

"2. They say, if it be held inclosed, then Zeales that haue noe Com̄ons, will haue a benefitt by lessening of the charge of the poore. this is answered thus, that this being allowed for the better support of the poore of the pish, it is greate reason that all those who did beare pt. of the charge should pticipate of the releife.

"Sr. my cosen Chafins desires r̄uning along wth my own inclyna c̄ons hath given you the trouble of this Informac̄on. My pticular interest lyes all along wth those opposers but the right lying otherwise, must make me leave them ; I wish yo^{u} would lend y^{r} assistance, the busines much deserves it in ye judgem^{t} of

"S^{r}. yor most humble Servt Rich : Greene."

(Addressed) "To his very much honoured ffriend Richard Maijor Esqr these present at Hursley."

Sir Hugh Wyndham's Charity.

Sir Hugh Wyndham by his last will and testament, dated 21st day of April, 1680, gave to the poor of the parish of Mere the sum of ten shillings yearly for ever out of his lands in that parish, and willed that the said sum of ten shillings should be yearly paid and distributed in the said parish upon Christmas Day unto and amongst twenty of the poorest sort of people of the said parish in sums of sixpence apiece.

Harding's Charity.

James Harding, of Mere, gentleman, by his will, dated 16th June, 1725, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Mere and their successors for ever a rent-charge of fifty shillings out of a close called the Grove, being part of the farm called Benjafield's,

lying in the parish of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, to be by them distributed yearly on the Sunday next before Christmas Day, by equal portions to such ten poor housekeepers of Mere, not having any relief from the said parish, as the minister and churchwardens and their successors should direct. The close called the Grove consists of about eight acres of pasture land, now the property of Mr. Henry Phillips.

Mere Allotment Charity.

This charity dates from the Mere Inclosure, 1807—1821. By the award the commissioners allotted

"unto and for the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being of the parish of Mere, to be held and enjoyed by them and their successors for ever in trust for the benefit of the poor of the said Parish in such manner and under such orders, regulations and restrictions as the said Vicar, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish for the Time being or the major part of them shall from time to time order and direct All that allotment or parcel of Land situate at Whitehill Common numbered 939 on the said Map containing by admeasurement twenty acres bounded on the North by allotments to Mary Burfit and William Wickham, on the East by an allotment to Thomas Schutz and the common allotment numbered 940, on the South by Inclosures in the parish of Gillingham, and on the West by Huntleford Road."

The present rent is £20 per annum. Mr. William Perrett is the tenant. It was formerly rented by Mr. George Perrett at £32 per annum from 1856 to 1868, then till 1877 at the same rent by the present tenant, when it was reduced to £25 and in 1878 to £20. In 1826 Mr. Noah March rented it at £17 per annum.

This charity is distributed every autumn to such poor people as do not receive the Forest Charity.

Betty Butt's Charity.

Mrs. Betty Butt, of Mere, who died 2nd February, 1818, bequeathed £20 for the use of the Salisbury Infirmary, and £20 to be laid out in bread and distributed amongst the poor of the town of Mere, Zeals, and Mere Woodlands. This bread was accordingly distributed amongst the said poor on the 26th February by the executrix at the deceased's late dwelling-house. She also, by her will, dated May 8th, 1810, left to her trustees £60 to be invested

in Consols for keeping in repair the tomb of her family in the churchyard. The interest was paid regularly up to 1863, since which time it accumulated till 1897, when it was transferred to the vicar and churchwardens for its original intention.

Still's Charity.

Under the East window of the north chantry chapel in Mere Church is a tablet inscribed:—

"Robert Still, Esq., Bequeathed to the Vicar and Church Wardens of this Parish for the time being £100 upon trust to be invested in the 3 pr C^{t}. Con^{s}. The Interest to be applied in repairing the Vault underneath, the monuments adjacent, the Iron Railing and the Roof of the Chancel over the Vault; the Railing and the Inscriptions to be painted not less than once in every 7 years; The overplus to be distributed on the 1st of January in every second year in Sums of not less than 2^{s}. 6^{d}. to such old decayed or infirm poor Persons residing in this Parish who are considered past their labour and who shall appear to the said Trustees to be deserving Objects of Charity. Dr. Thos Tatum Bequeathed the Interest of £200 for ever to the Poor of this Parish for teaching as many poor Children to read. write and cast Accompts as that sum will pay for.

"The Dean of Salisbury
The Vicar of Mere } Trustees.

Robert Still, Esq., died in May, 1811.

The £100, after deduction of duty and charges, was in 1813 invested in Three Per Cent. Consols in the name of the Vicar of Mere.

The Still family came from Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John, the son of William Still, of Grantham, Esq., was Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592—1607. The Robert Still, Esq., mentioned above was the first of the family who lived at Dean's Orchard, Mere; he married Sarah, daughter of Richard Dickson Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Somerset. A hatchment is affixed to the south wall of the north chantry chapel with the arms of Still impaling Skrine.

The first mention of a Still at Mere is in 1801, although there are memorials in the Church dated 1778.

In October, 1891, their vault, in the north chapel of the Parish Church, was opened and lowered 2ft. 4in., by permission of Captain Still, of Seaton, the representative of the family. The following lead coffins were found deposited therein; on each was a small copper plate inscribed:—

No. 1 (the southernmost).
"[1] Sarah Still,
of Salisbury
Died 22nd
Oct. 1787."

No. 2.
"[2] Sarah Still
Died 10th Feb.
1789
aged 31."

No. 3.
Was a small coffin
without inscription,
doubtless that of
Henry Thomas Still,
who died 1778, aged 4 months.

No. 4.
"Robert Still, Esq.,
Died 28th May
1811,
Aged 57."

No. 5.
"Nath. Still,
Died May 22
1790,
Aged 65."

No. 6.
"Dame Ann
Andrews
departed this
Life Sept. 30th,
1709
in ye 63rd year
of her age."

No. 7.
"Sr. Matthew
Andrews died
March 13th 1710,
in ye 82nd year
of his age."

No. 8 is a coffin placed on that of Sir Matthew Andrews, and has the following inscription :—

"Thomas Hamond
Gent
Dyed
29 Oct. 1730
Aged 14 years."

The Still family lived at Dean's Orchard, and are still the owners on a lease under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the life of Mr. George Still Law.

Sir Matthew Andrews, Knt., was owner of Woodlands, where he lived.

Nothing is known of Thomas Hamond, probably he was one of the Andrews family, as they held Woodlands till 1753.

The coffins were not disturbed, and the vault is now over 6ft. in height from floor to centre of arch roof. There are steps from the chapel floor to the bottom of the vault on the north side. Some parts of an ancient doorway were found used in the masonry of the vault, which it is conjectured may have formed part of the ancient Castle, and been removed from Castle Hill, when the vault was built.

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[1] This Sarah Still was daughter of Dr. Thomas Tatum, of Mere, and wife of Nathaniel Still, of Salisbury.

[2] This Sarah Still was daughter of Richard Dickson Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Somerset, and wife of Robert Still, of Dean's Orchard, Mere, Esq., son of the above Nathaniel and Sarah Still.

Wadlow's Charity.

John Wadlow, a retired builder, of Mere, who died in 1863, left by his will, dated 1858, the sum of £100 less legacy duty, the interest of which was to be applied to the use of the National Schools. The sum of £96 12*s.* 11*d.* Consols is now vested in the Official Trustee as representing this charity. John Wadlow also left a similar sum for the benefit of the British School in Mere. This sum was paid to the treasurer and managers of this school for the time being.

Phillips's Charity.

John Phillips, Esq., late of Chadenwich, who died in 1881, left by his will the sum of £800 invested in Consols, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Mere; the interest of £200 to be given to the Church Sunday school; the interest of £300 to be distributed in blankets to the poor of the parish on St. Thomas's Day; the interest of £300 to be spent upon the repair of the tomb of his parents and sister in the churchyard, and the balance for the repair of the Church.

John Phillips died at Eltham, Kent, 19th December, 1881.

The following above-named charities, viz., "Bower's," "The Almshouse," "Wyndham's," "Harding's," a portion of "Still's," viz., the non-ecclesiastical part, consisting of £71 3*s.* 8*d.*, and Phillips's blanket charity were consolidated by an order of the Charity Commissioners in 1897 as an amalgamated charity scheme.

Miss Grove's Legacies.

A tablet in the south chantry chapel of Mere Church contains the following inscription:—

"Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, late of Zeals House, who died on the 27th day of November, 1891, gave the following charities to local objects:—

"To the Dorcas Society in Mere, the sum of £50. To the Vicar of Mere, the Rector of Zeals, and the Churchwardens money sufficient to produce annually £120 sterling, to be paid by equal half-yearly payments to the Vicar of Mere for the time being so long as he shall keep two Curates, and in default to the Diocesan Poor Benefice Augmentation Fund for the Diocese of Salisbury, to be applied for the purpose of such society.

"To the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being, the Archdeacon of Sarum for the time being, and the Rector of Zeals, as trustees, the sum of £12,000, to pay of the income £200 per annum to the incumbent of Zeals and the remainder to the Vicar of Portisham.

"To the Vicar and Churchwardens of Sedghill the sum of £100, the income to be applied to the Sedghill Clothing Club, and if no club existed, then in clothing and coal for the poor of Sedgehill.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Silton £150 in trust, the interest to be shared equally and annually between the Silton Clothing Club and the Silton Coal Club.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £400 in trust, the interest to be applied as required for keeping the Alms Houses at Zeals and the fences, gates, and walls in repair and order.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals as follows, the interest to be applied annually, £100 Zeals Clothing Club, £100 Zeals Coal Club, £100 Zeals Sunday School (to be spent in prizes annually).

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £500, the interest to be applied in supplying the choir with necessary service books and music and for keeping the surplices and cassocks in decent order and supplying new ones when necessary.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £1000 in Consols to form an endowment, to pay out of the income the organists of Zeals Church £25, the surplus of income, if any, to repair or improvements in the organ."

This tablet was placed in the chantry chapel of St. Mary, Mere Church, by Miss C. Bazeley, a personal friend of Miss Grove, August, 1893.

Lost Charities.

Tatum's Charity.

Thomas Tatum, Esq., M.D., late of the Close, Salisbury, by his will, dated 15th January, 1765, gave, immediately after his sister Sarah Still's decease, the interest of £200 for ever, as stated on a tablet in the north chantry chapel, and appointed the Dean of Salisbury and the Vicar of Mere, for the time being, to be always trustees for the same; but in case any public school or charity should be erected at any future time in the town of Mere, then the trustees should have the power of applying the £200 for the use thereof. £10 was for many years paid annually as interest to a schoolmaster at Mere by Robert Still, Esq., of that place. No public school having been established, the £10 was paid for teaching

poor children, and Mr. Tryon Still, as his father's heir, claimed the right of selecting the master or mistress and of paying the £10 yearly to any master or mistress in Mere for instructing as many children as he thought fit. For many years the number was ten, always boys, who were sent to any master or mistress keeping school who would undertake to instruct them for the money. Their age when sent was from 8 to 13, and they remained about three years. The schoolmaster for many years was Charles Glover, who had from twenty to thirty other scholars. After the National School was established the £10 was paid annually up to 1861, to the funds of that institution by the Still family, as the representatives of Dr. Tatum, since which date payment has been refused, and the £200 never having been invested the charity is lost.

Michal Harding's Gift.

Michal Harding, spinster, by her will, dated 24th March, 1736-7, desired that £30 might be settled and the interest paid to six old maids of Mere, a crown each. The capital sum was never settled, but her sister, Ann Kitcatt, paid £1 10*s*. yearly out of a close of ground situate at a place called the Sands, in Warminster, and her successors, by an indenture, dated 21st December, 1788, conveyed to Henry Hindley and Stephen Butt, of Mere, the said land, with this condition, that the 30*s*. was to be paid for ever on the 25th of December, yearly to six old maids of Mere. Mr. Hindley received the annuity up to the end of 1807, and distributed it accordingly. The lands were then sold, and the purchaser—Harriet Reeves—refused to pay the rent-charge because the deed creating it was not enrolled and therefore it could not be enforced.

Sir Matthew Andrews' Charity.

Sir Matthew Andrews' Knt., who died 1711, left by will an estate at Wolverton, in the parish of Mere, then valued at £50 per annum, for the endowment of a free school, but his son, Mr. Henry Andrews, availed himself of the Act of Mortmain and refused to carry out his father's wish. Sir Matthew Andrews erected a school-house in the town of Mere, and Mr. John Hill was appointed

schoolmaster at a salary of £25 per annum. Mr. Henry Andrews paid the salary till 1716, and repaired the schoolroom, when he withdrew the salary. The case was laid before James Edgill by Mr. Hill, who was of opinion that he had no right to withdraw the salary, but Mr. Andrews availed himself of the plea of mortmain. The commissioners in their report say:—

"After a minute inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the school, we could discover no facts nor any trace of any deed or paper likely to lead in any way to the recovery of the charity.

"Several persons now living (1836) remember to have seen the ruins of the school or school-house; but the site together with the garden adjoining have been disposed of repeatedly to *bonâ-fide* purchasers for their full value."

At present (1897) no one knows where the school was situated.

Dycke's Charity.

1621. This consisted of £42, left by Alice Dycke, of which £37 was to be used for clothing the poor of the parish. The money appears to have been distributed by the Rev. Thomas Chafyn, D.D., vicar, the churchwardens, and others. It appears to have been paid to Randoll Baron, who died without having paid it over to the parish. In 1633 his widow paid £32 in full discharge of the legacy of £42 by Alice Dycke. Subsequently it seems that the remaining £10 was paid to the parish officers, but what became of the money there is nothing to show.

Baron's Charity.

In 1662 a commission was held at Mere, enquiring into such monies as had been detained by Mrs. Baron, of London, and Mrs. Baron, of Mere. The jury having been sworn and charged, upon sufficient evidence given them, found upon their oaths that Mrs. Baron, of London

"Oweth, and is to pay to the Company of Cloth Workers, London, as Executrix to her husband Christopher Baron, the sum of £100, out of which the said Cloth Workers are to pay for the use of the poor of Mere aforesaid at St. Andrew's Day yearly to the world's end, the sum of £5."

The money appears to have been paid to the Cloth Workers'

Drawn by Jos^h Lander.

Engraved by S. J. Lander.

THE MARKET-PLACE, MERE.

Company, but no payment by them for the use of the poor of Mere can be traced since 1636.

Tradesmen's Tokens.

The following were issued by Mere tradesmen:—

(1) *Obverse.* THOMAS GAMBLIN=1665 $\frac{1}{4}d.$
Reverse. IN MEERE=T.G.

(2) *O.* RICHARD PITMAN=A man making candles $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. OF MEERE. 1669=R.I.P.

(3) *O.* ROBERT : PITTMAN : OF=HIS HALFE PENNY. $\frac{1}{2}d.$
R. MEERE : DRAPER : 1668=The Drapers' Arms.

(4) *O.* WILLIAM ROGGERS=A horse ambling. $\frac{1}{4}d.$
R. IN : MEERE : 1666=W.R. conjoined.

The Market House.

The Market House, which stood in the middle of the town, was demolished in 1863, and the present Clock Tower was erected on its site in 1868. It was a mediæval structure of two stories. The ground-floor consisted of the Market House proper, and had originally two arches on each side open to the street. Above this was an upper chamber, the Court House of the Duchy of Cornwall. This room is often mentioned in the churchwardens' book; sometimes it is called the "Cross House," or "Cross Loft," [1] sometimes the "Guildhall Chamber." In the early years of this century it was used as a schoolroom; here Charles Glover educated the boys under Tatum's Charity, and Mr. W. Barnes in 1823 kept his school when he first came to Mere, succeeding a Mr. Robertson.

The Church House.

This building stood in a dilapidated condition on what is now the playground attached to the National Schools till 1890. From

[1] The cut of the "Cross Loft" is a reproduction of a woodcut in the *Gentleman's Magazine, circa* 1825.

The illustration of the Market Place and Market House is a full-size reproduction of an old print, engraved by S. J. Lander after Josh. Lander, *circa* 1830—40.

entries in the churchwardens' book it appears to have been built about 1580.

A window and pointed doorway which belonged to it are still to be seen at Mrs. Gilmore's, whither they were removed when the building was destroyed.

In 1568 is this

"Memorandum. That this Daie Willm̃ Tovy came before the whole pishioners at this accompt. And declared that Thomas Luke of Wolverton at the tyme of his death gave towards the building of a Church house for the pish of Meere xxs. And hath pmised to stay soe much of Luke's goods wch remayne in the keeping of Willm̃ Lucas of Wolverton."

1569:—

"Md. That Andrewe Bere of Silton and John Robyns Executors of Thomas Lyke and his wife have assented at this day, That xxs. wch the said Thomas gave to the building of a Church house, and rem' now in the hands of Willm̃ Lucas, shall be deliv'd to the Church wardens, and shall rem' to the use and pfitt of the Church untill the Church house be builded And Thomas Luke, of Stapulford another executor consenteth to the same at the Accompt vij^{o} Aprilis Ano 1572."

1574:—

"At this Accompt came Richard Cowley and declareth that Joane Cowley widdowe his mother deceased hath gyven by her last will xxd. towards the building of a Church house at Meere, whensoeu' it shalbe builded, wch money the said Richard pmiseth to see paied at all tymes."

1580:—

"Alsoe they are charged wth xx^{d} by them received of Leonard Cowley for a legacie given to the Church by Joane Cowley his mother xxd."

The Registers.

These date from 1561. There is but little noteworthy in them. The following items are of interest:—

"1649 was great death in the months of September, October and November. In those months the burials were 12, 15, and 8 respectively. Total 35."

"1643. April Robert Jennings gent, and Penelope his wife confirmed their first marriage by a second on the 13th."

"1655. Robert Debnam of ffroome and Juddith Reade of ye parrish of Dever Longbridge in this County was published three severall market Daies ffebruary the 5th, and the 12th, and ye 19th."

"1656. William Gray and Mary Ambros of Semly was published 3 market daies May ye 6th and ye 13 & ye 20th."

"Thomas Baker ye Sonne of Maior Baker of Shaston and Dorothy Morgan, widdow gent was published three severall Lord's daies May the 11th, the 18th and the 25th.

Many more similar entries follow. What is remarkable in them is that the inhabitants of Mere are invariably published on the Lord's Day, whilst those published on market days are described as of other parishes.

Peace Rejoicings, 1814.

"A festival in celebration of the peace commenced at Mere on Thursday, 11th August, and continued four days. On the first day a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, with good strong beer was served up in a large field at the foot of Castle Hill, to nearly 2000 persons. The most respectable part of the inhabitants dined in a pavilion, and the poorer part were regaled at tables in front of it. In the afternoon there were rustic amusements, and a dance on the green in which all classes joined. On the second day there was a grand match of singlestick, which was well contested, though chiefly by young players; and in the evening there was a ball at the Ship, which was attended by more than 100 respectable people of the town and neighbourhood. On Saturday the plentiful remains of Thursday's dinner was distributed amongst the poor; and in the afternoon, there was a match of singlestick, with other amusements. On Sunday after evening service, the principal inhabitants met again in the pavilion, and the ladies were regaled with tea, syllabub, &c. The whole was extremely well conducted, and it is impossible that anything could exceed the harmony and happiness which prevailed during the whole four days." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, Aug., 1814.)

Games and Sports.

Mere was a noted centre for "Fives" playing. The Church tower at one period formed the "Fives Court." The churchwardens' book again gives us this information:—

"1691. Itm. for casting the earth abroad in the ffives place."

"1705. Itm. sold to Philip Strong jun the whole intire seat under the Little ffives place window for his life and paid for ye same } 00. 02. 00"

"Paid for mending ye fives place windowe. 00. 04. 00"

Fives continued to be a popular game long after this. A very

grand and substantial court has only been destroyed within the last twenty years; part of the wall still stands at the back of the Angel Inn. Old men can remember when it was well patronised.

The Horse Race on Mere Down.

Sir R. C. Hoare gives full details of two days' racing here in 1733, which was patronised by all the leading men of the neighbourhood.

Bull-baiting.

This sport was indulged in up to the beginning of this century. "The Bull Ring" retains its name at the present day. It is situated on the western side of the Castle Hill. Old men, living within the last ten years, could recollect an old woman, named Betty Dolby, called "Bull-riding Betty," who used to ride the bull to the scene of its torture.

Coursing.

Mere Down was from time immemorial noted as being a centre for coursing. Thirty years ago it was the head-quarters of the Mere Down Coursing Club, when for a few years it attained great notoriety, but these days of wire fencing have entirely abolished it.

Single Stick Playing.

"The Annual Single Stick playing will take place at Mere on Tuesday, the 19th instant for a Purse of Twenty Sovereigns, play to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Great encouragement will be given to young Players."

"Ordinaries will be provided at the Ship, Angel, and George Inns at two o'clock." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, May 18th, 1829.)

Markets.

In 1408 Henry IV. granted a charter for a market to be held at Mere on Wednesdays; to what proportions it attained there is no evidence to show, but it appears to have died out at the close of the last century, when an attempt was made to revive it, as appears by the following advertisement in the *Salisbury Journal*, 30th December, 1799:—

"Mere Dec. 1799
A Toll Free Market
for
Corn and Cattle

Sanctioned by the Hon. Sir John Morshead, Bart. Surveyor General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord of the Manor.

"Notice is hereby given to the Public in general. That a large Market will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1800.

"I, Giles Jupe, Bailiff of the Manor and Lessee of the Tolls of Mere Market and Fairs do hereby promise that I will not exact or take any Toll for Corn or Cattle of any kind.

"N.B.—A good Ordinary at one o'clock, at the Ship Inn."

1817. A meeting was held at the Ship Inn, at Mere, on 9th December, to consider the advantages that would arise from having a pitched corn market at Mere every Tuesday. This was supported by all the leading agriculturists in the district, and for a time was a great success, Mere, being midway between the Radstock collieries and the arable lands of Dorset, served as a depôt for coal and meeting-place for the farmers' waggons and those of the colliers. It grew in importance for three or four years, after which it gradually declined till in the forties and fifties it was simply a pig market; and when in 1866 restrictions were placed on the movement of these animals it disappeared altogether. In 1896 an attempt was made to revive it, but without success.

The fairs have also gradually become extinct within the memory of man.

Before the days of railways Mere was in the direct road from London to Exeter, and a considerable number of coaches passed through the town daily after the shorter route *viâ* Andover, Amesbury, Hindon, Mere, Wincanton, Ilchester, and Honiton was established.

Curfew.

The curfew bell is rung at Mere at 8 o'clock every night from St. Luke's Day (18th October), to St. Matthias' Day (24th February).

At the beginning of the eighteenth century for a few years we find in the churchwardens' book entries for "Ringing the Six o'clock bell."

ZEALS TITHING.

This tithing consists of the whole of the western side of the parish, and was originally composed of two manors, viz., Zeals Ailesbury, or Higher Zeals, and Zeals Clevedon, or Lower Zeals. The descent of these manors from early times till the advent of the Chafyn family was exhaustively detailed in an article by John Batten, Esq., in this *Magazine*, vol. xxviii., pp. 203—210.

We have previously stated that Zeals is now formed into a separate parish for both ecclesiastical and civil purposes.

In 1258 Richard de Seles was one of the four knights returned for the County of Wilts.

1292, Walter de Ailesbury had a grant of the manor of Over Seles from Edmund, Duke of Cornwall.

1361, Thomas Lord Berkeley, died; he married for his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir John Clivedon,[1] and by her had issue Sir John Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Bettisthorne, of Chadenwich, from which union descended the Berkeleys of Beverston, in Gloucestershire. Sir John Berkeley was born 1351 and died 1418.

1413, messuages in both Over Sells and Netherselles, as well as in Mere Woodlands, are named amongst the lands of William Lord Stourton, who died that year.

"1558 Sealys Aylesbury de manibus Regis et Reginæ amovendis. De manerio de Sealys Aylesbury quod fuit Caroli nuper Domini Stourton de felonià attincti ac Thomæ Chafyn, arm. liberando Michælis recorda 4 et 5 Phil et Mariæ Rotul 193. Ibidem de Situ Monasterii de Sealys Aylesbury. (Hoare, *Hund. of Mere*, p. 201.)

Domesday Book gives the earliest information we have of this manor:—

"Land of Gozelin Riveire.

"Gozelin Riveire holds SELE of the King. Almar held it in the time of King Edward and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate and 2 serfs; and there are 5 villans and 3 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 40 pence and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and 3 broad. The wood is half a mile long and as much broad. It was and is worth 30 shillings."

[1] The family of Clevedon was located at Zeals before the Chafyns.

"Land of Odo and other of the King's Thanes.

"Alvied holds SELA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate and there are 4 serfs and 8 villans and 9 bordars with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 3 shillings and 4 acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture. The wood is half a mile long and half a mile broad. It is worth 30 shillings."

The present area of Zeals is over 1500 acres, so the whole of the parish, as now constituted, could not have been included in the return. We find that the Duke of Cornwall at one time held lands here, so that—as at Mere—probably the Crown property was not assessed for "Dane geld." The mills have disappeared, and their site is not known. There is a stream between Zeals and Penselwood, and another at Wolverton, of sufficient volume to drive a mill, and probably one existed at each of these places. A wood, called Norwood, still exists of about the extent of one of those named, but of the other no trace is left.

1533. Thomas Chafyn had a grant of the parsonage and tithes of Mere for sixty years. Between this Thomas Chafyn and the Lord Stourton there was a deadly feud.

1550. Lord Stourton sent notice to Mr. Chafyn to give up possession of the demesne lands in Mere.

1551. Thomas Chafyn had a grant of 200 acres of land in Mere for twenty-one years from King Edward VI., when Lord Stourton and his agents forcibly seized Mr. Chafyn's sheep on the demesne lands of the manor of Mere, which were driven to Stourton House and impounded. On May 16th:—

"John Blandford, Richard Mackhill and eight others armed with weapons assaulted Leonard Chafyn, Thomas Horton and Robert Clemente beating, manassing and mis-entreating them; taking from them one ferratte, one iron barre, a bagge, a bottle, a purse conteyning ixs. in money and one plowme of feathers; and did also carry away the said Leonard Chafyn &c. against their will to the mansion house of Lord Stourton, where they were shut up in a prison in the house for some days and were afterwards released, July 12th. Other servants of Lord Stourton armed with weapons entered the demesne lands of Mere and took prisoner Thomas Hopkins shepherd to Mr. Chafyn and carried him to Stourton House and kept him in prison some days. August 12th. They again went to the folds of Mr. Chafyn and took 240 sheep which they drove to Lord Stourton's grounds and by his command proclaimed them in the markets as strayers and still detained them. August 22nd. Lord Stourton attended by his men armed entered the demesne and drove out 1000 sheep of Chafyn's and

impounded them. Mr. Chafyn served a replevy for their delivery in spite of which they were detained. August 24th. Lord Stourton and his servants entered the barley fields and carried away 40 loads of barley and innyd it. They further threatened the sayde T. Chafyn at any time to slaye, kill and hurt hym, hys sonnes or servaunts if they were taken upon the sayd demesne lands." (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, viii., 305.)

The explanation of these riotous proceedings is that Lord Stourton's father had a lease of the demesne lands of Mere in 1544 from King Henry VIII., which was confirmed. This led to a lawsuit with Mr. Chafyn, who was in possession of the said lands, and who claimed the same as a grant from the Duchy of Cornwall to him under another lease made by Prince Edward as Duke of Cornwall.

1553. Charles Lord Stourton had the lease of the manor of Mere renewed to him for forty years.

"He caused a barne of Thomas Chaffyn to bee sett on fyer by iij of his servantes; agaynst which Chaffyn for that he sayed yt was not doon withowte the knowledge of the saide Lorde Stourton or of some of his servantes, Lord Stourton tooke an action and recovered of him £100 damage for the payment of which he took owte of Chaffyn's pastures by force 1200 sheepe with the woll uppon their backes, all the oxen, kyne, horsses and mares that he coulde fynde in the said pastures. (Strype's *Historical Memorials.*)

The last of the Chafyns at Zeals was William Chafyn, Esq., who was Sheriff of Wilts 1685. He died 1695. His daughter Mary married John, son of Hugh Grove, of Chisenbury, Co. Wilts, which Hugh was beheaded at Exeter, 1655, *pro rege et lege*. The Zeals estate thus passed to the family of Grove, in whom it has since remained, its present owner being George Troyte Chafyn Grove, Esq.

William Chafyn, Esq., who died 1695, left two sons, who died *s.p.*

Rev. Richard Chafyn was Vicar of Mere from 1556 to 1586; Rev. Thomas Chafyn, D.D., from 1630 to 1645.

Charities.

In Mere churchyard is a tomb of the Ford family, who resided at Zeals. Their house was situated at the edge of the parish near what is now called "Ford's Water." They were Bristol merchants in the Russian trade, probably flax and hemp, which

were manufactured in this locality. On one compartment of the tomb is inscribed :—

"In Cœlo quies
James Ford
Son of John and Mary Ford
who died Nov. 6th, 1802
Aged 58 years,
and by his will he gave £100 for
an organ for the adjoining church
£10 for the Salisbury Infirmary
and £10 to the second poor of the
Hamlet of Zeals."

This was distributed in bread shortly after his death.

Zeals Church.

In 1220 Dean Wanda's Inventory mentions a chapel at Seles dedicated to St. Martin, and Mr. Batten, in his documentary history of Zeals, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 210, states that in 27 Elizabeth, 1585, "All that the Free Chapel with one fourth of an acre of land north of the Chapel situate in Zeals Clivedon," was granted to Edward Morrice and James Mayland from whom it came to the Chafyns. All traces of this chapel have disappeared, and there is no tradition as to its site.

The following appeal to the public was made in 1845, and the result was that a new Church was erected at Zeals Green. It was, like its predecessor, dedicated to St. Martin.

"Proposal for the erection of a Chapel of Ease, Parsonage House, and School on Zeals Green, Wilts, estimated cost about £3000.

"Zeals is a hamlet of Mere, a poor manufacturing town in the south-western part of the county of Wilts. The benefice is a vicarage of the small value of £200 per annum under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury.

"The population of the parish is about 3200, for the most part in great poverty. The poor-rate during the last year amounted to more than £2000. In respect of Church accommodation it is believed that the parish of Mere, with its hamlets, is one of the most destitute in the diocese of Salisbury, affording church room for less than one fifth of its inhabitants.

"The population of the hamlet of Zeals, where it is proposed to erect the Chapel of Ease, amounts to nearly 600 souls, distant, for the most part, from their parish Church between two and three miles.

"The Chapel is intended to accommodate 300 persons, the whole of the sittings being free and unappropriated, and a gallery may be hereafter added to accommodate 50 more persons.

"The cost of the edifice, with its fences, conveyance of site, &c., will be £1990, exclusive of the repair-fund of £5 per cent. on the outlay, and of the endowment, which it is hoped may be principally supplied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, into whose hands the great tithes will eventually fall.

"It is proposed to erect a National School for the education of the poor children of the district forthwith, and as soon as the necessary funds can be raised, a house of residence for the officiating minister; the former will cost about £200, towards which the Committee of Council and other Public Boards will probably contribute £100, the latter £800, towards which the Church Union Society of the Diocese of Salisbury has given £100 and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may be expected, as soon as they have funds at their disposal, to contribute £400 [*Then follows a list of subscriptions, amounting to* £2335 4*s.* 6*d.*]

The Church was designed by Messrs. Scott & Moffatt, and executed by Mr. C. Kirk, of Sleaford, the builder of the Martyr's Memorial in Oxford. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury on the 14th May, 1846.

The first stone was laid on the 11th September, 1845, on a site presented by His Grace the Duke of Somerset, and bore the following inscription :—

"In honorem
Dei Omnipotentis, Sanctissimæ et Individuæ Trinitatis
Ecclesiæ Sancti Martini in Zeals
Angularis hicce lapis positus est
Anno Salutis MDCCCXLV.
Opus benedicat Deus per Jesum Christum."

The Church is in the Decorated style, and is built of stone quarried in the neighbourhood with dressings of Bath Oolite. The seats are "free and unappropriated for ever." It affords accommodation for three hundred persons.

The cost of the edifice with its fences, conveyance of site, &c., was about £2000. In 1876 Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove spent nearly £1000 in the erection of a spire, the addition of six bells, an organ, and outlay on the roof and chancel.

Wolverton Hole

is an artificial cavern, excavated for the purpose of quarrying the greensand stone, which is admirably adapted for building. Tradition says that that used about Mere Church was obtained from this source, but the amount of stone of this character there used would

only account for a small portion of the quantity which was extracted here. The workings extend underground to a considerable distance; the exact extent cannot at present be accurately ascertained, many of the compartments being filled with the *debris* which has accumulated from the process of quarrying. The roof is supported by pillars hewn out of the natural formation. From the entrance to the end of the workings, now accessible, must be at least 200 yards.

Overseers of the Poor.

[Originally only two were appointed, but from 1794 to 1895 there were invariably three, one for each of the tithings—the Town, Woodlands, and Zeals.]

1577	Thomas Watts and Thomas Aborrowe
1601	Xpofer Awbrey
1603	George Abbott
1607	Willm̃ Guyre of Seales Willm̃ Stevens of Meere towne
1608	John Watts and Thomas fforward
1610	Edward fforward and Thomas Cowley
1612	George Crabbe and John Snooke
1613	Jesp. Coward and Willm̃ Clement
1614	Thomas ffoster and Willm̃ Kendoll
1615	Thomas fforde and John Bowyer
1616	Thomas Bower and John Hewett
1617	Robt. Clem^{t} and John Crompe
1618	Leon'de Snoke and James Morren
1619	John Clem^{t} and John Martyn
1620	Thomas Cowley sen^{r} and Thomas Cowley, jun.
1621	W^{m} fforward
1622	Edward ffisher and John fford
1623	Wolston Illing and Thomas Smith
1624	Robte fforward and John Ball
1625	Robte Pitman and Xpofer Togood
1626	Thomas ffoster and John Joupe
1627	James Gamlin and Henry Bourn
1628	Robte Ollyver and John Glover
1629	John Kendoll and Richard Swift
1630	Thomas Cowley shoomaker Willm̃ Hewitt Lynnen wever
1631	John Bower gent and Thomas ffoster senior
1632	Willm̃ Baron gent and Thomas Barter
1633	Willm̃ Bishopp gent Robt. Goldisbrough gent.
1634	Henry Tilston and Willm̃ Clement
1635	Wolston Illing Moses Wilkins Linen weaver
1636	Henry Clarke and Richard ffisher
1637	Jespar Bannisters and Robte Bannisters
1639	Nicholas Kendoll Christofer Smart
1640	Willm̃ Havell Emanuell Stevens
1643	John Clement Richard Shore

	Town.	Woodlands.	Zeals.
1794	Stephen Sly	Joseph Hawkins	William Charlton
1795	James Fry	John Toogood	Charles Burfitt
1796	Aaron Dewdney	Edmund Dowding	James Ford
1797	James Burfitt	John Phillips	Robert Cross

1798	Thomas Maidment	John Ford	Robert Cross
1799	Richard Coleman	John Toogood	Charles Burfitt
1800	Aaron Dewdney	Stephen Sly	Robert Cross
1801	Edmund Ford	Richard Taylor	Wm Forward
1802	Willm Harding	John Merryweather	Wm Forward
1803	Wm Wickham	John Merryweather	Richd. Charlton
1804	Thos. Maidment	Jos^{h}. Maidment	Robert Cross
1805	James Lander	Edward Norris	Robert Cross
1806	Thos. Moore	Thos. Taylor	W^{m}. Charlton
1807	Albin Butt	James Coward	John Burfitt
1808	Aaron Dewdney	Thos. Maidment	W^{m}. Forward
1809	W^{m}. Harding	John Lander	W^{m}. Hockey
1810	John Jones	John Phillips	William Hockey
1811	W^{m}. Wickham	Jno Phillips	W^{m}. Hockey
1812	Aaron Dewdeney	John Merryweather	John Burfitt
1813	Thomas Hinton	John White	Richard Charlton
1814	John Jupe	Thomas Taylor	William Charlton
1815	Robert Cross	Joseph Maidment	John Burfitt
1816	James Burfitt	Thomas Maidment	William Forward
1817	James Lander	Henry Jupe	Rd. Charlton
1818	John Mitchell	Thomas Mathews	William Charlton
1819	John White	John Phillips	John Burfitt
1820	John Burfitt	Harry Herrington	Robert White
1821	William Wickham	Edward Merryweather	John Burfitt
1822	William Wickham	Richard Mitchell	Robert White
1823	Samuel Card	Charles Burfitt	William Charlton
1824	Aaron Dewdney	Joseph Maidment	John Burfitt
1825	James Cousins	John Toogood	Thos. Forward
1826	John Lander	Thos. Coleman	William Smith
1827	Charles Card	John Wadlow	Isaac Charlton
1828	John Curtis	Robert Penny Brine	Robert Hill
1829	James Ford	Henry Jupe, Jr.	John Rose Lamperd
1830	James Lander	John Jupe	Joseph Read
1831	Matthew Maidment	Thos. Maidment	Benjamin Parfitt
1832	John Coward	William Mathews	John Gifford
1833	James Dowding	William Keeping	Giles Forward
1834	Thos. Standerwick	Henry Jupe	John Card Green
1835	James Down	George Perrett	Isaiah Withey
1836	Thos. Standerwick	James Perman Maidment	William Forward
1837	Uriah Cross	John Ayles	Philip Markey
1838	James Moore	Thomas Maidment	George Maggs
1839	Harry Wadlow	Charles Curtis	Joseph Read
1840	Christopher Rose	John Phillips, Sen.	John Lampard
1841	John Ford	William Down	Martin Charlton
1842	Hugh Cross	Ambrose Butt	William Smith
1843	Michael Baverstock	Edmund Lander	Christopher Rose
1844	Charles Phillips	Mrs. Tabitha Toogood	John Hartgill
1845	Charles Coward	George Perrett	Robert White
1846	Edwin Thompson	William Pike	Henry Hart
1847	Ropert Dowding	William Keates	William Smith
1848	Charles Jupe	Thomas Herrington	Charles Read
1849	John Curtis	Thomas Jupe	Martin Charlton
1850	John Harding	Richard Mitchell	Isaiah Withey
1851	James Ayles	Walter Snook	John Wickham
1852	James Webb	Peter Maidment	Charles Burpitt

1853	Stephen Welch	Giles Jupe	William White
1854	Edward Paul Mitchell	John Phillips	William White
1855	Edward Paul Mitchell	John Phillips	William White
1856	Charles Lander	Thomas Jupe	William White
1857	Charles Lander	Thomas Jupe	Christopher Rose
1858	Edgar Lander	Giles Jupe	John White
1859	Caleb Curtis	Thomas Herrington	Christopher Rose
1860	Charles Jupe	John Phillips	Christopher Rose
1861	Thomas Henry Baker	Richard Mitchell	Christopher Rose
1862	Edward Paul Mitchell	William Mitchell	John White
1863	Edward Paul Mitchell	William Mitchell	John White
1864	John Harding	Thomas Jupe	John White
1865	Charles Lander	Giles Jupe	Christopher Rose
1866	James Lander	William Mitchell	
1867	Walter Snook	Barnaby Herrington	Christopher Rose
1868	Thomas Standerwick	Henry Lander	
1869	George Athoe	William Perrett	John Hartgill
1870	George Athoe	William Perrett	
1871	George Athoe	William Perrett	
1872–1873	William Thomas Standerwick	John Thomas Mitchell	Joseph Green
1874	Joseph Ball	John Thomas Mitchell	Joseph Green
1875–1876	Joseph Ball	Barnaby Herrington	Richard White
1877–1878	Charles Read	John Jupe	Richard White
1879–1880	Robert Goldsbrough	Barnaby Herrington	John White
1881–1884	James Down	Barnaby Herrington	Joseph Green
1885	Henry Wickham	William Sidney White	Richard White
1886	Edwin Bracher	William Sidney White	Richard White
1887	William Hacker	Clarence E. Rutter	John White
1888–1889	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	John White
1890–1892	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	Arthur Rabbits White
1893	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	William John Steeds White
1894	Thomas Standerwick	Sidney Day	William John Steeds White
1895	Thomas Standerwick	Edwin Bracher	William John Steeds White
1896	Thomas Standerwick	Sidney Day	
1897	Edwin Bracher	Sidney Day	

APPENDIX.

A.—The Holy Loaf.

The Holy Bread has nothing sacramental in its nature. It is used in the manner of the love feasts of the early Church, as a symbol

of the fellowship and brotherly love which should exist among all who are of the household of faith. Its distribution was once almost universal in Western Christendom, and prevailed to some extent among the Greeks. The holy bread was sometimes carried home by those who received it. It seems to have been held to be a religious duty to take holy bread every Sunday. The distribution of the *panis benedictus* was practised in every Church throughout the land. In the Constitutions of Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1252 it was decreed that the parishioners should provide the holy loaf every Sunday.

The holy bread was ordinary leavened bread, cut into small pieces, blessed, and given to the people after mass.

The formula for the blessing of holy bread was, in English :—

"Oh Lord Jesus Christ, the bread of angels, the living bread of eternal life, deign to bless this bread as thou didst bless the five loaves in the desert, that all who eat thereof may receive from thence health of body and soul."—*Antiquary*, vol. xvii., p. 192.

B.—Smoke Farthings.

In some manors, formerly belonging to religious houses, there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient Peter's Pence, by the name of smoke money. The Bishop of Lincoln, anno 1444, issued out his commission "Ad levandum le Smoke Farthings, &c."

Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of 6*d.* yearly to the sheriff, called Smoke Silver. Pat. 4, Ed. 6. Smoke Silver and Smoke Penny are to be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a modus in lieu of tithe wood (Jacobs' *Law Dictionary*). The word Fumage has sometimes been used for Smoke Money, a customary payment for every house that had a chimney (Jacobs' *Law Dictionary*).

Warrant to the Steward of Mere, 1625.

[From Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, *Addenda*, p. 2.]

"Wm Whitaker Steward of Mere by the Prince his Counsell &c.

"Whereas we are given to understand that his Maties services w^th^in ye Manno^r^ and hundred of Meere, in the countie of Wiltes, for want of a Steward to keepe

Courts there, is nowe neglected (by reason that the right hono^{ble} William Lo Pembrooke hath assigned the same office to Sr James Fullerton Knight,) Theis are therefore to appoint and aucthorise yow William Whittaker esquier foorthwth to keepe such Courts for his Mat^{s} service wthin the said Manno^{r} and hundred as heretofore hath bin usuell, and soe from tyme to tyme hereafter untill further order shalbe taken therein. Receavinge suche yearelie allowance and fees as hath heretofore bin incident and belonginge to the said office, And in soe doinge this shalbe your warr^{t}. From Readinge this 24 November 1625.

" Yo^{r} verie loveinge Freinds

" To our verie lovinge freinde (signed) Tho. Savage
William Whittaker, Esqr. Henry Hobarte
Jo. Walter Ja. Fullerton.
Tho Trevor
Wal. Pye "

Warrant and Survey in 1650.

[From Hoare's *Modern Wilts, Hund. of Mere*, p. 142.]

The following warrant was issued to the Bailiff of Mere during the Commonwealth :—

" By virtue of a Commission to us directed from the Trustees authorised by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament for the Sale of Hundreds, Manors and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince in pursuance of the said Act. Wee doe hereby require you the Bailiffe of this Mannor to sum'on and warn 24 of the ablest Tennants of the said Mannor to appear before us at a Court of Survey to be holden upon Tuesday, the 25th of this present month, by 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the usual Court House, then and there to receive such further order and direction as shall be thought fit in that behalfe.

" Hereof you are not to fail.

" Given under our hands and seals the 20th day of June 1650.

" Hercules Langrig
" William Exbery
" John Fisk."

" To William Baron, Bayliffe of the Manor abovesaid, as to his Deputy. These."

1650. October 4th. A Survey of the Hundred of Mere, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stewart, Prince of Wales, as of the Duchy of Cornwall :—

" All the hundred court and bailey wick, with rents, profits commodities &c. value *communibus annis* £16. leases under the seal of the Duchy to Thomas Fisher, ex'or of Thomas Carey esq^{r} dec'd which Mr. Fisher has appointed Rich^{d}. Greene gent to be Steward, and Willm Baron gent to be bailiff of the same hundred. Presented—that the appointments are void, as the letters patent were granted since March 26, 1641."

Note.—This survey is very long; it gives the names of the

tenants, leasehold, copyhold, &c., the lands or tenements they held, the customs of the manor, &c.

Copyholders.—Henry, William, and Thomas Foster, William, Helen, and Lionel Baron. Widows hold by widowhood and chastity.

The manor is valued as follows :—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profits of fairs and markets	7	13	4
Reserved rents on leaseholders	33	6	11
Sum total of profits	£41	0	3

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent of free and copyholders	105	12	5½
Improvement of copyhold estates for lives per annum	782	15	8
Total of future improvements per annum	£888	8	1½

Fines on the manor valued in gross at £640.

Survey of Mere Farm and demesne :—

Total of acres, 628*a.* 2*r.*

Improveable value £314 7*s.* 4*d.*

Enclosure of Commons.

In the churchwardens' book is the following entry, dated 1637, relating to the measure and allotment of commons at Mere, but although the work appears to have been done, no action was taken to enclose them till the enclosure at the beginning of this century :—

"About the moneth of ffebruary in the Thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our sovraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland, King, defender of the ffaith &c. Annoq in 1637. The Princes Comons belonging to his highness Manne of Meere in the Countie of Wilts were all exactly measured by the commandment of Sir Charles Herbert and Sir David Cunnyngham knights two of the Princes Comissioners sent downe for that purpose. And found to be about Six hundred Akers. Whereof was reserved for the Princes owne use the Thirde pte thereof being about Two hundred akers. That is to say Att Mabourne hill ffower score akers then inclosed into one close for the Prince. Att Knowle Threescore and three akers likewise then inclosed. All Haycroft being Thirteen akers and likewise then inclosed for the Princes use. And alsoe ffortie akers at Whitehill was then appoyted by the said Comissioners to be taken in and inclosed at the charge

of the parish of Meere for the onlie proper use and benefitt of the poore there for ever. And there was likewise then taken in by the said Comissioners about ffyve akers at Mabourne hill and lett to ffrancis Chafyn gen. by the said Comissioners. And then likewise inclosed at pte of the charges of the said ffrauncis Chafyn. All the residue of the said 600 akers is allowed as Comon for the Princes highnes Tennts of his said Manno^{r} and others that have right of Comon there.

Penance in 1815.

In the Consistorial Court of Sarum—Coleman *v.* Coleman.

"In pursuance of the Judgment of the Court obtained in this case, the defendant Thomas Coleman butcher of Mere in this county, who had falsely and maliciously traduced the character of Mrs. Anna Coleman, the plaintiff's wife, appeared and performed penance before the congregation in the parish church of Mere aforesaid, on Sunday the 10th instant, by repeating the following words. 'Whereas I, Thomas Coleman, have spoken and uttered certain reproachful words, tending to defame Anna the wife of Harry Coleman, and to the injury of her good name and character, therefore I do now solemnly declare, that such words were unadvisedly, wickedly, falsely and slanderously, by me spoken of her, and I do ask pardon of God and man, and of the said Anna Coleman for the same.'" [December, 1815.]

Hicks Beach.

In 1789 Michael Hicks Beach, Esq., lived at Mere, in the house next the private residence of Mr. Walton. The family of Beach was settled at Warminster many years. Robert Beche, of Warminster, made his will 1519. William, his son, married Jane Adlam, of Brixton Deverell, and his successors are described as of Brixton Deverell till after the middle of the seventeenth century. Thomas Beach, of Keevil and Fittleton, married a sister of James Harding, of Mere. He died 1753, and Mrs. Beach, 1735, aged 41. They had a son, William Beach, of Netheravon, who was born at Mere, 1719, and whose daughter, Henrietta Maria, married Michael Hicks, of Beverston Castle and Williamstrip Park, Co. Gloucester, who assumed the name and arms of Beach in addition to those of Hicks by Royal Sign Manual, 1790. This was the great grandfather of the present Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.

The Willoughby Family.

Although not resident in this parish till after the sale of the

manor of West Knoyle, yet several of its members are buried in the Church. William Willoughby, of Zeals, died 1752, and Virgin, his wife, 1737. Their residence was situated at Long Cross, Zeals, the site of which is still called "Willoughby's." It was pulled down about forty years since.

Richard Willoughby, who sold the manor and estate of West Knoyle to Henry Hoare, Esq., about 1736, is supposed to be the person mentioned by Fielding (in *Tom Jones*) as Justice Willoughby, of Knoyle. A branch of this family lived at Silton, Dorset.

1655. William Willoughby, of Knoyle, Esquire, was one of the prisoners committed for trial for taking part in the rising when Hugh Grove and Col. Penruddocke were beheaded. Willoughby was acquitted. He was then over 70 years of age.

Grant of Garden at Mere to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.[1]

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Edmundus clare memorie Ricardi Regis Alemannie[2] filius et comes Cornubie de dimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus deo et Ecclesie beate Marie Nouarum Sarum Decano et Capitulo loci eiusdem et eorum successoribus, unum Gardinum et paruam croftam cum suis pertinentiis una cum molendino ad molendum cortices in villa de Mere pro quibus Gilbertus le Vynour et Willelmus le Bakere tenentes dictum gardinum cum crofta predicta et molendino predicto aliquo tempore annuatim viginti tres solidos soluere consueuerunt. Que quidem Gardinum et crofta iacent iuxta mansum dicti Decani illius ecclesie Rectoris ex parte Australi, habendum et tenendum predictis ecclesie et Decano et Capitulo predictum Gardinum cum

"Know all men present and to come that we Edmund, son of Richard of sacred memory King of Germany and Earl of Cornwall have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of New Sarum, to the Dean and Chapter of the same place and to their successors one garden and small croft with their belongings, and also a mill for grinding corn in the ville of Mere for which Gilbert le Vynour and William le Bakere, once tenants of the said garden, croft and mill were accustomed to pay twenty-three shillings annually. Which said garden and croft lie adjacent to the house of the said Dean, Rector of that Church, on the south side. The said Church and Dean and Chapter to have

[1] Mr. A. R. Malden, Chapter Clerk, has kindly furnished a copy of this deed, which is preserved among the records of the Dean and Chapter in the Muniment Room of Salisbury Cathedral.

[2] Edmund was known as "Edmund of Almaine," and possibly the scribe, accustomed to associate the title with him, inserted the word "Alemannie," instead of "Romanorum," the title of his father Richard.

crofta predicta et molendino predicto cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, Ita tamen quod aliud molendinum praeterquam ad cortices conterendum ibidem non erigatur. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et carte nostre confirmatione predicti Decanus et Capitulum anniuersarium nostrum in ecclesia sua predicta annuatim celebrabunt, et et (*sic*) propriam historiam de sancto Edmundo Confessore in suis festis facient in eadem ecclesia sua imperpetuum decantare secundum quod in scripto cirographato inter nos inde confecto plenius continetur. Et nos predictus Edmundus heredes et successores nostri, predictum gardinum cum crofta predicta et molendino predicto et aliis pertinentiis suis supradictis predictis Ecclesie Decano et Capitulo pro predicti anniuersarii nostri celebratione, et historie predicte decantatione imperpetuum contra omnes homines mortales Warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus. Ut autem hec nostra donatio concessio et carte nostre confirmatio rata et stabilis imperpetuum perseueret presentem cartam sigilli nostri munimine roborauimus Hiis testibus Dominis Rogero de Moeles Henrico Tyeys Willelmo de Sancto Martino Petro de la Stane Ricardo de Coleshulle Henrico de Sottebroke militibus Domino Rogero de Drayton magistro Ricardo de Sottewelle Waltero de Walhop et multis aliis."

and to hold the said garden with the said croft and the said mill with all their belongings in pure and perpetual alms for ever. Provided, however, that another mill, besides that for grinding corn be not erected there. For this donation, grant, and confirmation of our charter, the said Dean and Chapter shall yearly observe our anniversary in their said Church, and shall cause to be sung the Story of St. Edmund the Confessor in their Church on their festivals for ever as is more fully stated in the deed concluded between us. And we the said Edmund our heirs and successors will for ever, against all mortal men warrant, acquit and defend, the said garden, with the said croft and said mill and other their belongings, to the said Church, Dean and Chapter in return for the perpetual celebration of our anniversary and the singing of the said Story: and that this our donation grant and confirmation of our charter may stand sure and firm for ever, we have strengthened this present charter by the defence of our seal. These being witnesses Roger de Melles (?); Henry Tyeys; William de St. Martin; Peter de la Stane; Richard de Coleshull; Henry de Sottebroke; Knights; Roger de Drayton; Master Richard de Sottewelle; Walter de Wallop and many others."

Tithes at Deverel.

(Osmund Reg., fo. 52, p. 354 of Jones' ed.)

"De Mera.

"A.D. 1199. Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Stephanus Sci Swithuni et Guido de Sudwic divina permissione dicti priores salutem in Vero Salutari Mandatum domini papæ in hæc verba suscepimus.

"Innocentius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis de Hyda Sci Swithuni et de Sudwik prioribus in Winton diocesi constitutis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilectus filius, Sarum decanus transmissa nobis querimonia intimavit quod Cenomanensis ecclesia quasdam minutas decimas de

dominico apud Deverel, ad ecclesiam suam de Mera rationabiliter pertinentes, illicite detinet et reddere contradicit. Quocirca discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus vocatis ad presentiam vestram qui fuerint evocandi, et auditis hinc inde propositis, quod canonicum fuerit appellatione postposita, judicatis et faciatis quod judicaveritis firmiter observari. Nullis litteris veritati et justitiæ prejudicantibus a sede apostolica impetratis quod si omnes hiis exequendis interesse nequiveritis, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat Laterani xiv kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno secundo."

"Harum literarum auctoritate cum sufficienter citati essent Cenomanensis ecclesiæ episcopus et capitulum, ut coram nobis compararent, decano Sarum super decimis predictis responsuri et juri parituri, nec per se vel per sufficientem responsalem sui presentiam facerent, communicato tandem prudentium virorum consilio predictum decanum Sarum in predictarum decimarum possessionem causa rei servandæ, judici fecimus; in quarum possessione cum fere per annum idem decanus fuisset, ita ut ad anni completionem tantum tres septimanæ defuissent; accedens ad nos Wimundus de Deverell predictorum episcopi et capituli procurator pro eisdem cautionem de stando judicio ecclesiæ præstitit juraturam et sic predictarum decimarum possessionem liberam et integram recepit. Postea vero die certo partibus prefixo, idem W. contra juramentum suum temere venire non formidans judicio nostro stare in judicio contumaciter recusavit. Nos igitur assidentibus nobis interim viris discretis quia jam annus et multo amplius a tempore primæ missionis fuerat elapsus predicto decano pro secundo de cetero earundem decimarum possessionem excusa tertii conjudicis nostri absentia, adjudicavimus proprietatis tantummodo questione predictis episcopo et capitulo reservata. Ne igitur hæc quæ, auctoritate apostolica qua functi sumus, acta sunt, futuris temporibus in dubium devocari, presentis testimonio notitiæ nostræ duximus significanda.

"Valete."

[Note.—The illustrations of the Chapel at Woodlands and of the Ship Inn are from photographs specially taken by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Vicar of Mere.]

ADDENDA.

The Almshouses at Zeals.

William Chafyn Grove, Esq., who died 1865, endowed almshouses

for four old people, which were erected at Over Zeals shortly after his death. On a tablet inserted in the wall is inscribed:—

"To the Memory of
His Mother
These Alms Houses were Erected and Endowed by
William Chafyn Grove,
A.D. 1865.
'Blessed is the man that considereth the poor,
the Lord will deliver him in
time of trouble.' *Psalm* xli."

There is a Congregational Chapel with British School attached, and also a Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Zeals.

The Manor House at Zeals is an ancient structure, but was considerably enlarged by the late Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, the last owner.

Errata.

p. 289—line 4 from bottom, *for* A. Voss *read* W. A. Voss.

p. 318—lines 6 and 7 from bottom are not an extract from the registers, but a note made by T. H. B. on the entries in the register at that period.

p. 225.—At the beginning of these notes it is stated that Mere is bounded on the east by Maiden Bradley. It should be on the north and north-east.

Wilts Obituary.

The Rev. John Shearme Thomas, s. of the Rev. F. W. Thomas, of Parkham, Devon, born Sept. 19th, 1835. Entered Marlborough, Feb., 1848, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, in 1855, where he took his degree—B.A., 1859; M.A., 1861. He was ordained deacon, 1861, and priest (Sarum), 1866. Became Assistant-Master at Marlborough, 1859, and Bursar, 1860. He married, first, Emily Anna, d. of Canon Reginald Smith, Rector of W. Stafford, Dorset, and secondly, a daughter of Dean Farrar. Died Sept. 26th, 1897, aged 62. Buried at Preshute.

Closely connected with the government of the college for nearly half-a-century, consulted and relied upon by three successive Head-Masters in all emergencies, he lived to see the school, which, when he first took office as Bursar, was £40,000 in debt, emerge from all its difficulties and assume by degrees the position which it now holds among the great public schools of England—a position in no small degree due to the great business capacity which for thirty-seven years he devoted untiringly to its advancement. "Marlburians," said *The Times*, "will never forget his services to the school, and his death will cause universal regret in their ranks." "Since Arnold's," said Dean Bradley, "no death has ever left such a gap in any public school." This was shown at the funeral, which was conducted by three successive Head-Masters of the college, and was attended by some two thousand persons.

But though the best part of his life and abilities was given to the making of Marlborough, his abounding activity found vent also in county business —and from the first formation of the County Council he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, of which he became the Chairman in 1896—taking from the first a very prominent part in the work of the Council. In politics, as in everything else, he was nothing if not strenuous, and at election times he fought most valiantly, not to say fiercely, for the Liberal party. The story told of him, that, when a boy at Marlborough, he went in, "last wicket," in a match when fifty-one runs were required to win, and kept up his wicket with dogged determination against professional bowling for an hour, making only one run, whilst his captain made the other fifty, is characteristic of the whole history of his life. Those who knew him best knew most of the influence for good which as boy and man he exercised on those around him. He died—as he had lived—in harness.

The *Marlburian*, No. 504, Nov. 4th, 1897, contains the fullest account of his life and work, consisting of the following contributions by different writers:—"In Memoriam" notices, with portrait, by R. Bosworth Smith and "An Old Colleague"; Letter from the Dean of Westminster; "Recollections of the Bursar," by H. Clayton; Poem, by "B." [A. H. Beesley]; and "The Bursar's Funeral," (from the *Marlborough Times*). Other obit.

notices, *Times*, Sept. 28th; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th; *Marlborough Times*, Oct. 2nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Nov., 1897.

William Charles Hitchcock, of Conock House, died Nov. 2nd, 1897, aged 79. Buried at All Cannings. Well known and much respected. He came of a family which numbered among its members in former years many of the large farmers of Wilts. He was the third son of Simon Pile Hitchcock, of All Cannings, and before he came to reside at Conock, occupied a farm at Everley. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 4th, 1897.

Rev. Henry Theodore Cavell, aged 72. Died at Weymouth, June 24th, 1897. St. Bees, 1847. Deacon, 1849. Priest, 1850. Curate of St. Clement, Ipswich, 1849—51; St. Helen, Ipswich, 1851—57; St. Michael, Stockwell, 1857—60; first Vicar of St. James, Bath, 1861—71; St. Jude, Southwark, 1871—76; Rector of Burnsall, Yorks, 1876—77; Vicar of Gresley, Derby, 1877—82; St. Paul, Poole, 1882—87; Staverton, Wilts, 1888 until he resigned in 1897.

The Rev. Edward Slater Browne. Died Sept. 9th, aged about 67. Buried at Cholderton. Being found drowned, apparently by accident, in a well at Cholderton, where he resided. Worcester Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1852, M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1854. Priest, 1855, by Bp. of Rochester. Curate Holy Trinity, Halstead; Newton-on-Ouse, Yorks; Perpetual Curate of St. John Baptist, Purbrook, Hants; Curate of Warminster; Vicar of St. Katherine's, Savernake, 1863—78; Sub-Dean of Sarum, 1882—87; Canon and Prebendary of Sarum, 1888. A man of considerable abilities. Known as a preacher in the Salisbury neighbourhood, who, until his later years were clouded by domestic losses, ill-health, and failure of eyesight, did good work in the diocese.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 17th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Oct.; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

Capt. Henry George Hunt-Grubbe, 9th and 48th Regts., of Eastwell, Potterne, s. of Thomas Hunt-Grubbe, born, 1838, married Ada Letitia, 3rd d. of Charles Wyndham, Esq., of Wans, died June 17th, 1897, aged 58. Buried at Potterne. Much respected by all who knew him. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 24th, 1897.

Capt. Ernlé Warriner, of 64, Holland Park, late of 16th Lancers, died Nov. 24th, 1896, aged 77.

J. H. Foley. Born at Trowbridge, Dec. 7th, 1847. Died, aged 49, 1897. Buried in Trowbridge Cemetery. The son of John Graham Foley, he took the leading part in the auctioneers' business of Foley, Son, & Mundy, and was much identified with the business and social life of Trowbridge, where his loss was greatly felt. Obit. notice in *Wiltshire Chronicle*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, July 8th, 1897.

Capt. Thomas Price Gratrex. Known in sporting circles as "The Badger." Died May, 1897, and was buried at Corsham, where he had lived for some years. A mighty hunter, *Bailey's Magazine* for July, 1897, contains an article on him by the Hon. F. Lawley, with process portrait. *Devizes Gazette*, July 8th, 1897.

Richard Higgins. Born July 1st, 1815. Died June 24th, 1894. He was the son of poor parents—William and Sarah Higgins, of Everley, and began life as an apprentice in a general shop at Ludgershall. By his industry and energy he raised himself from one position to another until he became city traveller to the large lace firm of Fisher & Co., and on the death of Mr. Fisher he began business on his own account. A man of fine physique, of high character and great enterprise, the firm which he founded—that of Messrs. Higgins, Eagle, & Co., of Cannon St., London, met with much success, and in the latter part of his life he purchased "The Oaks," near Epsom, formerly well known as a residence of the Earls of Derby. He died in London, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery.

Samuel Parker, J.P., died April 5th, 1897, aged 58 years. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born at Warminster, he lived almost all his life at Salisbury, and had been a member of the Town Council since 1880. He was Mayor in 1888-89, and became Alderman in 1894. A Wesleyan and Liberal Unionist. Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, April 10th, and *Wilts County Mirror*, April 9th, 1897.

Personal Notices.

The Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes, Judge of the High Court of Justice. *Devizes Gazette*, July 1st, 1897.

The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert. *Daily Mail*, Aug. 3rd, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

"Parson Gale." *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1897, pp. 358—364, contains an article entitled "Requiescat," which, although no names are mentioned, those familiar with Pewsey Vale will have no difficulty in recognising as a sketch of the late Vicar of Milton Lilborne. It deals with him as a sportsman, a magistrate, and a clergyman, and tells marvellous stories of him in each capacity—stories which certainly smack more of the eighteenth than of the nineteenth century, and yet may very well be true. In the article, however, justice is hardly done to the sterling worth and great good-heartedness which underlay the eccentricities for which he was famous, and the style in which the stories are told, with its somewhat irritating straining after humour, is not worthy of the very picturesque subject on which the writer is discoursing.

W. H. Fox Talbot, LL.D., F.R.S. A notice of his discovery of photography appears in the *Building News*, June, 18th, 1897, accompanying a drawing of the new chancel which it is proposed to add to Lacock Church in his memory.

Canon Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Bart. A long notice of Sir James as Vicar of Warminster from 1859 to his resignation in 1897, and of the wonderful series of institutions which he has been instrumental in setting on foot in that town, appeared in the *Warminster Journal* and was reproduced in the *Devizes Gazette*, June 3rd, 1897.

Biographical Notices of one hundred and thirty persons connected with Wiltshire who have died since 1850 are contained in Vol. II. (I. to Q.) of *Modern English Biography*, 1897, edited by F. Boase, many of whom are noticed in an article in *Devizes Gazette*, May 20th, 1897.

Henry Lawes, the musician. An article on him occurs in *Temple Bar Magazine*, Aug., 1896.

Process Portraits.

Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice. *Country Life Illustrated*, July 17th. With the Marquis of Waterford, *The Lady*, Oct. 21st; *The Gentlewoman*, Oct. 23rd; *Lady's Realm*, Dec., 1897.

Miss Fawcett. *The Queen*, July 17th, 1897.

Sidney Richard Olivier (s. of Canon Dacres Olivier, of Wilton), and Miss E. M. Hodgson (Mrs. S. R. Olivier). *The Gentlewoman*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

George Lopes (s. of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, of Sandridge Park) and the Hon. Ernestine Lopes, d. of Lord Ludlow of Heywood. *Lady's Realm*, Oct.; *Gentlewoman*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs (of Stockton). *Black and White*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

A. Whitehead (Mayor of Salisbury), Mrs. A. Whitehead; J. M. Swayne (Mayor of Wilton); and the late Earl of Pembroke. Appear on a sheet with a portrait of the Queen, and "The Site of Constable's picture of Salisbury Cathedral," as "*The Diamond Jubilee Pictorial Supplement*" of the *Salisbury and Wilton Times*, June, 1897.

H. G. Gregory, J.P. *Salisbury Times*, June 18th, 1897.

Sir J. D. Astley, the late, statuette of. *St. Paul's*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

J. M. Hayden, tenor in Salisbury Cathedral choir. Notice and portrait in *Sunday Companion*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

Charles George Wyatt, head of the firm of Keynes, Williams, & Co., nurserymen, of Salisbury. Notice and portrait in *Gardener's Magazine*, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, July 16th, 1897.

Mrs. White (Mayoress of Wilton), *Gentlewoman*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

Recent Wiltshire Books and Articles.

The Popular History of Old & New Sarum. By T. J. Northy. Salisbury: published by the "*Wiltshire County Mirror and Express*" Co., Ltd., 1897. 8vo. Cloth. Pps. viii., 348, xxviii. [Price to subscribers, a list of whose names and addresses is given at the end, 2*s.* 6*d.*] Printed first in the *Wiltshire County Mirror and Express* in instalments from April 5th, 1895, to Sept. 25th, 1896. Now revised with many additions.

This book at once deserves notice and disarms criticism. As a well-conceived attempt to make the facts of the history of the capital of our county known and popular to its citizens, and to Wiltshiremen, it deserves notice and praise in these columns. On the other hand, the circumstances under which it was written—as a series of articles in a Salisbury newspaper—have militated against its being regarded as a learned and finished literary effort. The writer, who has written a "History of Exeter," and is a well-known journalist on the staff of the "*Wiltshire County Mirror & Express*," appears to have set before himself three objects, which he has very fairly successfully accomplished. First, he seems to have studied that invaluable mine of wealth, the *History of Old and New Sarum*, by Robert Benson and Henry Hatcher, which is alike too ponderous and too inaccessible for the general reader. Secondly, he has gleaned from the journalistic resources at his command many interesting facts in the modern history of Salisbury since 1843, when Benson & Hatcher's work was published. Thirdly, from the materials before-mentioned, and others, he has constructed a history of the city in a thoroughly popular style. Though but few references are given, there are signs that Mr. Northy has tried to read round his subject in order to give his readers the best and latest

information on certain points. Such, for instance, are his references to General Pitt-Rivers' paper on "Excavations in Wansdyke," and others in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, and the works of Mr. E. T. Stevens, Canon Rich Jones, and the Rev. C. A. Lane. He seems, too, to have made good use of the facts in that trustworthy and very handy little volume, "*Sarum Chronology*," brought out by Mr. W. A. Wheeler, of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, in 1889. The preface of the book is dated "August, 1897," and the journalistic "up-to-dateness" of the writer is shown in his account of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in Salisbury in June last (pages 295—302), which seems to have been carried out with great success; his reference to the rebuilding of the organ in St. Thomas's Church (on p. 234); and his account of the presentation of the honorary freedom of the city to Mr. E. H. Hulse, the late M.P., on July 19th (appendices, p. xvii.). We also observe that the Volunteer movement in Salisbury receives deservedly very full and adequate treatment. The appendices, by the way, contain some very interesting materials with regard to the instutions, schools, clubs, societies, etc., of the city. Also, on page xiv., is a valuable account of "*The Salisbury Hymn Book*," based on particulars communicated to Mr. Northy by Earl Nelson in Dec., 1895. We do not wish to find fault unnecessarily, but in conclusion we must record our opinion that the value of the book is impaired by certain obvious omissions, *e.g.*, the absence of an index; also the absence of any account of the great works of restoration undertaken on the Cathedral during the last thirty years; and especially during the last two years in connection with the tower and spire, involving an expenditure of £15,000 to preserve one of the greatest national treasures in England. And, lastly, we do sincerely regret that, in treating of the growth of the institutions of a city like Salisbury—especially by a journalist—no history of the local press, which dates back two hundred years at least, should have been given. The city has three weekly newspapers, all of which must have had interesting histories; one—"*The Journal*"—we know dates back about one hundred and seventy years; the city has also had its printers of general literature, in the well-known names of Hooton, Collins, Clapperton, Brodie, Blake, and Brown.

Noticed in *The Times*, Sept. 17th, 1897.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 18, June, 1897. With a frontispiece drawing of Southwick Court, a ground-plan of the Moat, and an illustration in the text of a careful drawing of the Incised Slab in the chapel of the north aisle of North Bradley Church, Mr. Kite finishes his account of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury. The following paper, on the Child family, of Heddington, is also concluded. The useful "Records of Wiltshire Parishes" are concerned in this number with Bratton. An interesting chatty paper by the Rev. A. P. Morres on the Death's Head Hawkmoth, and Notes on Quakerism in Wiltshire, including an alphabetical list of Quaker marriages from 1660 to 1692, bring the longer contributions to a close—but there are further useful notes on George Ludlow, an early settler in Virginia, Archbishop Stafford's Parents, and the Child Family, of Heddington. It is a good number.

Ditto, No. 19, September, 1897. This number has as frontispiece an excellent drawing of the old Dove Cote at Wick Farm, Notton. Mr. Story Maskelyne's careful transcript of Benolt's Visitation of Wilts, 1532, from the MS. in the British Museum, containing pedigrees of Seymour, Bourchier, Pike, Page, Burley, Hungerford, Chocke, Braybrook, and Horsey, is a valuable genealogical contribution. Mr. Talbot has a note on the Bonham pedigree, and then follow ten pages of records connected with Bratton. The continuation of Mr. Morres' paper on the breeding of Hawkmoths contains some very suggestive hints for entomologists—but it can hardly be said to be specially connected with Wiltshire. The first instalment of A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire beginning with Hen. VII., occupies the next ten pages, after which three pages of Quaker Marriage Records and a few notes and queries conclude the number, which as a whole is of very solid genealogical interest.

Salisbury Field Club Transactions, vol. ii., part ii., pp. 87—122. This number contains notes on the excursions of the club to Chichester, Wells, and Mere in 1894, and of the general meeting in 1895, followed by a short paper on Wells Cathedral, Transcripts of three Deeds relating to St. Giles' Hospital, Wilton, and Notes on Marriages during the Commonwealth from the Registers of East Knoyle. Perhaps the most valuable of the contents are the Notes on the arms of Hyde, by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, with a drawing of the arms on the brass plate on the tomb of Bishop Alexander Hyde, in Salisbury Cathedral—not mentioned in Kite's *Brasses of Wilts*—and Mr. Tatum's supplemental Notes on the Flora of South Wilts—in which a valuable list is given of thirty-nine sub-species or varieties of *Rubus*, and twenty-two of *Rosa*—very many of these difficult and little-known varieties having never before been recorded for the county.

Marlborough College Natural History Society's Report for the Year 1895. No, 44. This report shows that much good work was done during the year and that the society continued as vigorous as ever. It commences with a short account of the meetings, lectures, and field-days held during the year. Mr. Meyrick gives a valuable list of Birds of the Marlborough District, with notes on each species, brought up to date. Amongst the rarer species observed in recent years are the Woodchat Shrike, Great Grey Shrike, Pied Flycatcher, Lesser Redpole, Crossbill, Cirl Bunting, Snow Bunting, Woodlark, Wryneck, Roller, Hoopoe, Hobby, Merlin, Bittern, Spotted Crake, and Bar-tailed Godwit. This is followed by a list of the local Coleoptera, compiled by A. G. Jebb ; a catalogue of the Roman Coins in the College Museum ; a Record of the Great Storm of June 26th, when 2·71 inches of rain fell in three-quarters of an hour, with two photographs of the condition of the High Street after it. In the account of the Botanical Section *Salix repens* is noted as having been found between Stype and Foxbury Woods. The Entomological Section record eleven species new to the district. The number ends with the usual tables of Meteorological Statistics and the Anthropometrical Report.

Ditto, No. 45, for the Year 1896. Reports progress "probably surpassing any previously achieved in breadth of result." After notices of the meetings and field-days, and some papers on general subjects, Mr. Meyrick gives a very useful list of the Cretaceous Fossils of the Marlborough District. The Entomological Section reports five species new to the neighbourhood. Weather observations and other carefully-compiled statistics bring the number to an end.

Address to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of its visit to Dorchester, August 3rd, 1897, by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, President of the Meeting, enlarged and copiously illustrated to serve as a Guide to the Bronze and Stone Age Models in the Museum, Farnham, Dorset. 4to. 1897. Pp. 30. (*Privately printed.*)

It is needless to say that this address is exceedingly well worth reading, and that it is admirably illustrated. Before passing to the excavations in Wilts and Dorset, for which he is so famous, General Pitt-Rivers touches on a subject of very great interest, viz., the discovery of flint implements *in situ* in the stratified gravels of the Nile Valley. He claims to have been the first to make this discovery in 1881, and actually chiselled worked flakes *out of the wall of an ancient Egyptian tomb*. Sir William Dawson thought fit in 1884 to question the human origin of these flakes, and General Pitt-Rivers returns to the charge most vigorously and thoroughly vindicates their artificial character, dwelling on the importance of the evidence of their age from their being found *in situ* deep down in gravels which had first had time to become solidified, and afterwards to be excavated by the Egyptians for their tombs. Leaving this subject, the author passes on to the four rectangular camps which he has excavated near Rushmore, all of which he has proved by thorough excavation to belong to the Bronze Age—and although neither of these earthworks is remarkable for size or appearance, yet the importance of their excavation from an archæological point of view is second to no work of the kind done in England in recent years—inasmuch as they are the only camps which have as yet been *proved* to be of the Bronze Age. The system of excavation pursued by the General is explained, and its results as regards the camps in question and the neighbouring barrows most lucidly set forth by the help of plans and diagrams, and the address ends with a plea for exhaustive records of all excavations made, and for the fuller *illustration* by archæological societies of all objects that may be found. It is an admirable account of the way in which the General works himself, and of the sort of results that arise from his method. The illustrations—mostly taken from the 4th vol. of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* (not yet published)—consist of :—A Plan explanatory of the discovery of flint implements near Thebes—Plan of South Lodge Camp—Map showing Tumuli and Earthworks near Handley—Plan of Entrenchments on Handley Hill, &c.—Plan of Wor Barrow, Angle Ditch, &c.—Average Section of Angle Ditch—Plan of Martin Down Camp—Average Section of Rampart and Ditch of ditto—Average Sections of Ditch of Wor

Barrow (2)—Full-size Diagrams of Skulls (3). There are also six cuts in the text of Flint Implements and Sections of Excavations.

The Life, Letters, and Writings of John Davenant, D.D., 1572—1641, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Morris Fuller, B.D. London: Methuen & Co. *Portrait.* 8vo. 1897.

Opinions differ. *The Guardian,* Oct. 6th, 1897, says:—"Mr. Fuller . . . has succeeded in giving us an accurate account of the English Church of that period. It was an age of theological giants, whose conversation was as ponderous as their erudition. They made the English Church to be respected in Europe . . . The age was therefore most important, if it was not very attractive, and Mr. Fuller has laid us under an obligation for the exhaustive memoir he has now made public." *The National Church,* July, 1897, says:—"His was an honourable rather than an eventful career. He was not ambitious of power, but he exercised both in Cambridge and in his diocese a very real and salutary influence by virtue of his learning and high character. . . . Mr. Morris Fuller has provided those who wish to study the events which led up to the Great Rebellion with a very useful volume." *The Athenæum,* Sept. 4th, 1897, on the other hand, describes Davenant as a clumsy writer, a drearily dull preacher, a commentator who threw light on nothing, "a buried divine who would have been better left quiet in his grave," etc., and hints very broadly that the mantle of the illustrious Thomas Fuller has *not* fallen upon his descendant Morris Fuller, who is as ponderous and unreadable as Davenant himself.

Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun, what he zeed and zed about it. By the Author of Wiltshire Rhymes, &c. [E. Slow.] Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury. (1897). Price 3*d.* Pp. 19.

Mr. Slow gives a capital account of the Salisbury festivities, in this little pamphlet, and Ben Sloper tells his story well—though perhaps his dialect is not quite so pure as that of some of the author's former heroes.

The Bradford-on-Avon Pictorial Guide, to which is added "Fifty Years of Progress in Bradford-on-Avon." 1837 to 1887. Printed and published by C. Rawling, Bradford-on-Avon. 4to. Price 1*s.* 2nd edition. The Guide, pp. 11. "Fifty Years," &c., pp. 9 (unpaged).

This rather inconvenient-sized guide-book begins with a description of the town from the *Bristol Times and Mirror,* and a slight sketch of its history. The various buildings and objects of interest in the town are then described—the Parish Church from notes by the late Canon Jones. The illustrations comprise three views of the Saxon Church (one on the cover); a frontispiece of the Parish Church; The Interior of the Hermitage, or St. Mary's Chapel, Tory; The Town Hall; the Monastic Barn; the Barton Bridge; The Old Chapel on the Bridge; and a General View of the Town

from the River. They are of varying degrees of merit—some decent sketches and others wretched cuts.

The "Fifty Years of Progress," with a Jubilee cover with Royal portraits, contains poor woodcuts of Ye Market Place, 1837; New Market Place, 1887; The Grange; The Old Bridge; The Parish Church; The Cemetery; and Gainsborough's Portrait of the Parish Clerk. The letterpress gives a list of buildings erected or restored since 1837.

Beecham's Photofolio, 24 Choice Photographic Views, One Penny. Southampton, Winchester, and Salisbury. Published by Thomas Beecham, St. Helen's, Lancashire. Oblong 32mo. A pamphlet with four very fair process views of Salisbury Cathedral and one of the High St. Gate.

Salisbury. Directory of Salisbury and District, published by Langmead & Evans, 1897-8. Price 1*s* [Cloth, 2*s*.] Cr. 8vo. Pp. 248. First edition.

This publication, of which the present is the first number, gives the usual information found within the covers of directories, including lists of residents in the city itself and in all the neighbouring parishes for six or seven miles round.

Rose's New Cycling, Touring, and Driving Road Map of Forty Miles about Trowbridge, with one-mile circles, showing the distance from Trowbridge to any part. Scale half-an-inch to a mile. G. W. Rose, Bookseller, Trowbridge. (1897. Price 1*s*.) $21\frac{3}{4} \times 16$. A very handy folding map, on strong cloth, with the main roads clearly shown and coloured.

Monumental Inscriptions in Devizes Churches. The *Devizes Advertiser*, May 6th—June 17th, 1897, did an excellent work in printing the inscriptions on the mural tablets and monuments and ledger stones in the Churches of St. Mary, St. John, and St. James, Devizes.

The White Horses of Wilts are most of them mentioned, and three of them illustrated from photos, in an article on "*Turf Monuments and what they mean*," by J. R. Creed, in *Pearson's Magazine*, Oct., 1897, pp. 417—422. The Cherril (*sic*), Westbury, and Marlborough Horses are those which figure amongst the illustrations.

Salisbury and Stonehenge. *Bright's Illustrated Guide to Bournemouth and Neighbourhood* contains an account of Salisbury, Stonehenge, and Old Sarum, pp. 59—64, with good process views of the Cathedral, Stonehenge, and Salisbury Market Place.

Salisbury Cathedral, its Altars and Chapels. An exceedingly valuable and learned paper on this subject was read by Canon Wordsworth at the Salisbury Meeting of the Dorset Field Club, and is printed in full in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Salisbury: Churches, &c. Mr. Doran Webb's description of the City Churches, &c., during the visit of the Dorset Field Club to Salisbury, Aug. 25th and 26th, is to be found well reported in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Stonehenge not Druidical. In this chapter of *Prehistoric Man and Beast*, by Rev. H. N. Hutchinson [London: Smith, Elder, & Co.], an attempt is made to prove that Stonehenge is not a temple, and that it was not built by the Druids, but by the "little folk," or dwarfs, whom he identifies with the people of the long barrows and chambered cairns. See the review in *Salisbury Journal*, 28th Nov., 1896.

Longleat. *The Pall Mall Magazine*, Nov., 1897, pp. 292—306, contains an article on Longleat by the Rev. A. H. Malan, giving a readable account of Sir John Thynne, the builder of the house, and of the interior of the house itself, touching on the principal portraits, &c., therein contained, and ending up with the gardens and the park. Its principal value, however, lies in the process illustrations, all of which, except, perhaps, the portraits, are distinctly excellent. They are as follows:—"East and North Fronts," Portrait of "Sir John Thynne, Builder of Longleat," "In the Hall," "The Hall," "The Corridor," "Lady Louisa Carteret," "The Library," "Mary Villiers, Lady Thynne," "The Drawing-room," "The State Dining-room," "The Library," "The Long Gallery" (two illustrations), "The Garden," "The Lake," "Heaven's Gate."

Longleat. *Country Life Illustrated*, Aug., 1897, has an article by John Leyland, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 20th, 1897, illustrated with a full-page view of the House across the lake and sketches of the Library and Drawing-room. It gives a good account of the building of the house.

Wilton House. *The Pall Mall Magazine*, pp. 148—161, Oct., 1897, has an article by Lady Pembroke, beginning with genealogical details as to the line of the Earls of Pembroke and ending with a short notice of the house its contents, and the beautiful gardens. The chief value of the article, itself, however, lies in the really admirable series of eighteen photo-process illustrations, which do ample justice to the glories of Wilton, the views of the interior of the rooms, especially, being marvellously clear and good. They comprise the following subjects:—The Entrance Gates, West Front, Holbein Front, "Double Cube," Great Vandyke in the Double Cube, Corner Room, "Single Cube" (two views), Colonnade Room, Cloisters (two views), The Writer's Sitting-room, Lucas van Leyden's Card Players, Library, Palladian Bridge, Lawn, Holbein Porch, Italian Garden.

Wilts Archæological Society's Meeting at Bradford, 1897. A fairly full account of the meeting and excursions is given (with many misprints) in *The Antiquary*, Oct., 1897. Full accounts are given in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 5th.

Calne. The Monumental Inscriptions in the Church, communicated by A. Schomberg, begin in *The Genealogist*, N.S., XIV., July, 1897, p. 37, and are concluded p. 90.

Charles Lord Stourton; Mervyn Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven; and Philip Earl of Pembroke figure amongst "Titled Criminals" in *The Ludgate Magazine*, June, 1897, p. 122. A portrait of the Earl of Castlehaven accompanies the paper.

Lord Ludlow of Heywood. *The Saturday Review*, Sept. 11th, 1897, contains an article signed "X," criticising very severely the genealogical, details given by Lord Ludlow of Heywood, in a letter to the papers, in which he stated his reasons for assuming that title. This is followed by a copy of verses by Arthur Charles, in which "The Judges' Pedigree" is again unkindly handled.

Hill Deverill Church. An account of this Church, and of the works of repair recently executed, is given in the *Warminster Journal*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 7th, 1897.

Wiltshire Workhouses. An amateur tramp describes his experiences at Corsham, Melksham, Devizes and Swindon Workhouses in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 21st, 1897.

Wiltshire Water-finders. *On the so-called Divining-Rod, or Virgula Divina*, by Professor W. F. Barrett, Book I., being part xxxii., vol. xiii., July, 1897, of *Proceedings of Society for Psychical Research*. Plans and illustrations. 282 pages, 3*s*. 6*d*. This *Book I.* contains the water-finding part of the investigations. The illustrations relating to Wilts are:—The late Mr. J. Mullins, Mullins' Divining Rods, Mr. H. W. Mullins, Mr. B. Tompkins, Mr. Tompkins dowsing in South Africa.

"Salisbury Cathedral and its Picturesque Surroundings," by Alex. Ansted. Illust. *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, Aug., 1896, p. 196.

"The Fossils of the Warminster Greensand," by A. J. Jukes-Browne. *Geological Magazine*, June, 1896, p. 261.

Poem on Richard Jefferies, by W. Gibson. *Great Thoughts*, Aug., 1896, p. 279.

"Afoot in Quiet Places," by W. H. Hudson, *Sunday Magazine*, July, 1897, pp. 436—442, has an account of a "most charming" Wiltshire village, where there was no public-house, but everyone brewed at home, and was prosperous, well-conducted, and happy.

S. Boniface College, at Home and Abroad. This is a new publication,

printed at the press of the Missionary College, Warminster, which it is intended to issue terminally (the first number is dated Michaelmas Term, 1896), to act as a bond of union between the present occupants of the college and the large number of men now working in all parts of the world who have gone forth from it. It is to contain, as far as possible, some account of the doings of St. Boniface men both at home and abroad. The subscription is 6*d.* a year.

Thanksgiving Service for use in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury . . . on Thursday, 3rd June, 1897, in commemoration of the Baptism of Ethelbert, King of Kent, on Whitsun Eve, 1st June, A.D. 597 . . . Salisbury, Brown & Co. Price 1*d.* 16mo. Pp. 10.

Dr. Rumsey's Patient. A very strange story. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. London: Chatto and Windus. 1896.

The scene is laid on and about Salisbury Plain, but the local colour is of the very slightest.

A Citizen of God's Kingdom. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Marlborough College on Sunday Morning, Sept. 26th, 1897, by the Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Master of Marlborough College. Pamphlet. 8vo. Marlborough, pp. 8.

A discourse on the character, life, and work of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bursar of the College, then on his death-bed—"who as a boy was a powerful influence for good, who from early manhood has served Marlborough with unrivalled devotion and ability."

Allotments in Wilts. An interesting address by Mr. H. Herbert Smith, to the Institute of Surveyors, dealing especially with the allotments on the Bowood property, is given in *Devizes Gazette*, March 11th, 1897.

Bishopric of Bristol. A note on the re-constitution of the Bishopric of Bristol, and on the change of diocese to which the northern parishes of Wilts have been subject, is to be found in *Devizes Gazette*, July 15th, 1897.

The Queen's Coronation, in Wiltshire. The *Devizes Gazette*, June 24th, 1897, reprints from its old files of 1838, an interesting account of the way in which the coronation festivities were kept in the principal towns of Wilts.

The Queen's Visit to Devizes and Erlestoke, as a little girl, in 1830. An interesting letter on this subject by "An Old Devizes Man" appears in *Devizes Gazette*, June 17th, 1897.

Lord Nelson. *Interview with Earl Nelson on Church Questions of the Hour.* Article in *Church Bells*, 4th Dec., 1896, pp. 31—3. Four illustrations:—Earl and Countess Nelson; The Drawing-Room, Trafalgar; Earl Nelson; Trafalgar, near Salisbury, Lord Nelson's Country Seat.

Books by Wiltshire Authors.

Reminiscences of Literary London, from 1779 to 1853, with interesting Anecdotes of Publishers, Authors, Book Auctioneers, &c., by Dr. Thomas Rees, with extensive additions by John Britton, F.S.A. Edited by a "Book Lover." Post 8vo. Cloth. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* pp. 174 (1897 ?). Suckling & Galloway, 13, Garrick St., Covent Garden.

"These interesting literary reminiscences were written about the year 1853, and privately printed for presentation only."

Some Last Words in a Country Church, by Henry Harris, B.D., late Rector of Winterbourne Bassett. London. 1897. 12mo. Pp. 108.

This little book contains twenty-two short, simple aud thoughtful sermons, published very shortly after the author's resignation of the Rectory of Winterbourne Bassett in 1897.

Deborah of Tod's. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, author of "The Little Squire," "A Toy Tragedy," &c. Crown 8vo. 6*s.* Smith, Elder, & Co. 1897.

"Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, whose previous works, 'The Little Squire,' and 'A Toy Tragedy,' were noteworthy for their pictures of child-life, has written a novel dealing with characters of more mature years, the scene of which is laid in the West Country."—*Athenæum*, 6th Nov., 1897.

Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools, Suggestions to Teachers and Parents for Lessons on the Old and New Testaments, Early Church History, Christian Evidences, &c. By the Rev. George C. Bell, M.A., Master of Marlborough College. London: Macmillan. 1897. Post 8vo. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* Pp. xii., 181.

Contents:—The Difficulties of Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools. The range and subjects of such Teaching. Suggestions about Methods. The Inspiration of the Old Testament. The Composite Character of the Books of the Old Testament, especially the Hexateuch. Christian Evidences.

The book has been favourably noticed in *Times*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Educational Review*, *Educational Times*, *Expository Times*, *Independent*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Scotsman*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Bookman*, and *Christian World*.

Burnet's History of My Own Time. A new edition based on that of M. J. Routh, D.D. The text has been collated with the original MS. in the Bodleian Library by Rev. W. D. Macray. Two vols. 8vo. Cloth. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Vol. I. (published 1897 ?), pp. xxxvi., 608. Price 12*s.* 6*d.* Part I.—The reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmund Airy, M.A.

The Times says:—"All serious students will commend the enterprise of the Clarendon Press in issuing a new edition of this famous work and in securing the services of so competent an Editor."

Noticed favourably in *Birmingham Post*, *Scotsman*, and *Scottish Review*.

A History of Pembroke College, Oxford, anciently Broad Gates Hall, in which are incorporated short Historical Notices of the more eminent Members of this House. By Douglas Macleane, M.A., sometime Fellow, Lecturer, and Chaplain, formerly King Charles the First's Scholar; Rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts. Pp. xvi.—544. Price £1 1*s*. Published by Oxford Historical Society, Clarendon Press. The illustrations include a portrait of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyck.

Guardian, Aug. 18th, 1897, says:—"A volume . . . with abundant learning, grace, and wit . . . we warmly congratulate the Oxford Historical Society and Pembroke College, as well as the author, on the appearance of this wholly admirable college history."

Favourably noticed in *Times*.

Wiltshire Drawings, Pictures, &c.

Two Portraits painted by Romney at Ferne, in 1784, were sold at Christie's, May 8th, 1897. That of Mrs. Grove, wife of Thomas Grove, three-quarter length, was bought by Messrs. Agnew for £3500; whilst that of Elizabeth, d. of John Grove, and wife of William Chafyn Grove, of Zeals, sold for 700 guineas.

Stansfield's View of Erlestoke brought 240 guineas at the sale of the "Abingdon Baird" collection in June, 1897.

Malmesbury Abbey Porch. A sketch by R. G. Alexander, exhibited in Royal Academy, 1897.

Richard Jefferies. A plaster bust has been recently (1897) placed in the National Portrait Gallery.

F. A. Rawlence, of Wilton. A collection of his water-colour drawings of the Riviera and Italy were on view during June, 1897, at the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, London.

Exhibition of Pictures at Salisbury. A collection of over two hundred oil, water-colour, and pastel pictures was open during September, 1897, at the Church House. A large number of Wiltshire subjects by local artists

and amateurs was included in the exhibition. See *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 24th, and *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Lacock Church. Proposed Re-modelling of Chancel, &c. View from the S. E., by Harold Brakspear, A.R.I.B.A. An excellent full-page illustration in *The Building News*, June 18th, 1897—an ink photo from a drawing exhibited in the Royal Academy this year.

Salisbury Cathedral, by Constable. "A magnificent picture of which another version equally fine exists at S. Kensington," was exhibited amongst "Pictures of the English School" at the Old Bond Street Gallery, London, Dec., 1896.

Gifts to the Museum.

Presented by Mr. Grant Meek: The Cases of Birds deposited in the Museum by the late Capt. Ernlé Warriner.

Gifts to the Library.

Presented by Mr. John Mullings: A very large and valuable series of original Deeds and other MSS. relating to North Wilts properties, &c., dating from the thirteenth century downwards.——MS. Translation of Malmesbury Charter.——Court Book of the Manor of Poole, 1709—1747; MS. Note Book of Wilts Collections, apparently T. D. Fosbroke's.——Six Wilts Acts of Parliament.——Proceedings against Earl of Shaftesbury for High Treason, 1681.——Brown Willis's Parochiale Anglicanum, 1733.——Account of Proceedings against Rebels in the West of England, 1685.——Five Wilts Pamphlets, &c., &c.

Presented by Mr. Grant Meek: Bewick's British Birds, two vols, 1821.
„ Rev. J. H. Ellis: Registers of Broad Chalke, 1881.
„ Mr. F. W. Parsons: Drawings of Little Park House, and Mantelpiece at Wootton Bassett.
„ Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Report of Royal Commission on Agriculture, Wiltshire and Salisbury Plain District, 1894-95. Digest of Endowed Charities in Wilts, 1893.——Stephens' Parochial Self-Government.—— Twenty-two Wilts Pamphlets. ——Scraps.
„ Mr. W. Cunnington: Print.
„ Rev. C. V. Goddard: Two Wilts Pamphlets.
„ Rev. E. H. Goddard: Original MS. List of Horse in Wilts, *circa* 1645.——Stevens' Notes on the Lake Collection.—— Two Estate Sale Catalogues.——Thirty-one Wilts Cuts, Prints, &c.
„ Miss Bailey: Note Book containing MS. Historical Collections for Swallowfield, Berks (formerly Wilts), by Dr. Bailey.
„ Mr. C. H. Talbot: Catalogue of Devizes Exhibition, 1840.
„ Mr. A. Schomberg: Bowles' Sonnets.——Bradford Printed Book.——Five Wilts Pamphlets.
„ Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee.——Three Wilts Pamphlets.——Scraps.
„ Rev. J. F. Welsh: Three Wilts Pamphlets.
„ The Author, Canon the Hon. B. P. Bouverie: A Few Facts concerning the Parish of Pewsey. 1890.
„ The Author, Mr. T. J. Northy: The Popular History of Old and New Sarum.
„ The Author, Judge A. W. Savary: History of Annapolis. 1897.
„ Mr. S. G. Perceval: Papers contributed to the Newbury Field Club, by E. C. Davey. 1874.

Errata.

p 137, line 12, *for* cxvii *read* xcvii.
p. 210, line 18, *for* bad *read* mad.
p. 326, line 16, *for* May *read* November.

END OF VOL. XXIX.

C. H. Woodward (*late* Hurry & Pearson), Printer and Publisher, Devizes.

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NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process.*

CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which will shortly be ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up this form with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archæological Society.

THE BIRDS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo. 613 pp., Extra Cloth. By the Rev. A. C Smith, M.A. Price reduced to 10*s.* 6*d.*

Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.

Will any Member give any of them?

Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscenses, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.
Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.
Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion. Reign of Charles II. Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared. The Clarendon Family vindicated. &c.
Akerman's Archæological Index.
Hobbes (T). Leviathan. Old Edition.
Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Addison (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.
Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucesshire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts, 1789.
Cobbett's Rural Rides.
Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.
Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.
Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.
History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861—1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.
Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Browne Willis. Survey of English Cathedrals.
Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (any edition).

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

Bath.....	R. F. Houlston, New Bond Street.
Bristol.....	James Fawn & Sons, 18, Queen's Road.
Calne.....	A. Heath & Son, Market Place.
Chippenham.....	R. F. Houlston, High Street.
Cirencester.....	A. T. Harmer, Market Place.
Devizes.....	C. H. Woodward, St. John Street.
Marlborough.....	Miss E. Lucy, High Street.
Melksham.....	Jolliffe & Co., Bank Street.
Oxford.....	Jas. Parker & Co., Broad Street.
Salisbury.....	Brown & Co., Canal.
Trowbridge.....	G. W. Rose, 66, Fore Street.
Warminster.....	B. W. Coates, Market Place.

C. H. WOODWARD, (LATE HURRY & PEARSON,) MACHINE PRINTER, DEVIZES.